

THE
FAMILY OF CARR

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MR. FREDERIC KIDDER was born at New Ipswich, N. H., April 16, 1804, and died at Melrose, Mass., Dec. 19, 1885, aged 81. See a memoir of him, with a portrait, in the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. 41, pages 129 to 140.

Mr. Kidder bequeathed to three trustees five shares of the capital stock of the Cabot Manufacturing Company, the par value of which stock is \$500 a share, to be held as a fund; and the said trustees are directed to purchase for the library of this society, with the income of this fund, books upon English and American history, biography, and genealogy, which books shall not be taken from the fund.

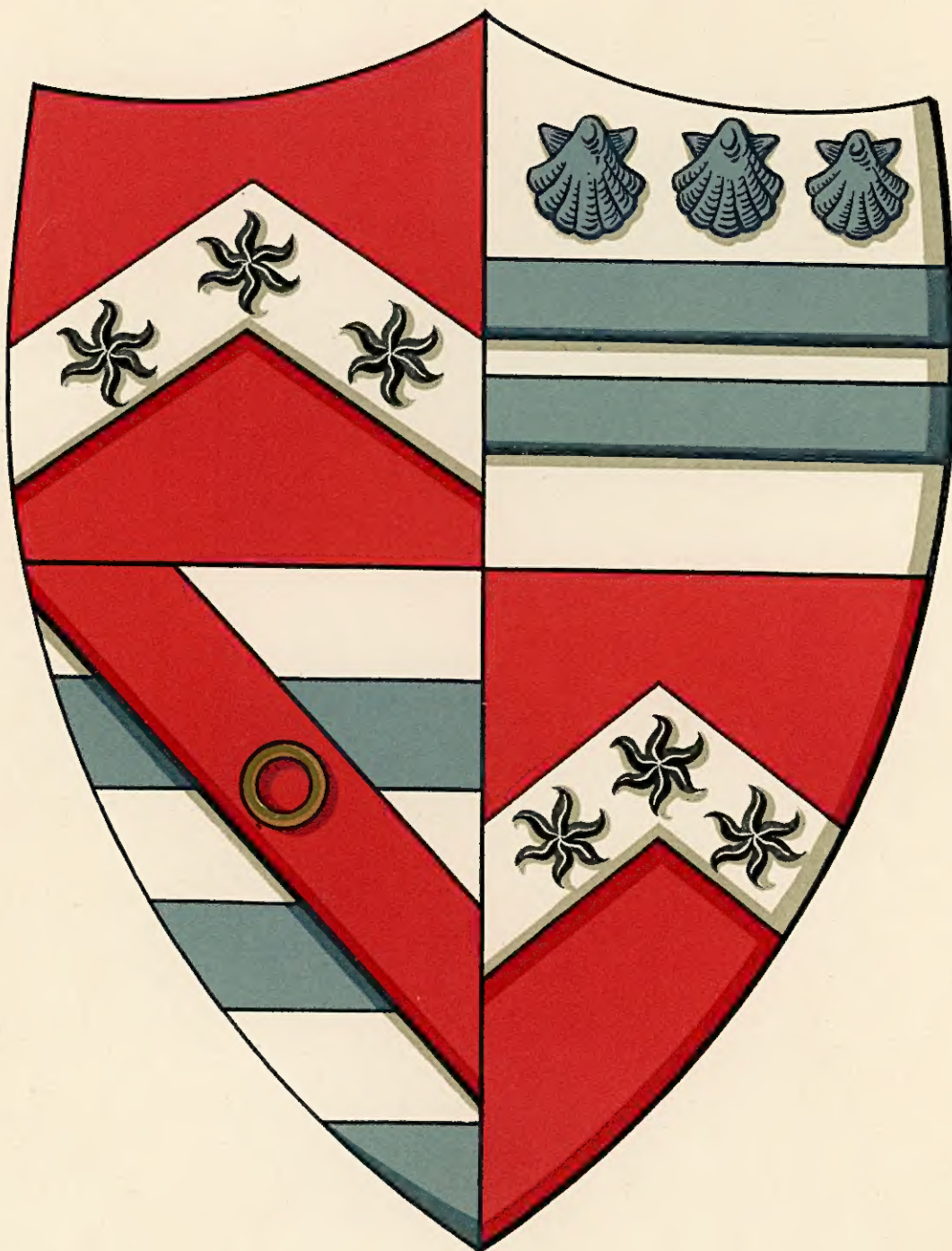
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FROM
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THE HISTORY OF CARR
OF
WOODHALL, LESBURY, ESHOTT, AND HETTON.

VOLUME III.

The Arms of Carr of Woodhall.



as Harleian M.S. 1448. Carr, fo. 19. Grey of Horton, fo. 9. Visitation, 1615.

The History

OF THE

FAMILY OF CARR

OF

WOODHALL, LESBURY, ESHOTT, AND HETTON.

BY

THE LATE COLONEL RALPH EDWARD CARR,

LATE COMMANDING 36TH (NOW 2ND BATTALION WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT) AND AFTERWARDS THE 29TH
REGIMENTAL DISTRICT, WORCESTER; ESQUIRE OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF
JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND; AND CHEVALIER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

AND BY

CUTHBERT ELLISON CARR (C.E.),

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE REV. T. W. CARR, M.A.,

RECTOR OF BARMING, KENT.

LONDON :

MITCHELL AND HUGHES, 140 WARDOUR STREET, W.

1899.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE FOUR BROTHERS,
MARK WILLIAM, THOMAS WILLIAM, WILLIAM OGLE, AND JOHN THOMAS,
OF THE HOUSE OF CARR OF ESHOTT,

WHO ROSE ABOVE DIFFICULTIES, WERE USEFUL IN THEIR GENERATION,
AND HAPPY IN THEIR HOMES,

This Third Volume of the History of the Family of Carr is Dedicated ;

AND ALSO IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE
SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE PLEASANT HOME OF FROGNELE

(AS WELL AS OF THE DEAR PARTNERS OF THEIR LIVES),

FOR WHOSE AFFECTION, PIETY, AND EXAMPLE,
HE, WHO HAS BEEN PERMITTED TO COMPILE THESE LATER RECORDS,
MUST BE EVER GRATEFUL

TO THE GOOD PROVIDENCE OF GOD.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION



This 2nd edition of "The History of Carr, of Woodhall, Lesbury, Eshott and Hetton, Volume 3," was created from a scan of the original 1899 edition. It has been prepared for publication by myself, Reggie Thomson, a descendant of Mark William Carr and Mary Carr (née Raine) (pages 79, 167, 181, 205).

I have inserted the original corrections from pages 170-171 into the text, marking them with an asterisk (*) and a footnote containing the changes. Where space permitted, the original text itself has been altered. A few errors noticed in the Pedigrees have also been corrected. Any further corrections will be added to the relevant pages on the public genealogy tree at <https://www.geni.com/>.

Additionally, a dozen Carte de Visite photographs purchased by my brother, Hamish Thomson, have been included from pages 173 to 183, and the pedigree charts now appear after the index.

Reggie Thomson.

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www.geni.com/people/Andrew-Thomson/6000000018036088725

March 2023

DEDICATION

This new edition is dedicated to my late sister, Fiona Macleod, storyteller, who would have loved to discover and share the stories of our ancestors and their descendants.

Sadly, she passed away on the 31st December 2018, after a battle with ovarian cancer.

Donations in her memory can be made to Target Ovarian Cancer.

<https://targetovariancancer.org.uk/>

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Preface.

THE Third Volume of this Work has been compiled and edited by the Rev. T. W. CARR of Eshott Heugh, and Rector of Barming, Kent, a member of the "Sept" more particularly dealt with herein. No one else, from his long research, was so fitted to undertake the history of the Carrs of Eshott. I gladly take the opportunity of this prefatory note to express again my sense of the value to my brother, the late Colonel R. E. CARR, and to myself, of his assistance in various parts of the first two Volumes.

While this Volume was in preparation the death has taken place of the remaining Member of the last generation of the Carrs of Dunston Hill.

"Mention has been made of HENRY BYNE CARR in the former Volumes, and of his work as Rector of Whickham, and little remains to be said except that after completing fifty years as Rector of this his native Parish, and sixty in Holy Orders, he resigned the Living in October 1896, and spent the remainder of his life at Exmouth in Devonshire. Before doing so he had the keen satisfaction of seeing a Church built and in full use at Swalwell in Whickham Parish; this was done mainly by his own energy and generosity, thus adding one more to the many benefits which Whickham owes to his long incumbency.

"He died while on a visit to his eldest son, Admiral-Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, on 21 June 1898, and was buried at Littleham, near Exmouth, where already a daughter-in-law and a dearly loved son had been laid to rest.

"Living as he did for several years after his brothers and sisters, with the full retention of his faculties, and a most affectionate interest in all the members of the family, his loss has been felt beyond the inner circle of his own widow, sons, and daughters, by the whole of the Dunston Hill Carrs, as all but the last severance of visible ties with the generation who brought them up, and whose memory and example they have so much reason to cherish with reverence and gratitude.

"His widow survives to fill the honoured place of the last of all. Long may she do so!"

CUTHBERT E. CARR.

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The Family of Carr.

PART IV.

THE FAMILY OF CARR OF WOODHALL AND LESBURY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

AN apology is due to the Subscribers to the History of the Family of Carr for the late appearance of the Third Volume. They will, however, readily allow that the Work has really exceeded the ideas first entertained, and a variety of causes have delayed the production of the present Volume.

The Editor, who is responsible for this Part, has to deal with materials gathered mostly long ago; and having almost dropped his inquiries for some time, he finds it difficult to catch up the thread, and marshal the details again. He would have shrunk from many difficulties connected with the Work, had it not been that it seemed a pity not to save others the labour of fruitless investigation, and not to throw into some permanent form materials which have been gathered together with much trouble and expense, which may be spared to succeeding inquirers. In every generation some curious Carr may be asking the same questions which we have so often heard. 1. Who was John Carr? 2. What are the proper Carr arms? 3. Are the English Carrs of the same family as the Lothian and Cessford Carrs? They may find some answer in these Volumes. 1. John Carrs were plentiful. 2. There is no original coat which every one of the name is entitled to carry. 3. If the stock of the English and Scotch Carrs be the same, we must then go back 400 years to find it.

Some years ago not much was known of the Carrs of Northumberland, and these Volumes shew what has since been discovered, though so little was known at first. It will be worth while seeing how the work of investigation has progressed under successive investigators. The letter in the Appendix, written about 1829 by T. W. Carr, senior, to his son Andrew Morton Carr, shews how very little was known of the Carrs at that period. The family which returned from Georgia found hardly any relatives who could give them traditions of the past. It is probable that Thomas Carr knew no more than his son did. The County Histories had but little about them, and that little mostly wrong.

Two instances will shew the general ignorance about the family.

A note in "The Story of two Noble Lives" asserts that Sir William Carr of Ford and Etal had two daughters, one married to Francis Blake (their daughter marrying Francis Delaval), the other to Sir William Hay; that Carr left Etal to Hay, and Ford to Delaval, charging him to give up Ford to Hay should he succeed to Seaton Delaval; that the neglect of this brought

a strange curse upon the Delavals.¹ This, as may be seen from Vol. II., Ped. II., unites two properties, which were never held together, rolls two men into one, who lived more than a century apart, and makes a Carr charge the Delaval about the property which he held, though the Carr² died when Elizabeth Blake, the mother of Mary, wife of Edward Delaval, was only four years old.³

In the second case, a correspondent who had been gleaning from the old County Histories, wrote to the "Courant" that the father of the wife of Thomas Carr of Ford Castle was killed in a fray by Manners, and that Thomas Carr's daughter married Sir F. Blake.

This was a singular *telescoping* of forgotten generations, since it was Thomas Carr's wife's (Elizabeth Heron) great-grandfather's father who was killed by Manners,⁴ and Thomas Carr's great-grandson's daughter⁵ who married Sir Francis Blake!

It will be interesting to put on record the general steps of the family research. The Editor of this Volume began many years ago to make inquiries into the family history. He collected copies of Visitation Entries and of the Inquisitions post mortem.⁶ He was most kindly assisted by numerous and exact notes of wills at Durham, freely given at great pains and trouble by the Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L., the well-known antiquarian. He was further aided by copies of entries in the Registers of Felton, voluntarily given by the late Canon Ilderton, then Vicar, who, though he left Felton for Ilderton more than twenty years ago, is still held in affectionate remembrance by his Felton parishioners. About the same time the late Mr. Maurice P. Moore, Agent to the Marquis of Bristol at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, was working up the history of the Carres of Sleaford. His discovery of the Steward's report of Hetton,⁷ and the grant of the standard to Sir John Carre⁸ in the archives of the Marquis of Bristol, with researches in the Record Office, led to the Paper on the Carrs read by him at the Lincoln Architectural and Archæological Society Meeting in 1863, and published for private circulation by him. This was subsequently reviewed in some papers in the "Genealogist" in 1879,⁹ with its bearing on the Carrs of Thornton in Craven in Yorkshire, and the pedigree of the very ancient family of Carr of Stackhouse in the West Riding, which is entered in Morant's edition of Whittaker's "Craven," and in Foster's "Pedigrees of Yorkshire Families." Still later, Mr. Cuthbert E. Carr, and his brother the late Colonel R. E. Carr, entered on large researches at Hexham and in the archives of Ford Castle, which carried the family farther back than the Visitation entries, and brought their own line into and beyond this Woodhall branch. The late Rev. Gregory Smart, assisted by Mr. Walter H. Thomas of the Estate Office, Ford Castle, greatly enlarged the history of the Carrs of Ford Castle. Their painstaking work is seen in the First and Second Volumes of this Work. The Editor of the Third Volume is indebted to them for much valuable addition to his MSS., as well as to Mr. J. C. Hodgson, and to Mr. J. J. Howe of the Durham Probate Office for his contribution of wills and for their correction.

He has to thank many of the clergy of Northumberland for their gratuitous assistance from the Parish Registers. The late Mr. C. M. Carlton also collected much valuable information, though it must be said that his abundant notes require careful verification on any important point.

¹ "The Story of two Noble Lives," vol. iii., p. 433.

² Inq. p. m. Will. Carr, 1644; Thin Red Book, Rev. T. W. Carr; and Ped. II., Vol. II.

³ "Registers of Berwick," vol. iii., Appendix I. ⁴ Raine's "North Durham," p. 305. ⁵ Vol. II., Ped. II.

⁶ Eleven entire copies or extracts are bound in thin Red Volume; Extracts, Carr, I., MSS. of Rev. T. W. Carr.

⁷ Vol. II., p. 34, and again Vol. III.

⁸ Vol. II., p. 12.

⁹ "Genealogist," vol. iii., pp. 193, 380.

He is indebted also to Mr. C. E. Carr for much assistance in the earlier part of this History and Pedigree; nor must he forget the kindness of many correspondents in different branches of his family, who have taken much trouble in answering questions, frequent and tiresome, for which he is very grateful.

The late Mr. R. R. Stodart, Clerk Depute of the Lyon Office, the author of the papers on the Scotch Family of Kerr in the "Herald and Genealogist," was always ready to give his valuable aid; and the Editor owes to several members of the Heralds' College his warm thanks for many important points of information.

So common a name as Carr requires the closest possible scrutiny in a pedigree. It were easy when Johns, Williams, Thomases, Roberts, Annes, Janes, and Isabellas are so plentiful, to find on the Tree hooks always ready to hang them. Like the old Herald, the modern pedigree-maker may find names enough to serve in—

"Parish Registers, probates, and testaments,
From which, with cunning art and sage contrivance,
He fairly culled divers pedigrees."

Nor does the name in connection with the tenancy, or even the ownership, of an estate prove always a safe guide in arriving at a descent. Take, for instance, the case of Hetton and its owners. A John Carr held it of the Percies in 1470, yet George Carr of Newcastle grants it in 1502 to a John Carr of Edlingham; three generations of John Carrs next hold it; then a fourth John Carr appears by his will to leave it to his cousin Roger Carr, but it turns out that this John had become tenant of Robert Carr of Sleaford. William Carr, father of Roger, next is called "of Hetton," but he and his son William Carr were tenants of Sir Robert Carr of Sleaford. William Carr in 1637 purchases it, a son John owns it, and leaves it to his brother William; his son and grandson, also William Carrs, hold it; the last William's brothers, Thomas and Charles, hold it. Passing over a disinherited brother John Carr, a nephew Thomas Carr has it and sells it in 1778; but the title of the Manor had not been conveyed, and this title is found to be with Thomas William, son of Thomas, heir by will of John Carr, son of the disinherited John Carr. Now if these names, or some of them, had been found recorded, without particulars, during a period of three hundred years, as "of Hetton," what an extraordinary conglomerate of names might have been tortured into shape as the descent of Carr of Hetton! This sketch should be a caution to those who hastily assume a descent by the names of the owners of an estate.

The first two volumes have been compiled by their Editors with great care; their wish has been to avoid conjecture, and to give the exact truth, of which no greater proof could be given than their contention with the College of Arms (Vol. I., pp. 232, 233). It might have seemed to their advantage to accept the conclusion of the Heralds without remonstrance.

The Editor of this Volume desires to be no less exact; to avoid mere conjectures or rash guesses; to set down what he knows truly and fairly, with such references as he can give. Where a point must be left incomplete or unsettled, there will be no attempt to pass off a likely conjecture as certain. The most difficult time for genealogists is the half light when inquisitions and visitations cease, when testators begin to contract their sympathies, and there is no clue to point to the place where the desired registers lie unknown.

The Pedigree of the Carrs of Eshott at the end of the seventeenth century leaves much to be desired; there are many dates unsupplied, and it is complicated by considerable uncertainties.

Since the break up of the estates, there has been no question to stir legal proceedings, or to kindle strife in the different branches of the family, which might have made further inquiry at all cost necessary.

Some of the lacunæ in the dates never can be filled. Great pains have been taken to find evidences in Georgia, but in vain. The utter destruction of all records of births, deaths, and marriages in that Colony, resulting, as they suppose there, from fires or war, or from hurricanes in other Colonies, as Barbados, cause losses which can never be supplied. The breaking up of the old house after successive changes of owners, the dispersion and loss of its records, the absence of letters and memoranda of the last Carrs of Eshott, and the destruction of the earliest deeds and papers of Hetton and Eshott, create unsurmountable difficulties as to complete accuracy.

The entail by which the estates passed to the Carrs of Georgia, and the admittances to the Company of Merchant Adventurers, by patrimony, give good evidence of facts, where the evidences on which they were built are lost.

Some remarkable papers have unexpectedly come to light, and it is quite possible there are others still existing, which may alter the complexion of the records which are already presented.

As the biographical interest in this line is slight before the present century, the Editor has judged that it would be better to throw into appendices the wills and other documents which bear upon the history, merely passing down the main line, and leaving the various pedigrees to exhibit the little that is known of collaterals. He has ventured to give short biographical notices of the Carrs of Eshott Heugh, because he was acquainted with their lives, and thought that they touched on points of general interest.

He asks the indulgence of the Family and of general readers for the imperfections of his work, and for omissions which appeared inevitable.

In his peaceful work of "search and pen" for the family interests, he would be glad to deserve the character given of their ancestor,¹ John Carr of Wark, the "true sharp boerderar," in his times of "the foray and the sword," that of being "a good howeskep well myendyt to justice."

¹ Vol. II., pp. 27, 28; and Hodgson's "Northumberland," part ii., vol. i., p. 68.

CHAPTER II.

CARRS OF WOODHALL.

THE VISITATION ENTRY OF 1615.

IN beginning to trace the history of this branch of the Carr family, from John Carr of Woodhall and Margaret Errington his wife, the Editor, who is responsible for this Part, must first explain how he conceives the matter to stand with respect to the Visitation Entry of Carr of Woodhall in 1615, and how also he considers this branch is affected by the important and carefully conducted discoveries by the late Colonel R. E. Carr and Mr. C. E. Carr, which have thrown so much light on the earlier part of the history of the Carrs connected with Woodhall and Hetton. But, further, he must venture to remark upon the way in which the authorities of the College of Arms have treated this Visitation Entry and the results of that elaborate search.

The Harleian MS. 1448 in the British Museum contains "The Visitation of the County of Northumberland, taken in 1615."

Dr. George W. Marshall printed this in the "Genealogist," vols. i., ii., and in his Edition of it;¹ and he (now Rouge Croix) has been so good as to furnish the information from Heralds' College, that Vincent 149, Coll. Arms is not, as stated by Sims,² an original copy; and that another copy is Dugdale's, the title page of which states that it is a copy of a transcript "now in the custody of William Pierrepont of Thoresby in the County of Notts, Esq., the original being long since purloined out of the Heralds' Office," to which is added "Maledictus qui abstulerit."

Perhaps motives of "fear of shame" made the purloiner remove "the owner's name," for MS. 1448, through bearing the handwriting of the Herald Bluemantle, lacks a title page.

This is the copy of the description in the Catalogue and of the Pedigree of Carr at p. 19:—

Extract from the

CATALOGUE OF THE HARLEIAN MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, Vol. ii., MS. 1448.

"An Heraldic Book in folio, written and tricked by divers hands, wherein are contained—

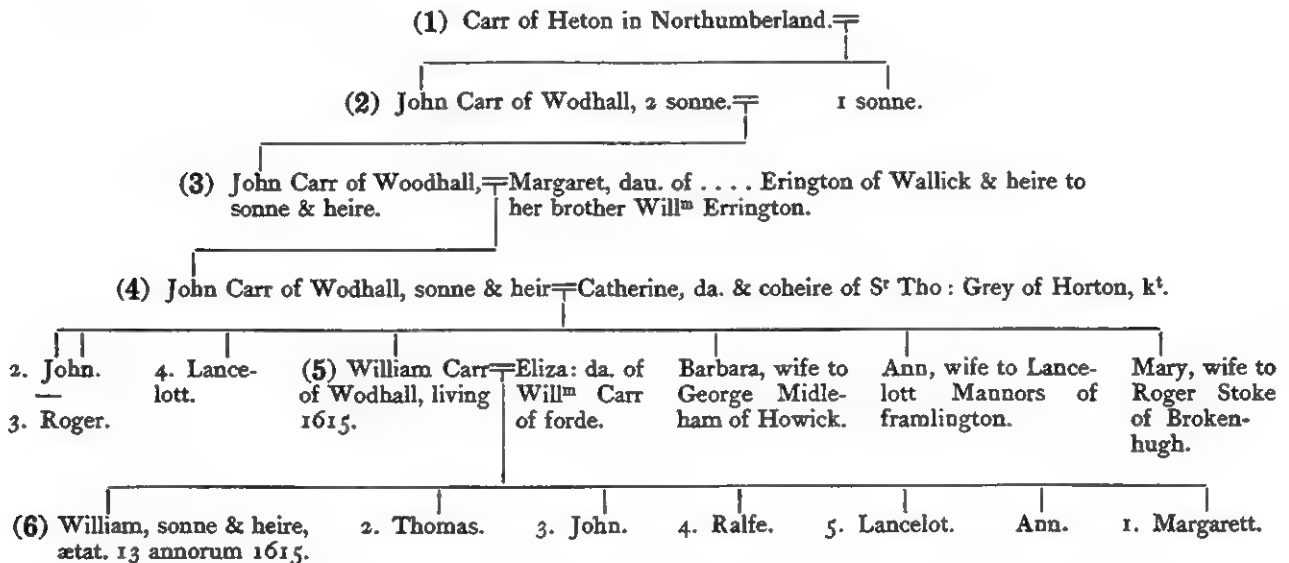
1. An Alphabetical Table to the Descents of the Northumberland Gentry, made by Sir Henry St. George the elder.
2. Armes of some of the Gentlemen of Northumberland: hastily tricked by John Withie.
3. A copy of the Visitation Book of the County of Northumberland as the same was made and taken A.D. 1615, by Richard St. George, Norroy, and in his company, Henry St. George, Blew-mantle, above mentioned. Observables in this copie may be
4. Tricks of the Seals and Arms of the Towne of Newcastle upon Tyne.
5. Seal of the Towne and Burroughe of Berwicke uppon Tweed.
6. Four Coats borne by the name of Collingwood, inter 13 and 14.
7. The descent of Carr of Woodhall is of the hand of the same Sir Henry St. George, 19^b."

¹ For Carr *vide* "Genealogist," vol. i. 306; Edition privately printed, p. 14.

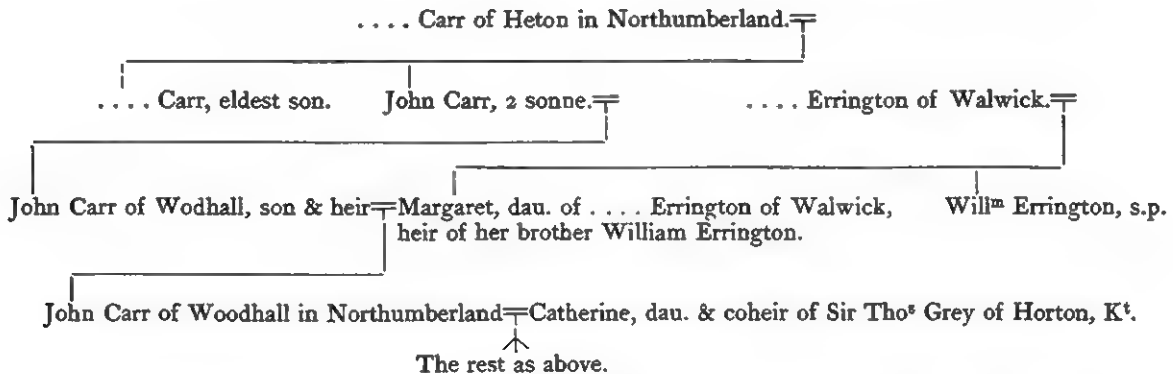
² "Manual for the Genealogist," p. 170.

There is a rough trick of Arms quartered :—

1. On a chevron 3 estoiles (one has 6 points, and two have 5 points); 2, Argent, 2 bars B, in chief three escallops of the second; 3 (blank); 4 as 1.



In the MS. referred to by the College of Arms¹ as a private collection of family descents in the County Palatinate of Durham, formerly belonging to John Philipot, Somerset Herald, and now in College of Arms, the entry as to Carr of Woodhall differs slightly in form, but gives no additional particulars.



The arms are the same as Harl. MS. 1448, except that the Carr coat is actually marked g in the field. By the side is written—1, Carr; 2, Errington; 3, Grey.

1. There is no difficulty in tracing the family of Eshott from John Carr (No. 3); this will be made clear as we proceed later on. But it is well to sift the correctness of the early part of the Pedigree. Genealogists know very well that these early entries are of very uncertain value. It is a very good test of the probable correctness of the early part of an old pedigree to see how far he who enters it—or, presumably from his position, gives the information—is accurately acquainted with the facts which come nearer to him.

¹ Page 234, Appendices to Vol. I.

In the above, William Carr of Woodhall (5), who married Eliza: daughter of William Carr of Ford, is the living representative. His father John Carr (4) was dead (for Will, see Appendix II.). It appears from the will of Roger Errington of Wallick (Appendix II.), that he made his sister's son John Carr (4) heir to his lands in Wallick and elsewhere. Yet looking at this Pedigree we find, among the children of John (4) and Katherine, James left out between Roger and Lancelot, and in the next generation Ralph put for Edmund; nor did William Carr (5) know the name of his great-grandfather Errington, and (though he must have had the deeds in his possession) he gives the name of the great uncle who left him his freehold property as *William*, instead of *Roger Errington*. This weakness in the later part certainly prevents our placing implicit confidence in the earlier part of the Pedigree. William Carr (5) is not unlikely to be wrong as to the name of his great-grandfather Carr (2), and as to his connection with Woodhall. We might further have doubted the correctness of his descent from Carr of Hetton, but that the will of George Carr, 1559 (Appendix II.), establishes this beyond doubt, for he mentions on one side his nephew John Carr of Woodhall (4), and on the other side several "*cousins*" of the Hetton family. "*Cousin*" was used of blood-relations, and sometimes of the very nearest. William Carr (5) was therefore right in deriving his descent from the stock of Hetton. But it can be shewn that he was wrong in placing John Carr (2) as "*of Woodhall*," and no reliance therefore can be placed on the correctness of his name being *John*.

The late Mr. Greenstreet (to whom the compilers of this genealogy were greatly indebted for much valuable information gleaned from the Record Office, while carrying on his many other researches), found some depositions in a tithe case, which shewed that there were, at this time at least, only two generations of John Carrs of Woodhall. This is in *Exchequer 2 R, Depositions, 23-24 Elizabeth, Michaelmas, Nos. 19, 20, Northumberland, September 28, 1581*.

The writ is directed to William Carr, Esq.,¹ *inter alia* :—

Sir John Forster, knt., *compl't*, against John Carre, Michael Stocke, Gilbert Errington, Thomas Swinburn, and Roger Carnabie, *def'ts*. In it Christopher Ellrington of Ellrington in the parish of Warden, yeoman, of the age of fourscore years and moo', deposes that he hette knowen the same (*i.e.* Woodhall, now in the tenure of the said John Carr or his assignes, lying in par. of Warden) by the space of thre score and tenn yeres, and being further examynede therein he saythe y^t for the space of thre score yeres he hath been a contynuall workman wekly at the Woodhall aforesaid wth John Carr and John Carr his father.

In answer further to a query, "Wheather hathe the said deffendant John Carr or any of his auncestours at any tyme made any kynde of recompense for the same tithes to the compl't?" (*etc.*), the same witness says :—

"That the said Johñ Carr deft, Johñ Carr his father, and Peter Rydeley his predecessor and tenant to the said landes called Woodhall, by the space of thre scores yeres and moo have always hadd and taken all the Corne and grayne yerly comynge and growinge upon the same wthowt division or separacion of any tythe or tenthe parte thereof, and during the said space have payd for recompence and satisfaction thereof a yerly rent of v^s of lawfull englishe money to the fermers or owners of the parsonage of Warden aforesaid."

Another witness, "of the age iiij^{xx} yeres or thereaboutes," states that he has known the Woodhall "by the space of LX yeres and moo" :—

"To the thirde interrogatory he saythe that the said John Carr, deft, John Carr his father, Peter Rydeley, and Ranold Errington, his predecessors, tenauntes of the Woodhall aforesaid, by the space of thre score yeres and moo have allway taken and hadd all the corne and greyne," *etc.*, *etc.*

¹ MSS. of Rev. T. W. Carr.

This evidence appears to dispose of "John Carr of Woodhall" (2), the first in the Pedigree. Between 1520 and 1580 and more, the witness had known a John Carr (who was the third in the Pedigree), a John Carr his father (who was the second), and a Peter Rydeley and a Ranold Errington as tenants of Woodhall. So far then we should consider that the first John Carr on the Pedigree was descended from Carr of Hetton—since George Carr's will links the two families together—that he was not "of Woodhall," and that his Christian name was likely to be uncertain, because a name in the next generation, which ought to have been known as a benefactor as well as a great-uncle, was entered wrong, and the name of a maternal great-grandfather was not known at all.

2. But the elaborate and painstaking researches of the late and lamented Colonel R. E. Carr and his brother Mr. C. E. Carr, in the Hexham Archives and the Durham Records, have introduced us to a new *layer* of Carrs of Woodhall (Vol. I.), who must have been antecedent in their connection to those in the Pedigree and the Depositions. They have very cautiously sifted their evidences, and have decided that these later "*exhumations*," if one may so call them, were of the same family as the first known Carrs of Woodhall, and they have seen reason to amalgamate them, and to carry up the Pedigree higher. But they are very decided that,¹ in the shaky generation (2) in the Pedigree of 1615, *James* should be substituted for *John*; and this indeed is necessary for their arrangement, though not to establish their own descent. The Heralds' College has adopted in part their views, but, as we will presently endeavour to substantiate, have by what we cannot but consider an unwarrantable *tour de force*, bolstered up the weak part of the Pedigree and weakened the stronger. The Editor of this Volume does not dispute the arrangement by the Editors of Vol. I.; he is not so well acquainted with that part of the subject as they are; but he must confess that he does not feel so satisfied as they are that any further discoveries, if such there be, might not turn a brother into a cousin, or a son into a nephew.

But it is a matter for congratulation that so strong and honourable a family, as the Carrs of Dunston Hill and of Hedgeley have been for so many years past, have proved their connection with the old family who owned Woodhall, and their descent from the older house of Hetton. It is a proof also of the love of accuracy shewn by these genealogists, that in spite of the ruling of the authorities of the College of Arms, which was in their favour, they still maintained and defended their position, that the earlier part of the Pedigree of 1615 is wrong (pp. 232, 233, Appendices to Vol. I.).

In favour of their conclusion there are these strong points: Since another brother like George Carr of Lesbury, not in the Pedigree, is discovered by his will, there might well be others in his generation not entered; and as in 1550 John Carr in the Pedigree was certainly "of Woodhall as its tenant," it is almost certain that he must be the man who had letters of administration to a brother James Carr. As they find no mention of Woodhall later than 1527² in their family, and that referring to a man deceased, there is room for the occupation of Peter Rydeley and Ranold Errington during "the sixty years and more" mentioned by the witness in 1581.³

For the convenience of the reader, we subjoin what we understand to be their additions, and have marked by a different type the elements which belong to their discoveries on one side, and the Pedigree and the Will of George Carr on the other.

¹ Vol. I., pp. 12-15.

² Vol. I., p. 16 n.

³ Depositions, *supra*.

It is interesting further to notice that an old pedigree, untrustworthy in the particular details of a generation, is sometimes correct in its derivation. In this case the descent from Hetton is substantiated, and the fact, that the two John Carrs mentioned in the Depositions and the Pedigree (3) (4) were not the first "of Woodhall," is confirmed by their discovery,¹ even if the earliest "John Carr of Woodhall" (2) is wrong.

Since the publication of the First and Second Volumes, the Editors have discovered an important document, which they consider modifies the arrangement which they made of the early part of the Pedigree as given in Vol. I., Index Pedigree, and in Pedigree No. I. It is this—

EXTRACT FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT AT KIRKLEATHAM HALL, REDCAR. 1894.

Manor of Hetton.

April 10, 1500. Grant by George Carr of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne Merchant to John Carr of Edlyngheam of his Manor of Hetton in the Co. of Northumberland with its appurtenances, "que coram justiciariis Curie Regis de Banco apud Westmonasterium per breve de ingressu in le post per nomina sexdecim mess. quingentarum acrarum terre quadragentarum acrarum prati quingentarum acrarum pasture et mille acrarum more cum pert. versus Johannem Norton recuperavi," in exchange for the Manor of Irby in the parish (villa) of Westrungton (West Rounton, near Northallerton) in Com. Ebor. and certain lands and tenements there—10 April, 15 Henry VII. Seal bears three mullets on a chevron. No inscription.

This is interesting as indicating a property in Yorkshire in possession of a Carr of Hetton before he got Hetton. But more, in Inq. p. m. of Henry Percy in 1455, "the heirs of Richard Tempest held Hetton." In 1451 John Norton and Dyonyisia Mallory were coheirs of Dame Eleanor Tempest. (Surtees Society, Tonge's "Visitation," p. 103.) George Carr seems to have recovered Hetton from this John Norton.

There can be little doubt that this George Carr was the old Mayor of Newcastle, to whom the John Carr of Hetton in 1474 (Red Book of Sion House) may have mortgaged or sold his interest; and that the John Carr of Edlyngheam was the son of Thomas Carr (Vol. I., p. 10),² whose inquisition p. m. was taken 10 June, 20 Edward IV. (1480). He died 1 July, 19 Edward I., seised of the third part of the Manor of Newton juxta Mare, and of seven messuages and eighty acres of land in Lematon and Edlyngheam, his son and heir being John Carr, who was forty years of age. It would be probably the son of this John Carr who was killed by Horsley in 1517 (Vol. II., pp. 17, 18; Surtees Society, vol. xxxi., p. 74).

Without attempting further rearrangement (beyond this suggestion) of the early part of the Pedigrees in Vol. I. (Index Pedigree and Pedigree I.) and Vol. II. (Pedigree II.), with which the previous Editor is better acquainted, we will begin with James Carr of Hexham (F 3, Ped. I., Vol. I.), *alias* John Carr of Woodhall, second son of Carr of Hetton (Visitation, 1615).

James Carr of Hexham. On 16 October 1500,³ he appears as a witness before the Manor Court of Hexham in a case of transfer of land, and is called "tenant of the manor."

He died before 1535, when Richard Carr, gentleman, of Hexham, was appointed administrator of the goods belonging to his children, who are named (Vol. I., p. 14). His sons were:—

1. Richard, living 1535 (executor?). Nothing further known of him.
2. James of Hexham, 1550. His brother, John Carr of Woodhall, yeoman, his executor, to pay the portions of the children of the said James.

¹ Vol. III., p. 7, Depositions.

² Office Copy:—In Carr Extracts, I., MSS. of Rev. T. W. Carr.

³ Mr. C. E. Carr's Notes, and see Vol. I., p. 21.

3. William, living 1535. Nothing further known of him.
4. George, not mentioned further in Hexham records, taken to be the George Carr of Lesbury. Will 1559. (See Appendix II.)
5. John, not found further in Hexham records, taken to be the John Carr who married Margaret Errington, called in the Pedigree "John Carr of Woodhall, son and heir," from whom come the Carrs of Woodhall, Eshott, West Ditchburn, and others.

and his daughters:—

1. Johne, or Joan, considered to be the wife of Thomas Manners of Cheswick (Surtees' Wills, vol. i., p. 122).
2. Margaret, gives evidence, May 28, 1528, as spinster of Woodhall, aged 25.¹
3. Mary, or Mariona, considered to be wife of Robert Manners of Newton¹ (cp. Will of George Carr, 1559), not as Raine ("North Durham," p. 230).
4. Elizabeth. Either she or Margery must have married a Muschance. (Will of George Carr, 1559.)

William Carr of Woodhall and Hexham is taken to be the brother of the above James Carr. He acquired lands in Hexham 1504 (Vol. I., Ped. I.). Nothing is said of his seniority, but he is *assumed* by the Heralds in 1891 to be the "1 sonne" in the Visitation of 1615.

Elizabeth, widow of William Carr of Woodhall, gentleman, in 1527 obtained administration.² This seems to be the last mention³ of Woodhall in connection with this branch, of which are the Carrs of Dunston Hill and Hedgeley.

3. We have next to consider the way in which the College of Arms has dealt with the information submitted to them by the Authors of the present Work, and with the Pedigree of 1615. Their disagreement with the College of Arms is very clearly and temperately put in Vol. I., p. 15, and the Appendices, pp. 232-3. But as the ruling of the College has materially affected the position of the family which descends from this Pedigree of 1615, the Editor of the present Volume must discuss it at some length.

On p. 234, Appendices to Vol. I., is the confirmation of arms to the Carrs of Dunston Hill, 17 November, 1891. In that document is the following passage as to the petitioner:—"That he is descended from William Carr of Woodhall and of Hencoats in Hexham, both in the county of Northumberland, eldest son of John Carr of Hetton, in the said county, and afterwards of Woodhall aforesaid; that in a private collection of family descents relating to the County Palatine of Durham, formerly belonging to John Philipot, Somerset Herald, and now in the College of Arms, it appears that William Carr of Woodhall aforesaid was living in 1615, and was great-grandson of John Carr of the same place, second son of the above-mentioned John Carr of Hetton, and afterwards of Woodhall; that the arms hitherto borne by his Family, namely, 'Gules, on a chevron 3 estoiles,' are attached to the pedigree in the before-recited collection; that the crest used by his Family, namely, 'a stag's head charged in the neck with two bars gemels, the antlers attached by an annulet,' is ascribed to John Carr of Hetton in a manuscript marked E 6 remaining in the College of Arms."

Though this is in the memorial of the petitioner, the authorities of the College must be held responsible for it, for the Authors of this Book could have known nothing of the collection "once in the possession of Philipot," nor did they give the above description of the crest in E 6, of which they had an accurate tracing. Surely the Heralds must have taken it from some later list of blazons without taking the trouble to verify it. In E 6, made plainer by a tracing of the standard in

¹ Vol. I., pp. 14, 15.

² Vol. I., p. 16.

³ Vol. I., p. 16, note 1.

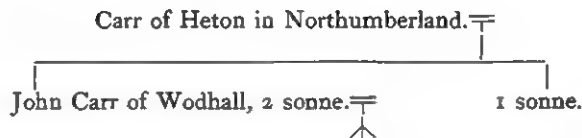
MS. I., 2, College of Arms (confirmed by the blazon in the grant of the standard, *vide* Vol. II., p. 12, which is not however in the College), the crest is either *barry argent and gules*, or, as in the grant, *barry of 8 pieces, argent and gules*; the top tynes are *or*, and carry an annulet *argent*.

With all respect to the Heralds, we must submit that any one reading the above extract of the descent would suppose that Philipot's Pedigree makes John Carr (2) of Woodhall (the great-grandfather of William Carr (5), living 1615) the *second son of John Carr of Hetton and Woodhall*, but this, as may be seen by referring to it above, is not the case, "*John*" and "*Woodhall*" being inserted from other sources.

We think also any reader would be confused about the reference to MS. E 6 (which is the Pedigree of the family of Carr of Hetton and of Ford in 1552), since "*William Carr of Woodhall and Hexham*" is called "*eldest son of John Carr of Hetton, and afterwards of Woodhall*," and "that the crest used by his family" "is ascribed to John Carr of Hetton in MS. E 6;" for he would be likely to think that this was the elder branch, or that the two John Carrs of Hetton referred to the same man. This is only a memorial, but should not a memorial be a clear and accurate recitation?

But there is a more serious complaint to be made against the College of Arms on account of the way in which the Pedigree of 1615 has been used. The Authors of Volumes I. and II. submitted to their consideration the Pedigree in Harl. MS. 1448 (*vide* Vol. III., p. 6). As this is not in the custody of the College, the authorities were, by their custom, obliged to decline to refer to it in evidence, but quote the entry in Philipot's "Durham Pedigrees." Outside the College we suppose that there can be no doubt that the entry in Harl. MS. 1448, in the handwriting of Henry St. George, is a much higher authority, as may be seen (Vol. III., p. 5). Philipot's seems slightly touched up, but substantially the same.

The original entry begins :



What does that "1 sonne" imply?

The College of Arms has made *William Carr of Woodhall and Hexham* eldest son of *John Carr of Hetton, afterwards of Woodhall*. No evidence is offered that he was the eldest son. As to the generation of the Visitation Entry, in which they have placed him as such, we have shewn its correctness to be more than doubtful. We have shewn that "*John Carr*" was not "*of Woodhall*," nor can we place much stress on his being there called 2 *sonne*. It is dangerous to rely too much on statements of the early generations of a pedigree without confirmation, but the authorities of the College overruled the opinion of the investigators of the Family History, and said, as Philipot's entry had "*John Carr Woodhall, 2 sonne*," "*John Carr of Woodhall, 2nd son*" it must be. Now where should we be if every statement in a Visitation must be retained? Must "*William Errington*"¹ be retained, although "*Roger Errington's*" will is found making his nephew his heir? Must we stand by the statement in the Pedigree of *Brandling of Newcastle* given in Foster's "Northumberland Pedigrees," p. 20 (as from Flower's "Visitation of Yorkshire, 1563-4"), which makes Ursula Brandling marry her mother's first husband instead of his grandson,² as she did? Or,

¹ Vol. III., p. 6, and Appendix II.

² Surtees 38, Wills, vol. ii., pp. 234, 235, note, and Vol. II., Ped. II.

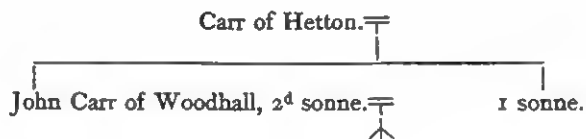
because it is stated in Dugdale's caligraphy¹ in 1666, Pedigree of St. Helen Auckland (*vide* Foster's "Durham Pedigrees," p. 65), that John Carr of Warke was of Ford Castle, and was the father of his own father-in-law Humphrey Carr (who is brought from Newcastle to Ford Castle on purpose!), must this monstrosity stand as unalterable? But the Heralds have not the same respect for "*1 sonne*"; they have no objection to fill up the void here, and having made "William Carr" eldest son, and brother of "John Carr of Woodhall second son," they put "William Carr" into the vacant niche. Of course, having resolved to create William the eldest, and to maintain the shadowy "John Carr of Woodhall" as second son, there was no escape from their conclusion, which was not altogether inconvenient to them; but is not this an unwarrantable interference with the structure of the original entry?

We maintain, on the other hand, that the entry "*1 sonne*" was meant to refer to the elder house of Hetton, then represented by their relatives the Carrs of Ford, in support of which these two considerations are advanced:—

1. William Carr in 1615 was intimately connected with the Family of Hetton and Ford Castle—the wills on either side shew cousinship in three or four generations—he was also son-in-law of William Carr of Ford Castle² and brother-in-law of Thomas Carr his son and heir, both of whom were large landowners close to him, and both held offices in the Royal Court. Is it likely that he would enter his own family as descended from "Carr of Hetton" without any reference to the chief house? Still less that his Pedigree would admit of a brother William being *eldest son of Carr of Hetton*?

2. An examination of various descents in the "Visitation of Northumberland of 1615,"³ as printed from Harleian MS. 1448, by Dr. Marshall, shews that in every case a second family notices the chief house as existing or as then extinct. Thus, *vide* p. 12, Thomas Collingwood, second son of . . . Collingwood; p. 27, . . . Lisle, second son; p. 52, George Cramlington, second son of . . . Cramlington of Cramlington; p. 71, Thomas Blenkinsop, second son of . . . Blenkinsop—all notice the elder branch; while, p. 33, Thomas Salkeild of Bassington in Northumberland is "younger brother of the house of Salkeild in Cumberland."

In the Pedigree in MS. E 6 Thomas Carr of Ford, a second son (Vol. II., p. 204), contents the Herald by giving only two generations above him, with the family of his elder brother. William Carr in 1615 might have given the two also of which he was absolutely certain. He does, however, go back two more. Why was this, except that he wished to shew a descent from Carr of Hetton, and so to claim both relationship and arms? He ventures therefore on two higher generations, but believing that the first of these two was "John Carr of Woodhall," he cannot put him as a brother beside the "John Carr of Hetton" in the Pedigree of Thomas Carr of Ford (if indeed he knew it). He must leave the connection, which he claims, as vague, but gives it as precisely as he can. He knows he descends from Carr of Hetton; he believes his great-grandfather was "John Carr of Woodhall." He cannot shew the connection to the line of Hetton and Ford accurately; he therefore gives it in this form:



¹ Original in Heralds' College, and *cp.* Vol. II., pp. 177 and 204.

² Vol. II., Ped. II.

³ "Genealogist," vol. i., pp. 304, 383; vol. ii., pp. 184, 256, and 18.

Such we take to be the proper explanation of *first* and *second sonne* in the Pedigree of 1615.

This, then, is the position. It is most gratifying to the descendants of the Carrs of Woodhall, who entered in 1615 that the Carrs of Hedgeley and Dunston Hill, who occupy such an influential and respected position in the county of Northumberland, should have proved that they come from the ancient stock. Did they shew clearly also that they descended from an eldest brother, they would be further glad that the old house should be so worthily represented by them. But it is not unreasonable to point out, as they have themselves done with great fairness,¹ that there is no *proof* that their ancestor William Carr was the elder brother of "John Carr of Woodhall, second son of Carr of Hetton," though it is allowed to be quite possible that he may have been so.² Should it be so proved, it could not be otherwise than satisfactory to the whole clan of Carr.

¹ Vol. I., pp. 14, 15, 233.

² No implicit reliance can be placed on an entry in a Visitation unless it can be supported by other documentary evidence; and when it conflicts with the statements of wills, inquisitions, or of official records, it must of course go to the wall, as being far the most likely to be wrong.

CHAPTER III.

THE LATER CARRS OF WOODHALL.

THE greater and the lesser families of the gentry of Northumberland, waxing into eminence or waning into the middle class, had rough and struggling lives in the dangerous days of the sixteenth century.

The Second Volume graphically shews how the wars between England and Scotland made the northern part of the county a frequent battle ground. The Border raid, the midnight beacon, the fray, the hot-trod, must have kept them in continual excitement, and have been a perpetual misery to those who wished to lead the peaceful life of farming.

The late celebrated trial in Northumberland in 1892, about "*the strayed heifer*," stood in singular and amusing contrast to the thefts and complaints about flocks and herds, which were formerly driven from one spoiler to another backwards and forwards across the Border.

The blood feuds, in which the Carrs were no better than their neighbours, were a constant source of bloodshed and misery, entailing the curse of the murderer from one relative to another, till some specially arranged marriage¹ healed the feud. In those dark times of rapine and blood, Bernard Gilpin, the Northern Apostle, was a burning and shining light. He was a man of whom the Northern Counties might well be proud, as a scholar, a divine, a priest of large hearted charity and rigid self-denial. Living through the period of the Reformation, his life, written in 1629, gives an admirable picture of the gradual transition through which such as he passed from the old order to the new. Two opinions are seen struggling together in his life, till the new prevails, but of a new Church there is no sign.² He travelled out of his Durham Parish on his missions of love as we know to Rothbury, but more frequently into the even more turbulent districts of Tynedale and Redesdale, where he was adored by the people when he appeared.

Rough and evil as may have been life in North Northumberland, yet its sons were free to go and take apprenticeship with the merchants of Newcastle, who were absolutely forbidden by their statutes to take apprentices from Redesdale and Tynedale. For it was held that scions brought up by "such lewd and wicked progenitors"³ could never be trusted to make peaceable and law-abiding citizens.

The gentry in Northumberland were for the most part exceedingly poor, as their wills shew in contrast to those of the rich burghers of Newcastle. We find the sons of "gentle blood" ringing the changes of the family name in the various conditions of knight, esquire, gentleman, yeoman, apprentice, merchant, alderman, and mayor. But their troubles did not cease in the county when the union of the two Kingdoms brought in a healthier condition of life. There followed the strife of the Civil War, the miseries of the Revolution, which endangered their lives and estates, and in the next century

¹ As Carr and Horsley, after the feud (Vol. II., pp. 17, 18); and Carr and Heron (Vol. II., p. 110, and Enrolled Decrees, Henry VIII. to Elizabeth, Vol. I., 40th part, temp. Queen Elizabeth, No. 54); perhaps also Carr and Selby. See Vol. II., Ped. II., K 9, 10, and cp. the Selby feud with Carr's cousins the Collingwoods (Tomlinson's "Life in Northumberland," pp. 121-123. Scott, Newcastle).

² Wordsworth's "Ecclesiastical Biography," vol. iv., pp. 85-158.

³ Brand's "History of Newcastle on Tyne," vol. ii., p. 229, note.

came the Jacobite Plots and the risings for the restoration of the House of Stuart, which shook the peace of families, divided their members, and often ruined their fortunes.

We shall now follow the line which proceeds without any uncertainty from the Pedigree as entered in the Visitation of 1615.

Beginning with John Carr (who married Margaret Errington), who was a tenant of Woodhall and some adjoining places on Tyneside, we find his family acquiring their fee, inheriting lands in Walwick, becoming tenants of Hetton, and afterwards purchasing it of the Carrs of Sleaford, selling their Tyneside property, and purchasing the estate of Eshott in the parish of Felton, to which nearly half a century later they added the small adjoining estate of The Heugh, afterwards called Eshott Heugh, in the same parish.

In this Chapter we propose to take the three generations which thus occupied Woodhall, etc., as tenants or owners. In the next we will take shortly the junior branches of Lesbury and Ditchburn, and the younger sons of John and Catherine Carr. Then we will return to the main line, which was in possession of Eshott for four generations, and of four William Carrs of Eshott in succession. The fifth William Carr of Eshott in the fifth generation will be more properly taken with the Chapter which will deal with the emigration to Georgia.

It appears from the entries at Vol. I., pp. 13-15, that there may have been a gap between the earlier Carrs connected with Woodhall (Vol. III., pp. 8-10). It is not at all unlikely that members of the same family may have resumed a previous tenancy which had passed to other hands.

Leaving the first "John Carr of Woodhall" (2), whom we have shewn does not seem to have been "of Woodhall," and who, on the supposition that the Pedigree (Vol. I., Ped. I.) has been rightly amalgamated with the Carr of the Visitation, must have been with more probability JAMES CARR, we proceed to JOHN CARR of Woodhall (3), who married Margaret Errington. He is called "son and heir" in the Visitation, but improperly so, if the newly arranged Pedigree is right, and certainly no great stress can be laid upon his being "son and heir" for the reasons given at pp. 7, 13.

It will be, however, convenient first of all to refer to his brother George Carr of Lesbury, who, though not mentioned in the Visitation, left a will which distinctly connected him with John Carr as a brother, and with the Carrs of Hetton as cousins (Appendix II.). There is nothing to shew positively that George was the younger brother, but it will be fair to assume that he was so, as the Pedigree certainly indicates it.

In 1538 he, with three others, held, under Cuthbert Carnaby, the Constable of the Castle, the office of Keeper of the King's Park at Warkworth by Letters Patent, an office which he held at his death, as he bequeathed it in his will to his illegitimate son John. He appears in the "*Archæologia Æliana*," vol. iv., pp. 159, 161, 162, in the roll of those inhabitants of Bamborough Ward who attended the great muster of armed men on Abberwykmore in the same year. In the Roll of the Muster he is named as "serving the King with Horse and harness" (*i.e.* armour).

In 1539 he is noted in Feet of Fines as¹ owning land at Newton by the Sea, Ellingham, and Belford, and in 31st and 32nd years of Henry VIII. (1540) he held two parts of a fishery at Alnmouth.

In "*Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis*," Surtees Society, vol. 58, p. 303, under a *Rentale* of 1539, occurs:—

"*Decimæ Parochiæ de Elingham. De Georgio Mathowsone et Johanne Carre de Hull, pro*

¹ Mr. C. E. Carr's Notes.

dimidiâ decimarum de North Charlton, 46^s 8^d,” to which is appended a note by the Editor, “opposite this entry is written in a different hand ‘G. Carre, W. Stroder.’”

If this “John Carr of Hull” was George Carr’s brother John Carr of Woodhall, it would shew that he was Keeper of Hull (or Hulne), and that George Carr succeeded him as holder of the land which paid this tithe, but there seems ground to suppose it was John Carr of Boulmer.¹

George Carr’s name occurs in the lists of Bishop Nicholson’s “Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws,” published in 1705, at pp. 293, 304, and 338, where, in 1552, he is one of those appointed as Commissioners of the Enclosure of the East Marches, with his cousin² Richard Carr of Elwyk. In 1553 he is one of the Overseers of the Night Watches against the Scotts in the Middle Marches, “from Christopher Armorer’s to Sheplegate to be watched nightly by fourteen men of the inhabitants” of eleven places (one of which was Lesberry), the setters and searchers being the Keepers of the West Parks, Anwyke, and Hull Park. (*Vide* under the notice of Thomas Carr, Vol. II., p. 97, Ped. II., H 9, and Hodgson’s “History of Northumberland,” vol. i., pp. 360–362.)

An interesting extract has been supplied from the first volume of the Report of the Historical MS. Commission on the MSS. of the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle, in which he is mentioned with two other members of the Carr family in charge of Beacons in Northumberland in 1549. George Carr appears on p. 38 in charge of the Beacon at Racheheugh (now known as Ratcheugh Crag), a prominent position not far from Lesbury. And in the same volume there is on p. 39 a list of “the names of the gentylmen, balyffes, and other officers not being in the King his Majesti’s garysons in 1549,” where, under the head of Bamboroughshire, is found the name of George Carr of Lesbury.³

In Appendix II. will be found an interesting lease from the Crown for twenty-one years of a corn-mill and cottages situated in Lesbury (translated from the original Latin), and dated 1553. Not long before his death we find the name of George Carr of Lesbury among those who after the affray at Ford, swore the peace against the Herons and others (Vol. II., p. 104).

His will, dated March 10, 1559, and proved April 29, 1560, will be found *in extenso* in Appendix II. The chief points to be noticed here are that he desires to be buried in St. Nicholas’, Newcastle. This was probably from the connection with Newcastle of his wife Dorothy. From the mention of Mistress Thomplinson as “mother” of his younger daughter Anne, and of his “sister-in-law Anne Mitford,” who signs his will as a witness, it may be surmised that his wife was not unlikely to have been a daughter of Mistress Thomplinson,⁴ whose will dated 1577 is in vol. ii., p. 11, of the Wills at Durham, printed by the Surtees Society. He mentions,—a mortgage which he had on his cousin John Carr of Hetton’s lands at Halliwell; his cousin John son of Richard Carr of Elwyk; his cousin Robert Carr of Kimmerston; his cousins Cuthbert Horsley and Henry Muschaunce; his nephew John Carr of the Woodhall and the heirs of his brother John Carr of the Woodhall, deceased; his children—one, John, an illegitimate son—Margaret Green and her four daughters, and Anne Carr. He mentions his nephew Henry Muschaunce, and the children of Robert Manners of Newton, committed to him by their mother; his niece Beall (Isabel) Ogle, probably the daughter of his sister Mariona, widow of Robert Manners, by her second husband Henry Ogle. (Vol. I., Ped. I., G 13.) He has property at Felton, Belfurthe (Belford), and

¹ Mr. C. E. Carr’s Notes.

² *Vide* will of George Carr of Lesbury, 1559, Appendix II.

³ Lesbury is in Bamburgh Ward.

⁴ She was probably a granddaughter of old George Carr, the Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Ellingham, a fishery on the Reed, which he had improved, and some *cobles* (open fishing boats) at Ailemouth. He makes John Carr of Boulmer guardian of his above-named son John. Richard Carr (of Elwyk ?) is one of the witnesses of the will.

The value of this will in connecting the families of Woodhall and Hetton will be seen to be very great, and was an unexpected reinforcement of the Pedigree of 1615.

The following paragraph on the Manners' connection is a valuable suggestion of Mr. Cuthbert Carr :—

"The statement of Raine in his 'History of North Durham,' p. 230, that Thomas Manners of Cheswick married Mariona, who survived him, and that he mentioned his brother-in-law George Carr, is contrary to the will of Thomas Manners, 1545 (see Surtees Wills, vol. i., p. 122), where testator speaks of his wife Joan and of his brother-in-law George Carr. From the mention in George Carr's will of 'the children of Robert Manners of Newton committed to me by their mother,' it is probable that one sister, Mariona, married Robert Manners of Newton, and another, Joan, married Thomas Manners of Cheswick. In the will of Janet Carr (Ped. II., F 2) in 1553 she mentions among relations George Carr and Mariony Carr, with Agnes Unthank (probably a granddaughter) between them. These two of the Woodhall family being settled near may have been better known to the aged lady than the rest of their family, the using of the maiden name not being uncommon for married women, especially if widowed." (See Vol. I., p. 14.)

We may notice here that the will of his son "John Carr of Lesbury, Gent.," dated and proved in 1574, contains interesting reference to his father's will, and the guardians whom he appointed for him. He was under eighteen in 1559, but inherited by his father's will his office (probably Ranger) at Warkworth Park, held by Letters Patent (will of George Carr, 1559), with other property there specified, as the interest in the mill and cottages at Lesbury, a tenement at the Sneaphouse,¹ a

¹ Sneaphouse or Snipe House is by Shilbottle—Swarland in Felton. These are interesting notices, as John Carr of Hetton in his will January 1588-9 (Vol. II., p. 202) names in reversion as his heir and executor "my cosine Edward Carre, son of my Unkill Robert Carre, late of Swarland." In the entail of the Ford estates in 1606, recited in Inq. p. m. of William Carr of Ford, 21 Charles (Vol. II., p. 120), he stands next "Ralph Carr of Howbourn, unckle of Tho^s Carr," as "Edward Carr of Snipehouse, gent.;" and in Chancery Bills and Answers, "Before 1714," Mitford, No. 607, Carr v. Carr, Depositions taken at Durham 12 January 1656, "Edward Carre of Snipehouse, in the county of Northumberland, aged 96 years," says: "He did know Thomas Carr, who was the deponent's brother-in-law [it is not known how this was], Isabell his wife, and William Carre, all deceased, late grandfather, grandmother, and father of the complainant Tho^s Carre of Foord."

Robert Carr is mentioned in an award between William Carr (his nephew) of Ford Castle and John Heron of Chipchase. (Eurolled Decrees, Henry VIII. to Elizabeth, vol. i., 40th part, temp. Queen Elizabeth, No. 54.) This was not known to the Editors of Vols. I. and II. (see Vol. II., pp. 70-78 and 110). The award states that "great breach of peace and other notable divisions arose from contentions between the Herons and Carrs as to the Ford and other states . . . concerning great controversies, varyances, and sutes in lawe, as all know, and also concerning the death and killings of divers persons." The Herons consider a former award broken because Robert Carr had committed an assault on Lionel Heron (cousin to John Heron), and because William Carr, instead of marrying Elizabeth or Dorothy Heron, had married himself. William Carr maintains that: "Robert Carr, meeting Lionel Heron accidentally, tried to apprehend him for the murder of Raiphe Lisle (Carr's brother-in-law), for which murder Lionel Heron, his father, brethren, and divers others being concerned had to fly, and Lionel Heron resisting was hurt. Further that Elizabeth Heron (daughter of Giles Heron) died before the eight years had expired, after which (by the former award) the marriage was to take place; that Dorothy Heron was contracted by her father John Heron to her nowe husband; that William Carr was always

farmhold in Brodderick. His leases of fisheries of salmon in the water of Aile he leaves to his "cousin John Carr of Boulmer," and mentions "his cousin Robert Carr of Swarland." He left no issue.

His brother John Carr of Woodhall (son and heir in the Pedigree of 1615) (3), *but yeoman, as administrator of an elder brother James Carr's will, for the benefit of the children of James Carr of Hexham in 1550, according to the arrangement noticed above* (Vol. I., p. 14), married Margaret, daughter of an "Errington of Wallicke," in the entry of 1615 heir to her brother William Errington. "The will of Roger Errington of Wallyke in the parish of Wardon, gent.," 9th November, 1558 (*vide* Appendix II.), confirms this statement, except that the Christian name "William" in the Visitation entry is clearly a mistake. Roger Errington bequeaths all his farmings and lands purchased in Wallyke or elsewhere to his sister's son John Carr, whom he makes and ordains his right and lawful heir, reserving to his wife Margaret a life interest. He speaks of "his trusty friends," one being Rauf Eryngton of Hexham, and of his brother's daughter Katherine, and of Isabel his own. His wife and his nephew John were his executors. From this will it is likely that both John Carr and his wife were dead before 1558. George Carr of Lesbury in his will speaks of him as deceased in 1559. As his son was made executor of his uncle Roger Errington's will he must have been then grown up, and may have been born about 1535. This would make John Carr, the father, born at the beginning of the century, and a contemporary of John Carr, Captain of Wark. In the Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, vol. i., p. 37, on the MSS. of Belvoir Castle (family of Manners), occurs the entry, "1549, John Carr Constable's Deputy of Langley;" and it would be probably he who is mentioned by Sir Robert Bowes in his "Survey of the Marches, 1551," among the gentlemen inhabitants of the Middle Marches: "John Carr of Woodhall, Deputy Constable of Langley and Roger Errington of Wallick." (Hodgson's "History of Northumberland," vol. iii., part iii., p. 246.)

Bearing on the duties of a Constable of Langley we may quote from the "Borderers' Table Book," vol. i., p. 193 (extracted from Hodgson's "Northumberland"), an account of a raid by a band of Border thieves in January 1528-9, who came into the Bishopric and carried away the priest of Muggleswick as a prisoner. The Tyne being flooded they could not pass the Fords on their return, but tried to force a passage by Haydon Bridge, on which there was a gate which was chained, barred, and locked against them, and being set upon by the Bailiff of Hexham and the Constable of Langley and their followers, the thieves were compelled to abandon their horses and seek safety on foot. But being pursued by Thomas Errington, the Constable of Langley, and others with a sleuth-hound, they were overtaken, Charleton and Noble were killed, and Armstrong and Dodde taken prisoners and tried at a Warden Court held at Alnwick for the purpose on the 27th of January. Armstrong was subsequently hung in chains near Newcastle, and Dodde at Alnwick. The bodies of Charleton and Noble were also hung in chains, the former at Hexham, the latter at Haydon Bridge.

ready to marry her if he had intelligence that he would prevail in his sute, but that John Heron, on being forbidden by (his father) George Heron to contract his daughter before the eight years, said that while he lived she should never marry any Carr; that the Herons had made no complaint to the Court as to the non-fulfilment of the award, and that he (William Carr) had paid great sums to the Queen, whose ward he was, for his marriage." From this it appears that Robert Carr married a sister of Ralph Lisle. (Vol. I., Ped. II., H 11.) For more of William Carr and his uncle Robert Carr *vide* Calendar of Border Papers, 1587, pp. 519, 523-4-7, and 540.

In Charlton's "Memorials of North Tynedale," p. 54, is a letter from the Earl of Northumberland to Wolsey upon the same affray. He calls Thomas Errington "a servant of mine, ruler of my tenants in these quarters."

The following letter was printed in a newspaper, but the reference to the original was not given. It gives another graphic sketch of another Border raid and the name of the Constable of Langley in 1532 :

Daylight Foray on the Borders.

In a letter of August 23, 1532, addressed from Hexham to Henry VIII. by the Earl of Northumberland, his lordship states that "on knowing the King's pleasure he will let slip Tynedale and Redesdale to join with Liddesdale for the annoyance of Scotland." On Monday the 19th, he adds, the Rutherfords, Carrs, Davisons, etc., came in at the Belles in Tynedale in the close of night, and on Tuesday at sunrise ran an open day foray at Hawtwesil. Six score of the inhabitants came to the rescue with Thomas Errington, "constable of my poor barony of Langley," Alexander Featherstonehalg, and others. The Scots being in so great number set upon them, but were defeated by your subjects, about six score being wounded to death and twelve taken, who will suffer execution on Sunday next the 25th, according to the laws of the Marches. The shout and cry came to Bewcastelldale and Gyllesland before it reached Langley, but not a man of these two dales came to help. He is suspicious of Tynedale men (though the country never was in better order), as the Scots passed through Tynedale both in going and coming. He is sure Liddesdale would not have let them pass.¹

John Carr, son of John Carr and Margaret Errington, entering on the leaseholds of his uncle George,² established himself at Lesbury in preference to Woodhall. In 1568 the owner of Woodhall, Dunnetley, and Elrington was Sir W. Hilton, and in 1575 John Carr, who, like his father, had been only tenant of these places, purchased them for £140. (Hodgson's "Northumberland," vol. iii., part iii., p. 371.) About 1570 he married Catherine, a younger daughter of Sir Thomas Grey of Horton. She is called coheiress in the Visitation entry of 1615.³ There is some difficulty about this statement, because the inquisition post mortem of Sir Thomas Graye mentions six daughters as his heirs, and this is supported by the funeral certificate, where they are named as daughters of Dorothy Ogle (*vide* Vol. III., Appendix II.). The inquisition post mortem is more easily explained, because it would refer only to those directly interested in the properties named, but one would expect the funeral certificate,⁴ which was of course the earliest, to contain all. On the other hand, there are ten daughters named in the Grey Pedigree in Raine's "North Durham," and ten are given by the Editor of the second volume of Wills in a note to the will of the eldest, Lady Isabel Grey. From the inquisition post mortem of Sir Thomas Graye it appears that Isabel, wife of Ralph Grey, in the funeral certificate, had become the wife of Thomas Ogle (Appendix II.), a fact which accounts for the statement in her will of her living at Ogle Castle, and mentioning her mother-in-law Lady Ogle

¹ The following extract as to horse stealing in Tynedale a century later, when members of the Charlton clan were still turbulent, shews the curious way in which certain parties were on the look out to get the benefit of fines for themselves:—Domestic State Papers 1629-31. February 17, 1631. "John Tichborne petitions for grant of the benefit of any forfeitures for the said escapes, because that Thomas Carr, late Sheriff of Northumberland, having in his custody John Charlton alias John of the Bower, sentenced to death for horse stealing, allowed him to go out on bond.—Grant fit to bestow." As to Thomas Carr *vide* Vol. II., p. 128, and as to this case of Charlton *vide* "Memorials of North Tynedale," pp. 78-9.

² Will of Roger Errington, Vol. II., Appendix III.

³ Vol. III., p. 6.

⁴ College of Arms, and Hasted's "Kent," vol. iii., p. 133, folio.

and her sister-in-law Ogle. (Surtees Wills, vol. ii., p. 49.) Catherine Carr is mentioned in Sir Thomas Grey's will in very clear terms. He leaves her indeed a very small annual sum (perhaps in addition to a portion), but as he begun by leaving all his lands to the sons of his eldest daughter, the father of so many daughters could not make a full provision. Again, the entry in 1615 would have been hardly made as "coheiress," unless this was so. Her arms were quartered by her grandchildren (*vide* Seal, Vol. III., Chap. X.), and her nephews Ralph and Arthur Grey were appointed guardians by John Carr, her husband. We are driven under these circumstances to the belief either that the mention of the heiresses was not exhaustive, or that Sir Thomas Grey had married a second time. The youngest of the six daughters named was 34 at her father's death—he may have lost this second wife too—and information of this family may not have been forthcoming. These six daughters were of the first position in the county, throwing others into the shadow. In any case we may take, however, the statement of the pedigree made by her son, probably in her lifetime, and entered by the Herald, that she was a coheiress. The statement of the will and the pedigree would be absolutely conclusive were it not for the doubt of the funeral certificate.

The following is an extract from the will of Sir Thomas Graye (P.C.C., 34 Lyon). It is not mentioned directly as a legacy but named as a charge already existing, and to be respected, on lands which he is bequeathing to others in Chevington :—

Item I will that my dawghter Katherine Carre shall have and enioye one annewall Rente of iiij^{li} a yere owte of my Landes and Tenementes in Chevington accordinge to the foorme and effecte of a certaine deede or writinge by me of late made unto John Carre towards the prefermente and mariage of the sayde Katherine.

Either John Carr or his father is named as appointed in 1553 Setter and Searcher of the Night Watches for the Fords, under the Woodhall Park, and the Owmers, with the Wyslyford ; and again in a second order, the Fords under the Woodhall Park, and the Owmers, with the Willyford—John Carr and Nycholas Errington. ("Leges Marchiarum," pp. 243, 297.)

The tithe suit mentioned at p. 7 occurred in his time. By his will (dated 1587, proved 1588) he held in his hands a good deal of land : lands in Lesbury, under the Earl of Northumberland, farms at Hauxley and Long Houghton, and the tithes of North Charlton. Leaving his freehold lands to his eldest son William Carr, he bequeathed the interest in his leaseholds to his second and his third sons. "I give unto my sonne John and to his heirs, by licence of my lord, all the lands, tenements, and houses which I hould of my lord of Northumberland in Lesburie for his whole filial portion, and . . ."—we shall mention the descendants of this son later on, from whom the Carrs, now of Ditchburn, descend—and "I give unto my sonne Roger, by licence of ye lord, my tenements and farmholds and appurtenances in Long Houghton and Hauxley, and . . ." It is uncertain if the later Carrs of Lesbury descended from this Roger or from another brother. He desires in his will to be buried in Lesbury, the first, it may be, of many of the name. An interesting trait of his character is his anxiety for the education of his children, and his strict protestation of integrity, like his fighting kinsman of Wark—"well myendyt to justice"—when he says : "Whereas I am charged by the Executors of Thomas Midlam to have conveyed some part of his evidences privily away, here I take it upon my conscience that I have not hurt or empared for the breadth of my naile, nor ever concealed any part thereof for him." He leaves his son William and his wife Catherine Executors. He makes supervisors of his will, to arrange his wife's dower, William Carr of Ford, Ralphe Grey of

Horton, Esquire, and Arthur Grey and John Carr,¹ Gentlemen, earnestly beseeching them to have a special care and regard to the bringing up of his children. Of these, William Carr the owner of Ford and John Carr of Hetton died almost directly after the testator; of the others, his wife's nephew Ralphe Grey succeeded his brother Sir Thomas Grey of Chillingham in April 1590, and died 1623; and Arthur Grey, afterwards of Spindleston, Knt., alone survived till 1636. John Carr lived through a troublous Border time, one of especial loss to his feudal lord of Northumberland. Henry the seventh Earl was attainted in 1571 and executed 1572. Just subsequently to John Carr's marriage with Katherine Grey, the eighth Earl, his brother, who succeeded by virtue of the entail, was imprisoned, and found dead in the Tower 1585. His son Henry, ninth Earl Percy, the wizard, was about twenty-three at the time of John Carr's will, and had been sixteen years imprisoned in the Tower. John Carr's time at Lesbury came also between two tremendous Carr feuds, that of the Carrs and Herons in 1557, when he was a youth, and the other that of the Scotch Kerrs of Cessford and Fernihurst in 1590. (Ridpath's "Border-History," p. 676.)

Catherine Carr, the widow and Executrix of John Carr of Lesbury, was entrusted by her husband with power to arrange about settling their sons in their farms as they grew up. She had soon to appear in behalf of her third son Roger, who was constituted by his cousin and her friend, John Carr of Hetton, as his heir. On his death his sisters Anne and Elizabeth claimed to administer to his estate, but evidence was brought from Portugal by those with John Carr at his death that he had made his will before leaving England, and committed it to Thomas Carr of Ford, the Rector of Ford. (*Vide* Vol. II., pp. 82 and 203.) In 1593 she appeared again with a statement of accounts, and the administration granted to his sisters was called in and cancelled. The will was upheld, and she, as "tutor, curator, and governor of the goods of Roger Carr," had administration granted to her.

We must refer here to the position of the estate of Hetton. John Carr, son of the Captain of Wark, inherited the fee in 1553, and appears possessed of it in the "Liber Feodarii," vol. ii., p. 79, in 1568.² In 1574, 21 June, 16 Elizabeth,³ he mortgaged it to Sir Valentine Brown (Treasurer of Berwick), and in Michaelmas term of that year levied a fine. 12 May 1578,³ the manor of Hetton was reconveyed to Robert Carr of Sleaford upon payment of the mortgage money. In 1582⁴ John Carr seems to have died, administration being given to Barbara his widow, a second wife.

In *Exchequer Depositions by Commission, Exeter, A^o 39 Elizabeth, No. 5*, 1595, John Carr of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gent., aged 48 years or thereabouts, witnesses that he has heard John Carr of Hetton, deceased, say that he had borrowed of Robert Carr, late of Sleaford in the county of Lincoln, deceased, the sum of £80 to satisfy and pay John Fenwick the sum awarded in the Court of Exchequer, after which John Fenwick delivered unto the said John Carr his Letters Patent of the tithes of corn and grain of Eworth from the Queen; and that the day after the delivery of the lease did seale and deliver as his deede unto John Carr of Bomer and Lancelott Carr of Sleaford, Gent., the grant of the said tithe, etc.; and the fourth interrogatory was: "Item whether was not the said Lancelott Carr bound by obligac'on unto the said Robert Carre as the said John Carre's suertee for the said sum'e of money?" This is referred to in John Carr's will (Vol. II., p. 203), where the bond is called "John Carr of Lesburie's."

¹ *Vide* John Carr of Hetton's will, Vol. II., p. 202, referring to their kinship and friendship.

² Hodgson's "Northumberland," vol. iii., part iii., pp. lx to lxxi, and see Vol. II., p. 79.

³ Schedule of Deeds of Hetton taken by T. W. Carr, senior; since destroyed. MSS., Rev. T. W. Carr.

* p170: Page 21, line 10. For "had been sixteen years" read "and, later, was fifteen years."

In some way or other, by money advanced or otherwise, the estate passed completely into the hands of Robert Carr of Sleaford, as in 1589 an item in the inventory was: "To M^r Carre of Sleaford £16 13s. 4d.;" and in 1593, "paid to William Carr and Edward Carr for a year's rentes of Hetton, where testator dwelt in his lifetime and dewe by the testator the sum of £16 14s. 4d., as by an acquittance upon the receipt thereof appeare." As Robert Carr's will was proved 1590,¹ the rent in 1589 is to him, and in 1593 it is paid to his younger sons William and Edward Carr.

Though John Carr in his will appears to deal with Hetton as if it were his own, and makes charges to the poor of Chatton, £3 6s. 8d., and to "his brother Vallentine"² for life £6 13s. 4d., and makes Roger Carr his heir, naming others also in the entail, yet he was clearly only a tenant of Hetton at the time of his death, and the heirship was of little moment; nor is there any sign that the charges he made upon it were paid from the estate in 1593. William Carr, the elder brother, by arrangement either with Roger or with the Carrs of Sleaford, succeeded to the lease of Hetton, as we find him in 1606 described "of Hetton." (Vol. II., p. 121.)

William Carr, the eldest son of John Carr of Lesbury and Catherine Grey his wife, was, with his mother, Executor to his father's will, and inherited from him "his whole filial portion, and when he shall come to the full age of xxi yeares all my freehold of Wallick, Woodhall, Elrington, and whatsoever else, with ther appurtenances to him, and the heires males lawfully begotten for ever," with entail to John, Roger, James, Lancelot, and Thomas the youngest son, his wife having Woodhall and Woodhall Mills, and appurtenances to them belonging, during her life, or if she preferred it, her third, as appointed by his supervisors. William Carr married about 1600 Elizabeth, daughter of William Carr of Ford.

In the Survey of the Border Lands, recently published by Mr. R. P. Sanderson, in 1604, under "Concealments," p. 73, "Wallick is enjoyed by William Carr at a rent of £2; 500 acres, with a rate of xii^d, and yearly value £25." Again, p. 71, "Walwick—the demesnes of Walwick"—as appeareth by that Survey (temp. Henry VII.), "was then in the King's hands, and the rent was xxxiiij^s iiij^d, quantity 470 acres. The King had then a husband farm in Walwick towne—the rent vi^s viij^d, quantity 30 acres—both which are possessed by Mr. William Carr, but what title hee hath to the same was not shewed, he himself being out of the Countrye." Again, p. 56, "Freeholders. William Carr and John Ellerington houldeth Ellerington with the members thereof. Rent nowe paid xx^d. Rent due to have been paide xx^d."

In the entail of the Ford estates in 1606 (Vol. II., p. 121) we find William Carr called "of Hetton," which he then rented of the Lincolnshire Carrs. He is named after the other Carrs nearer in blood, viz.: William Carr, his wife's nephew, son of his brother-in-law Thomas Carr; William and Henry, his brothers-in-law; Ralph Carr of Howburne, their uncle; Edward Carr of Snipehouse, their cousin once removed, and brother-in-law of Thomas Carr;³ after these of the Ford family stands "William Carr of Hetton."

The times had improved for the advantageous possession of Hetton. None of his predecessors

¹ Will of Robert Carr of Sleaford dated 23 July 1589; proved 5 September 1590. Somerset House.

² Before the notes of John Carr's will were more fully furnished from Durham by Mr. J. J. Howe, it was not suspected that the brother Valentine was a Carr; this is now plain (Vol. II., p. 203), and it seems that he gave him trouble. A Valentine Carr appears in the List of Churchwardens of All Saints, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1633. (*Vide* "History of All Saints," p. 120.)

³ Chancery Bills and Answers, before 1714, Mitford, No. 607, and Vol. III., p. 17 n.

held it with such opportunities of developing its resources and making the most of the land, for the Scots now ceased from troubling. Ridpath ("Border-History," p. 706) writes :—

The accession of James of Scotland in 1603 to the Crown of England, and both kingdoms devolving on one Sovereign, was an event fruitful in blessing to each nation. The King, in pursuance of his favourite purpose of extinguishing all memories of past hostilities between his kingdoms, and, if possible, of the places that had been the principal scenes of these hostilities, prohibited the name of *borders* any longer to be used, substituting in its place that of the *middle shires*. He ordered all the places of strength in these parts to be demolished, except the habitations of noblemen and barons, their iron gates to be converted into plough-shares, and the inhabitants to betake themselves to agriculture and other works of peace.

The Borders, which for many ages had been a constant scene of rapine and desolation, enjoyed from this happy era a quiet and order which they had never before experienced; and the Island of Britain derived from the union of the two crowns a tranquillity and security hitherto unknown, and was enabled to exert its whole native force.

Time, indeed, this interesting historian shews, was still needed to heal the evil, but the remedy was now at hand for these lingering jealousies. It is sufficient for us now to note the enormous change.

William Carr obtained his lease at a most favourable time, and must have found the advantage of this peaceful change; and his son, when this lease was expiring, travelled down into Lincolnshire to secure if possible from his kinsman the same favourable terms which had been arranged at first in the times of the Border forays. We learn this from the Report of Mr. Burton, the able steward of the Carr estates in Lincolnshire, in 1627. He describes all that he knows of the northern property Hetton. Though it has been already printed in part (Vol. II., p. 34), it will be better to give the whole in this place, as it concerns this branch of the family in a different way. The Report is written for the second Baronet, Sir Robert Carr. It will be seen that it refers to his grandfather, old Robert Carr, the Treasurer of the Army of the North in 1569, who died 1590, to his father Sir Edward Carr, the first Baronet, and to his uncle Robert Carr, who died 1606. In 1593 the rent seems to have been paid to the brothers William and Edward Carr. The Report shews that the date of the lease first given to William Carr was from 1603-6, and that the application for a renewal was made in person by his son William Carr just after his father's death in 1624. The Report is from the copy kindly furnished to the Editor by the late Maurice P. Moore, Agent to the Marquis of Bristol :—

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT BY OLD MR. BURTON IN 1627, STEWARD TO THE CARRES OF SLEEFORD,
MADE TO SIR ROBERT CARRE, SECOND BARONET, CONCERNING HIS ESTATES.

Hetton

Is a Mannor, lyes about 7 or 8 miles from Scotland, the chiefe house is a Tower of stone, & 3 stories high, ye Lord¹ is entire without any freeholder in it, ye quantity of it I cold never learne, they confess there is ground enough, but they say much of it barren, yet a good corn soyle, in ye time of yo^r Grandfather, & in ye raigne of ye late Q. Eliz. there was besides ye Mannor House 6 or 7 Messages, ye Tenants whereof were bound continually to keep everie man a good nag, & upon everie outcry to be ready armed with a Jacke & a salleit & a speard, & a short sword, & a case of pisstolls, to joyne with their Contreymen in ye resceiving¹ of their goods, & resisting of ye Scotts when they made any inroades into their boarders, & sometime notwith-

¹ This is so in the copy; possibly = re-saving, or, as Vol. II., p. 34, "rescuing."

standing all they cold doe, there goods were driven into Scotland p^r force. In which regard there was reason ye Tenants shold have their farmes at reasonable rates, & then indeede ye whole rente of Hetton was no more than £16 p^r ann.

But after ye comeing in of King James, who presently settled a firme peace in ye borders of both his kingdoms, there might have been a good improvement made because they then lived & still doe in as great security as we in Lincolnshire w^{ch} M^r W^m Carr perceiving, hasted to Aswerbie & made suite to yo^r late worthy Uncle M^r Rob^t Carr for a new lease, & wth all desired leave y^t he might make his best of Hetton, w^{ch} yo^r Uncle was willing to grant him; then shortly after he decayed all ye said farmes (Dixon's only excepted) he took all ye lands that belonged to them into his owne hands, & soe held them dureing his life to his great benefitt, after his death w^{ch} was about two years agoe, & not before ye expiration of his lease his sonne came over & desired to be yo^r Tenant as his father was w^{ch} you willingly granted, & accordingly he holds all at £16 pr. ann.: whereof he deducts 20^s for ye bringing of ye rents because Dixon was allways allowed so much in yo^r Grandfather & yo^r Uncle & yo^r father's time, & soe you have but £15 w^{ch} is paid by one Glendower a drover of their contrey that comes yearly into these parts.

Of ye true value of ye said Mannor I cannot certainly informe you, but I understand that M^r W^m Carr yo^r new tenant, gives to his Mother yearly out of it £32, & he shold pay to yo^r selfe £16, w^{ch} makes £48, after w^{ch} rate Dixon's farm, being ye 4th part of ye Mannor, is worth £16, & soe noated at ye first in yo^r book, fol. 37: but being farther given to understand of late that M^r Carr keeps continually 300 beasts & above 700 sheepe, besides getts abundance of corn, I am verely persuaded that Hetton cannot be so little worth as £100 pr. ann.; & yet that I have sett upon it but £80, viz^t of M^r Carr £60, & of Dixon £20, w^{ch} rent you may augment or lessen at yo^r pleasure.

"The chiefe house," "a Tower of stone,"¹ which was the old pele (Vol. II., p. 16), would be an insufficient residence for the tenant under the new conditions, and it may have been about this time that the wings on each side of the old tower were thrown out to make it a more commodious dwelling-house.

¹ Page 23.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CARRS OF LESBURY AND DITCHBURN, AND THE OTHER YOUNGER SONS OF JOHN AND KATHERINE CARR.

JOHN CARR, the second son of John Carr and Katherine Grey, inherited by his father's will the leasehold of Lesbury. He married Margaret, who was perhaps a Widdrington, in 1612. He purchased from Sir Henry Widdrington the estate of West Ditchburn, which is still in the possession of his descendants.

1 June 1612, 10th James I. Sir Henry Widdrington of Widdrington, Northumberland, Knight, conveyed to John Carr of Lesbury the estate of West Ditchburn by the description :—

All these two Messuages or Tenements and two Cottages with their appurtenances, situate in West Ditchburn in the Parish of Eglingham, together with all & singular Barns, Stables, Houses, Edifices, Cartilages, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Closes, leasures, pastures, waste grounds, Commons, waters, fishings, profits, easements, etc., as late in the tenure or occupation of the said John Carr. Purchase money £260. (Ditchburn MSS.)

There is an interesting paper at Ditchburn giving the settlement of his son John on his marriage :—

A settlement xv. James (1614 or 1615) between John Carr, son & heir of John Carr, gent., the elder, of Lesbury, and Dorothy, daughter of Henry Collingwood of Great Ryle. Mentions lands in West Ditchburn, Stamford, and Lesbury. Margaret, the wife of John Carr the elder, if she survive, to have sufficient meat and drink and household in the house of John Carr her son, & £10 a year twice a year in equal portions. Henry Collingwood to pay £200 for dowry, and Dorothy in consideration of this to have West Ditchburn settled on her & £20 if she survive.

John Carr the elder to give sufficient meat and drink in the house with him at Lesbury to John Carr his son and to Dorothy his wyffe.

John Carr the younger made a will in his father's lifetime in 1634, to which we will refer after noticing the other brothers of his father.

There is no will of John Carr the elder. The following notices must refer to him :—

From deeds of West Ditchburn. Thomas Wetherell and Dorothy his wife in 1629 sell their lease of Old Bewick to John Carr the younger of Lesbury, with three years to run, for £12. In the list of freeholders, 1628,¹ occur John Carr of Lesbury, gent., and Henry Ogle of Eglingham; in 1638,² John Carr of Lesbury. Both of these must have been John Carr, sen.

Roger Carr, the third son of John and Katherine Carr, was named as his heir by John Carr of Hetton 1589. His will is dated April 1620, the following being notes of it :—

1620, April. Roger Carr (³⁰) of the New Moorhouse.

To be buried in the Church of Lesbury. To my eldest son Thomas my 2 farms in Lesbury, held of the E. of Northumberland, my farm in Hauxlawe after his mother's death. Wife Mary & Tho^s his son Ex'ors. Mentions his 2^d son John, eldest daughter Jane, 2^d Katherine, 3 Barbary, 4 Dorothy, 3^d son Mark, 4th William, 5 Roger, youngest Lancelot.

(Proved 6 July 1622.)

¹ "Archæologia Æliana," vol. ii., p. 317.

² *Ibid.*, p. 325.

Debts owing by Testator, per Inventory.

Mr John Lisle of Heton, Mr Mayners of Framlington, Barbara Middleham of Framlington.

Sir Ralph Selby of Berwick	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	10
George Forster's wife	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	10
John Carr of Clunkley (?)	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	10
Nicholas Forster of Alnwick	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	6
Ralph Carr of Kimmerston	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8
& others.								

Will of his son Thomas ⁽³¹⁾. Dated 27 January 1657.

* Thomas Carr of Hauxley, gent., to be buried in Warkworth quire. To my eldest son William Carr my lands in Lesburie, to my younger sons John and Robert the crop, etc., at Lesburie. To my wife Anne 4 oxen, the crop at Hauxley, & the crop at Hadston. My brother Lancelot Carr. Witness, Rob^t Widdrington. (Proved 1661.)

Will of John Carr ⁽³²⁾ of Hauxley, Linkhouse, son of above. Dated 2 February 1661-2.

To be buried in Warkworth quire. My uncle William Widdrington of Todburne. My aunt Mary Carr of Lesbury £5, which my brother W^m Carr owes me due by my father's will. My cousin Roger, son of my uncle Roger Carr of Newcastle. My cousin Joan his sister. My cousin Ellinor Law of Alnwick. William, son of my aunt Mary Carr. Roger, another son. My cousin Mary Donnington of Whitton. My cousin Ann Carr of Monclawes. My cousin Peter Busk's children. My cousin Ralph Carr. I give all my other goods of what nature & kind soever to my brother William Carr, he defraying my funeral charges and other debts. Witnesses, William Carr, Barbary x Wallis (her mark), Robert Widdrington. Witness, Rob^t Widdrington.

In Inventory: Ralph Carr of Lesbury is owing to the Testator £5 7s. 6d. (Proved 1662.)

Will of James Carr ⁽³³⁾ of Halton, fourth son of John and Katherine Carr. Dated 1609.

To be buried in the quyre or chancel of Lesbury. Brother John Carr of Lesbury, ex'or, he to take care of my son John Carr, my brothers Lancelot & Roger, my cousin Agnes Carr, daughter of my brother William Carr. Among his goods are 2 stotts in Cheviot, going with my brother William Carr's in the lord of Ford's grounds. Witness, George Muschampe.

Note from Inventory: Imprimis, my brother William oweth me £40 left to me in Legacy by my Father's will, of which Legacy I have received £10. (Proved 21 March 1619.)

Will of Thomas Carr ⁽³⁴⁾, the fifth son of John and Katherine Carr. Dated 5 April 1616.

Nuncupative will of Thomas Carr, late of Ailemouth in the county of Northumberland, gentleman. First he did give to his sonne Thomas Carr all his landes & goods moveable & removeable. Item he did give to his Daughter Margaret Carr threescore poundes, and if she matched herself to Lancelot Carr and Will^m Carr content he willed she should have twentie poundes more, w^{ch} he willed should stand & be in full satisfacion of her filiall portion. Item he willed that if his sonne Thomas Carr dyed w^{thout} heires lawfullie begotten of his bodie, that then all his landes should come to the children of his Daughter Agnes Carr lawfullie begotten of her bodie, and falinge her children lawfullie begotten that then all the above saide Landes should come to his brother Will^m Carr, his second sonne Thomas Carr. And he did leave his sonne in law¹ Lancelott Carr and his brother Will^m Carr to see that his sonne Thomas Carr should have his right, and for their paines he did give to eyther of them five poundes. And he did make his said sonne Thomas Carr his full & sole executor. Witnesses present & hearing the (primsses?) John Spence, Curate of Alemouth, Ephraem Armorer, Agnes Armorer, Katherine Spence, Margerie Swinnoe.

(Proved 31 May 1616.)

¹ This will seems to have been prepared for the testator, but not executed, and afterwards had some alterations as a nuncupative will.—J. J. Howx. Margaret and Lancelot may have married in the interval (5 April—31 May).

* p170: Page 26, line 10. For "Robert Carr of Hauxley" read "Thomas Carr of Hauxley."

Debts and Bonds owing to Testator.

Item John Carr of Lesbury on Bond payeth to the said Thomas £30.

Debts and legacies payable by Testator.

Item to his daughter Margaret £60. *Item more if she marrye to the . . . of her friends according to the will* £20. Item to his son Andrew Carr att Newcastle £40. Item to his daughter Catte Carr £36.

* 1616. Tuition Bond of Thomas Carr, the son and sole Executor of Thomas Carr, late of Alemouth in the county of Northumberland. Appeared personally this day the said Thomas Carr (the son), aged 17 years, and elected William Carr, the brother of the said Testator, as his Curator. Produced as witnesses Ephraime Armorer and John Spence, clerk.

* 31 May 1616. Bond of the proof of the probate of the will of Thomas Carr, late Alemouth in the county of Northumberland. Committed to William Carr of Hetton in the county of North^d, Gentleman, as Curator and Guardian lawful appointed of Thomas Carr, the son of the Testator, the sole Executor named in the said will, until he shall attain the age of 21 years. Witnesses to Bond, John Craister of Craister in the said county, Esquire, and Ephraime Armorer of Alemouth aforesaid, Gentleman.

Will of George Carr (³⁵) of Lesbury, illegitimate son of John Carr of Lesbury (see his Will).

Dated 23 July 1607.

To my wife Elizabeth 3^d of all my goods, and also my tenant right of my two tenelements with their appurtenances, trusting my lord will give consent, for and towards the good education of my children during their nonage. Whereas there have been some notions of pretended marriage between Thomas Carr of Boulemar his son and one of my daughters, I will and direct that my part (but with my wife's consent, remaining widow), but if she marry again I give (so much as in me lyeth) the whole tenant right of my two tenements unto Andrew Carr (alias Carnabie) matching in marriage to my eldest daughter Mary Carr, but if she die, or God draw them not unto liking one another, to my daughter Katherine Carr, Phillis, and Barbara Carr (with my lord and his officers' consent). My wife Elizabeth ex^a. My brother Will^m Carr & brother-in-law Ralph Frisell supervisors.

(Proved 1608.)

We return now to John Carr of Lesbury the younger, who died in his father's lifetime.

Will of John Carr (³⁶) of Lesbury the younger, Gent. Dated 16 May 1634.

To be buried in the par. Ch. of Lesbury. To my wife Dorothy my right, etc., of West Ditchburne in the name of her jointure for life, rem^r to my son John Carr & his heirs for ever. To my son John my lands in Lesbury, held of the E. of N., as also my lands & tithes in N. Charlton & one farm in Old Bewick when he shall be 18. To my son Robert Carr my lands in Alnwick Fields called Elldyke house for ever, rem^r to John. My three daughters Fortune Carr, Eliz. Carr, Dorothy Carr. My brother Will. Carr & his 6 children. My brother Ralph Carr & his wife & 3 children. To Geo. Forster, son of Thomas Forster, late of Fleetham, dec^d, a legacy. My nephew Henry Collingwood of Great Ryle, brother-in-law Tho^s Collingwood, mother-in-law Dorothy Collingwood, John, Daniel, and William Collingwood mentioned. Sir W. Widdrington, Kn^t, Tho^s Widdrington of Cheeseborough Grange, Esq., & Will. Carr of Hetton, Esq., to take charge of my eldest son John Carr. Robert to Martha Armorer (? she) to take charge of my daughters Fortune, Elizabeth, & Dorothy. Legacy to Tho^s Collingwood of Great Ryle his brother. Supervisors, my faithful friends William Carr of Hetton, Esq., Tho^s Collingwood of Great Ryle, Thomas Fenwick of Lesbury, & Ephram Armorer of Alemouth, gent. Witnesses to will, William Carr, Thomas Carr, Henry Collingwood, Rob^t Finch.

Note from Inventory : John Carr of Overgrass to paie att Alnewicke faire 16s. od. (Proved 1634.)

WAFER SEAL : A stag's head.

* p170: Page 27, line 6. *Delete* "April."

* p170: Page 27, line 10. *For* "May 1616" *read* "31 May 1616."

William Carr is mentioned in his brother Ralph's will in 1644 as of Alnwick, and in his brother John's will as having six children. This is probably his Inventory :—

11 July 1645. Inventory of the goods of William Carrof Alnwick in the county of Northumberland, merchant, amounting to £81 9s. 5d., and valued by William Hunter, John Scott, Anthony Adston, and Lanc. Scott.

[NOTE.—I have examined the above Inventory, but find no names or anything of interest therein.—J. J. HOWE.]

There was a stone in Alnwick Church, in the east end of the north aisle, of which the following was a copy made many years ago :—

HERE LYETH VN
DER BVRIED
THE BODY OF
WILLIAM CAR
GENTILMAN OF
ALN Wick DE
PARTED TO THE
MERCY OF GOD
NOVEMBER
the 24, 1644 (?).

It is difficult to reconcile these dates with the inventory, but on the ciphers not much reliance can be placed as they could not be verified, the stone being, if indeed it exists, under the pewing.

On the same stone is also this inscription :—

John Carr of Allnwi
cke Merchant departe^d
the second of February
1715 in the 89th yeare of
his Age.

This John Carr is identified with Lesbury by the Register of the Church—"2 February 1715, John Carr of Lesbury Parish, Merchant"—and he might be the son of the above William, as he would be about nineteen at his father's death.

William Carr, Gent., was in 1629 mixed up in a riotous party after a wedding (Tate's "Alnwick," vol. i., p. 117), and John Carr perhaps was one of three amerced 6s. 8d. in 1679, being presented by the bailiff of the borough for not making or causing to be made "a sufficient paire of stockes." (Vol. I., p. 449.)

Ralph, another son, settled at Lesbury. These are notes of his will :—

Ralph Carr (³⁷) of Lesbury, Gent. Dated 11 April 1644.

To be buried in the Chancel of Lesbury. To my eldest son Ralph my tenant right of my lands in Lesbury when 21. My wife to have her thirds & half of my dwelling-house. To Robert my son my mare, to the other children a horse apiece, and all the rest of my goods I leave to my children & wife, to be equally divided into six parts. My wife to have my lands during my son's minority to educate my children, & pay my niece Elizabeth Carr's portion. I leave my son Rob^t with his part of goods to my brother William Carr of Alnwick. My chests, etc., at Weldon to my 2 daughters. My son-in-law Robert Lisle. The great Caldron as an heirloom to my eldest son Ralph. Witnesses, Robert Witherington, William Carr, Tho^s Carr.

(Proved 1644.)

The intricacies of the connections of the families of Lisle and Carr are great.

We may here give notes of a Will of Robert Lisle of Weldon, which is preserved in the Ditchburn Papers. He is presumably the same as above :—

Robert Lisle ⁽³⁸⁾ of Weldon. Dated 16 March 1668.

Rob^t Lisle, his eldest son & heir, a minor. Had bought a house in Newcastle of his aunt Ellinor Bell. His daughter Dorothy, wife of Richard Lisle. To Frances Lisle, the other daughter of my first wife, £50. My younger children, Thomas, William, Dorothy, £40 apiece. Provision for children to be born £40. Margaret his wife ex^t. Supervisors, Sir Tho^s Horsley of Horsley, Will^m Carr of Eshott, my brother-in-law, M^r John Carr of Lesbury, my brother-in-law, my cousin M^r Robert Lisle of Hason.

Endorsed: My brother Lisle of Weldon departed this on Weddinsday at night abute 9 of y^e clock at nyght, yt being y^e 10th day of March 1668.

There is no will of John Carr, sen., who survived his son. His grandson John Carr was a Royalist, and in arms at York against the Parliament; his estate was therefore sequestered.

Some notes occur in the family papers :—

16 March 1646. A receipt for £111 6s. for money received from Mr. John Carr of West Ditchburne for one year's rent due to the State by virtue of his lease from the Commissioners of Sequestration.

He is said to be seized in ffeof and in the manor of West Ditchburn aforesaid of y^e yearly value before these troubles of £15. Deduction of £1 6s. 8d. & 18s. for fee farm rents, and £1 4s. for customary rents to the Church of Eglingham.

16 Charles II. Release of John Carr, pardoned by the Act of Oblivion. (See also "County History of Northumberland," vol. ii., p. 433, where are other interesting notes of the Carrs of Lesbury.)

Notes of will :—

John Carr ⁽³⁹⁾ of Lesbury, Gentleman. Dated 23 September 1668.

To be buried in the Chancel of Lesbury among the bones of my predecessors. To my wife Mary all my estate real and personai to be disposed of as follows:—To let my lands pay my debts till my son be 21. Younger children, Robert, Henry, Jane, and Dorothy Carr, £100 apiece. My book called "Gerardes Herbal"—I leave it to such one of my sonnes as shall most delight himself in study of physicke, and their school books to each one. My wife Mary sole ex^t. My faithful and loving friends, my loveing cousin William Carr of Eshott, Esq^r, my honoured cousin William Carr of Etall, Esq^r, my dear friend & cousin M^r Tho^s Burrell of Broom Park, M^r William Ward of Morpeth, attorney-at-law, M^r Humphrey Bell of Wooden, M^r John Greene, now of Morpeth, supervisors. Witnesses, Robert Lisle, Robert Anderson, Humphrey Bell, and Thomas × Bell his mark.

Amount of Inventory, £143 5s. Appraisers, John Carr and Thomas × Bell his mark.
(Proved 1682.)

SEAL: CARR, with mullet in dexter corner, quartering ERRINGTON and GREY of Horton.

John Carr in this will, dated 23 September 1668, mentions his "loving cousin" William Carr of Eshott, Esq. This is plain, as they were second cousins. But he also mentions his "honoured cousin" William Carr of Etall, Esq. How were they connected? The Carrs of Eshott do not speak of the Carrs of Etal as cousins at this date. This connection was not *quâ* Carrs. Does this, perhaps, give a clue to the wife of Sir Robert Carr of Etal, Dame Margaret, once thought to have been a Carr of Ford? Was she, perhaps, a Collingwood of Etal? John Carr's mother was a Colling-

wood of Great Ryle, her grandmother a Collingwood of Etal.¹ John Carr also mentions his dear friend and cousin Mr. Thos. Burrell of Broom Park. Now John Burrell of Howtell married Elizabeth daughter of Oswald Collingwood of Etal,² and Thomas Burrell may have been the grandson, William the eldest grandson being æt. 3 in 1615. William Carr of Etal, in his will³ 1687, mentions William son of Mr. Luke Ogle, and Luke Ogle,⁴ who married Isabell Craster, was brother-in-law to Margaret, wife to Henry Collingwood of Etal.

James Burrell of Berwick-upon-Tweed, gent., maketh oath that he hath known the said Robert Carr of Etall,⁵ Esq., these many yeares, & that the said Robert Carr was a Scotchman born and of Scotch parentage, 22^d June 1654. And in 1654 Matthias Hunter of Anwick, gent., assisted Robert Carr of Etall, Esq^r, in stating of his business as to compounding, etc., and that this Deponent further knoweth that the sayd Robert Carr is a Scotchman borne and of Scotch Parentage, 22^d June 1654. ("Royalist Composition Papers," First Series, vol. xiii., pp. 243 and 245.)

Now Matthias Hunter married Jane, Robert Carr's half-sister (Vol. II., p. 126), and it is possible these may have been connected with Burrell through the Collingwoods. Matthias Hunter in his will, dated 22 May 1665, calls Mr. John Carr of Lesbury his cousin, though how this is does not appear. Hunter's Epitaph may be seen in Tate's "Alnwick," vol. ii., p. 253. In the midst of Latin occurs this burst of English: "HE BREATHD ITALIAN . LATIN FRENCH . AND . SPANISH . ALL WITH . ONE BREATH . AS . IF THEY . MEAND TO . BANISH . THEMSELVES FROM HOME TO LIVE . AND DWELL . WITH HIM AS . IF . THAT . HE . THEIR COUNTRIE . MAN . HAD . BEEN."

In the Book of 'Rates and Rentals' (Hodgson's "Northumberland," vol. i., part iii., p. 247), Mr. John Carr of Lesbury's rental for East and West Ditchburn is £20, and tithes £20.

There are only a few points which need to be noticed in the line of the Carrs of Ditchburn, as it can be traced sufficiently in the Pedigree down to the present possessor, John Francis Carr.

In 1692 Dorothy Carr gives acquittance to John Carr, son of her father John Carr, for all owing from the will of John Carr, no question to be raised "from the beginning of the world" to that date. In 1726 John Carr of Lesbury the elder⁶ settled on John Carr the younger some lands in Lesbury, on his marriage with Mary, daughter of John Horsley of Milburn Grange. (Ditchburn Papers.)

¹ Marshall's Visitation of 1615, p. 12. ² The same, p. 65. ³ Appendix II. ⁴ Visitation 1615, p. 31.

⁵ Etal was bought by Robert Carr of the Earl of Suffolk and others 10 February 1636-7 for the sum of £2400. (Patent Roll, A 12, Charles I., part 21, No. 7., and from "Royalist Composition Papers," First Series, vol. xiii., p. 235.) It recites that there is a rent charge of £15 per annum due and payable to his sister in lieu of her portion, being one of the uses in the deed of settlement mentioned. And in Vol. II., p. 137, Henry Collingwood says his wife Margaret (half-sister of Robert Carr) had £500 left her by her father. In Close Roll, 12 Charles I., part 32, it says Robert Carre bought Eatow (Eatall?) of the Earl of Suffolk for a valuable consideration, Mr. Collingwood (called elsewhere Ewswell [? Oswald]), having a life interest in the same, which prevented completion of bond, £400 of purchase money being retained by Robert Carre, while Collingwood had his life estate. As to leases and patents to the Collingwoods of Etal—Oswyn Collingwood, and Henry, Thomas, and George Collingwood—for their lives, see "Survey of Debateable Land in 1614," by R. P. Saunderson, p. 131.

⁶ In the Ditchburn Papers, in a case in 1718 and 1721 relating to a dispute between John Carr, son-in-law to Henry Ogle of Eglingham and the Ogles, the pedigree of the Ogles of Eglingham differs much from that in Burke's "Landed Gentry." Henry Ogle died about 50 years ago (about 1668); John Carr the son-in-law about 36 years ago (about 1682), leaving his son John Carr in possession; John Ogle the son died about 26 years ago (about 1692), leaving sons Henry Ogle—who died about 6 years ago (about 1712), leaving a son who died 3 years ago (about 1709)—and Robert Ogle, now in possession.

John Carr's will is said to be dated 1719, but it does not appear at Durham. The will of his son John Carr the younger as above is here given :—

Will of John Carr ⁽⁴⁰⁾ of Lesbury in the county of Northumberland, Gentleman.

Dated 12 March 1767.

I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Mary Donkin £68, to my granddaughter Margaret Donkin £68, to my granddaughter Jane Donkin £68, all which said several legacies shall be paid out of my freehold messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate at West Ditchburn in the said county when they respectively attain the age of 21 years or marry. I give and bequeath to Isabel Atkinson (daughter of George Atkinson of Lesbury aforesaid, deceased, who was many years my servant) the sum of £10. I give and devise all that my manor or lordship or reputed manor or lordship and capital messuage of West Ditchburn aforesaid unto my son Richard Carr, his heirs and assigns for ever. And I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint my said son Richard Carr sole Executor of this my Will. Witnesses to Will, Robert Carr, Rob^t Richardson, Rob^t Richardson.

(Proved 1767.)

The following notes are added to the family wills :—

7 June 1732. Charles Carr ⁽⁴¹⁾, gent. Brother-in-law Edw^d Forster of Higham Dykes. My aunt Eliz. Crosby. My sister Frances Forster, wife to Edward Forster. My sister Mary Calby (?), wife of Francis Calby. My brother Robert Carr, his eldest son John Carr, 2^d son Robert. Richard Carr, son of my brother John Carr.

1766. (Will at West Ditchburn.) Robert Carr ⁽⁴²⁾ of Alnwick, Dorothy his wife. Eldest son Robert Carr. Sister Margaret. Mention of Robert Carr, Charles Carr, Shafto Carr, Henry Carr. My brother John Carr of Lesbury. Nephew Richard.

Richard Carr the son was the first of the family who lived at West Ditchburn. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Pemberton of Bambridge Holme. The family has a record that Sir Robert Holmes, whose brother married a daughter of Mr. Pemberton, gained a victory over the Dutch Fleet in 1663 on the coast of Guinea, and brought home the gold dust of which the first guineas were made. In the reign of Charles II. their value soon rose from 20s. to 30s. ; but this, of course, must have been in an earlier generation of the Pemberton family.

There were later Carrs of Lesbury of Hipsburn, whose wills we append, perhaps descendants of Ralph Carr of Lesbury (will dated 1644), as is suggested in the "County History of Northumberland," vol. ii., p. 429 ; and there were Carrs of Bondy Ker or Bondicar, which Mr. J. C. Hodgson identifies with Hauxley Link House. We will not attempt to place them, and in *keeping off*, we may apply the old rhyme furnished by Mr. Hodgson :—

Sail ye near or sail ye far,
Keep off the rocks of Bondicar.

The subjoined Testatrix might have belonged to the family at an earlier period :—

Nuncupative Will of Jane Caire, late of Lesburye, deceased. Dated about 24 November 1600.

I give unto Matthewe Clerk one blacke kowe. Item I give to James Smith one black hawked kowe. Item I give to Isabella Smith, wife of the said James, one blacke and white faced kowe. Item to Mearye Atthye a branded hawked quie. Item I give unto Samuel Ladyman one stott. Witnesses, Robert Fenwicke, Thomas Caire, John Slegg, Matthew Clerk.

Inventory, £4. (Proved 1601.)

Will of William Carr of Seaton House, in the parish of Longhoughton, in the county of Northumberland, Husbandman. Dated 15 January 1778.

I give and bequeathe to my dear wife Ann Carr all my estate and effects, that is to say, all the profits that may arise from my farm at Seaton House; and secondly, I give and bequeath unto her the one-third of the whole profits arising from the Lime Kiln at Green Ridge during the term of the Lease. I appoint my friends William Wilkinson of High Buston, in the said county, Husbandman, and Edward Bell of Little Houghton, also in the said county, Husbandman, Executors and Trustees of this my Will, to dispose of any of my estate and effects for the benefit of my said wife, and also for the maintenance of my children.

(Proved 1778.)

[NOTE.—None of the children's names are given in the above Will.—J. J. HOWE.]

Will of Ralph Carr of Hipsburn, in the parish of Lesbury, in the county of Northumberland, Gentleman. Dated 12 August 1779.

In case my personal estate shall be insufficient to pay my just debts, I then charge the same upon my freehold messuage, burgage, or tenement, or hereditaments situate in Alnwick, and all other my real estate whatsoever, with the payment thereof. I give and devise unto my grandson Ralph Carr (son of my late son William Carr, deceased), his heirs and assigns for ever, all my messuage, burgage, or tenement, backyard, and garden, with the appurtenances, situate in Alnwick in a certain street called Bondgate, and now in the possession of Edward Grey, Esq^r, as tenant. Provided always that in case my said grandson Ralph Carr shall die before attaining 21 years of age, I do hereby give and devise the said messuage and appurtenances to my granddaughters Isabella Carr and Dorothy Carr (daughters of my said late son William Carr) in equal shares, or the survivor of them. Provided also that in case my said two granddaughters shall die before arriving at the age of 21 years, I then devise the said messuage and appurtenances unto my grandson Ralph March (son of my daughter Eleanor March) and his heirs and assigns for ever. And my will is that my daughter-in-law Ann Carr (widow of my said late son William Carr) shall, during the minority of the said Ralph Carr, receive the rents and profits of the said messuage, and every part thereof, towards the maintenance and education of my said grandson Ralph Carr. But in case my daughter-in-law shall die or marry again during the minority of my said grandchildren Ralph Carr, Isabella Carr, and Dorothy Carr respectively, then my will is that my son-in-law William March of South Shields, in the county of Durham, Excise Officer, and Edward Bell of Little Houghton, Gentleman, or the survivor of them, shall receive the rents and profits of the said messuage and other premises, and apply them for and towards the maintenance and education of my said grandchildren Ralph Carr, Isabella, and Dorothy Carr, as shall by this Will be entitled thereto. I give unto my grandchildren Ralph Carr, Isabella Carr, Dorothy Carr, Ralph March, William March, and Isabella March £100 apiece. I appoint my said son-in-law William March and the said Edward Bell Executors of this my Will, and give and devise the rest and residue of my estate to them, together with the lease of my Farm of Hipsburn aforesaid upon trust to sell and divide the same equally among my aforesaid six grandchildren.

(Proved 1782.)

To return to the eldest son of John Carr and Katherine Grey, William Carr of Hetton. In his case we have the complete evidence of an entry in a Visitation, a full testament, and an Inquisition p. m., all which corroborate one another. In the Visitation Entry it is singular to find *Ralph* given as his fourth son, whereas in his will, which of course is incontrovertible, Edmund appears as fourth, between John (third) and Launcelott (fifth). So his son William Carr in 1643 mentions in his will his brothers Edmund and Launcelott. In his will and inventory the name of his sister Mary Stanley occurs; in the pedigree it is Mary Stoke, but this may be on account of a second marriage. The will (?) and the Inquisition p. m. will be found in Appendix II.

His will is dated 15 November 1624, in which he styles himself "William Carr of Hetton, in the county of Northumberland, Gentleman," and it is witnessed by Thomas Carr (his brother-in-law of Ford), John Craster (his wife's brother-in-law), Edward Muschampe, clerk, and Robert Orde. It contains the pious expressions common to the period, which may not always have been a mere form, but may really express the faith of the dying man or the instruction of his parish priest. The large sprawling signature shews a sick man signing with the greatest difficulty in making his letters, though with a thick strong pen. Extracts only are given of the inventory, which is long and much decayed. (Appendix II.)

The expenses of a funeral at that time—"blackes, and for the poor"—are given as £30 17s. 4d. A debt to Mr. Poore of Newcastle of £103 shews that the deceased had become liable for some of the difficulties of his brother-in-law of Ford. (*Vide* Vol. II., p. 129.)

There is also a sum owing to Mr. Gilbert Carr of Lough Tower of £13 5s. There is nothing here to shew the connection, but this was probably the family of Robert Carr of Etal, the stepson of Thomas Carr. (Vol. II., p. 126.) In the will of William Haselrigg of Swarland, 1656, in the parish of Felton, he leaves his eldest son to be under the charge of Robert Carr of Etal and William Carr his son, and "my now wife Isabel his mother," and he says that Gilbert Kerr of Loch Tower owes him £150 "in respect of part of my wife's portion." Vol. II., p. 126, quotes the will wrongly.

In Surtees, "Depositions from York," p. 52, 1651, is a note that "a man had got Colonel Carr, a Scotchman, taken prisoner after Worcester Battle, and was to have £50 to take him to Mr. Haselrigg's at Felton Bridge, who had married Colonel Carr's sister."

This must surely have been Robert Carr of Etal. He was on the King's side, and would have been anxious to escape to Scotland, for we know it was the King's own desire at first to escape there with the cavalry. There was a Lt.-Col. Carr in 1645 (Domestic Cal.) taken prisoner by the Scots, who was to be exchanged, but this is more likely Colonel Gilbert Kerr who was on the side of the Parliament. Isabella, the wife of William Haselrigg, appears to be his second wife and the sister of Robert Carr.

The Inquisition p. m. has been translated in the Appendix. It was taken 26 October 1625, after the death of William Carr, Gentleman, and mentions his property in Elrington, Woodhall, Dunnetley, and Wallick, and the tithes of Ewart. It states that William Carr died on the 17th November last, and that his nearest heir is William Carr, of the age of 23, which corresponds exactly with the entry in the Visitation of 1615, that he was then of the age of 13.

NOTE.

In Vol. II., pp. 126, 200, is a mention of Margaret Ker, on which the Editor desires to comment, for who she is has long been a *crux*. We must repeat the references for the sake of clearness.

The inscription on the tombstone at Dornoch (carefully verified) is, "Here lyes Margaret Ker, daughter to William Ker, Esquire, sister to St Robert Ker of Etal, both in Northumberland, spouse to James Moffatt, minister of Dornoch, who died June 25, 1708, aged 78."

Then in a family Bible of the Donaldsons (or Mopphatt?) is this entry:—

Raine's "North Durham," p. 228.

Reverend James Mopphatt, Min. of Gosp. = Margaret, "dau. of the Laird of Ford and sist. at Dornoch, co. Dumfr., ob. 20 July 1714. | to Sir Rob. Carr of Etal," ob. 25 June 1708.

Thomas Donaldson of Ford, ob. 15 May 1755. = Margaret, mar. 22 Nov. 1698; ob. 11 May 1743.

These two entries of course refer to the same person.

A sister of Robert Carr of Etal is mentioned in "Royalist Composition Papers" (First Series, vol. xiii., p. 245) as having a charge of £16 "due and payable to her in lieu of her porcion, being one of the uses to the Deed of Settlement mentioned." Again, his half-sister Margaret married Henry Collingwood (Ped. No. II., Vol. II., p. 137). Henry Collingwood states in 1656 "that about 3 years previous he married Margaret, one of the daughters of Thomas Carr the grandfather, and he hoped to prove that £500 was left to her by will of her father, or deed of settlement chargeable to the manor lands, which deed was detained by compl^t from s^d Margaret and the def^t."

This, even if not the same as Margaret in the Bible register, is certainly a daughter of Thomas Carr of Ford, and a sister of Robert Carr of Etal according to the pedigree.

Next in Wallis's "Northumberland," vol. ii., p. 473, is a note on Etal: "Upon the application of M^{rs} Margaret Carr and William Carr, and upon the perusal of several warrants and orders of the committees of sequestration . . . it is thought fit and accordingly ordered that the said M^{rs} Carr and William Carr, together with the said manour of Etal, be & is henceforth acquitted and discharged . . . xxi April 1673." (Archdeaconry of Richmond MS., *penes* Gulielmus Carr, Arm., de Etal.)

The dates have been misread (Vol. II., pp. 124, 200). The name of William Carr's mother, and that of his wife, was Margaret.

Chancery Bills and Answers "Before 1714," Collins 193, Carr v. Carr. (Exhibited 1671.)

Sir Robert Carr went to America, where he acquired possessions, = Dame Margaret.
which he bequeathed to his son William; died in England.

William = Margaret, dau. of Hugh Boscawen, esquire (married 1666). Robert. Katherine = John Carr.

But neither in the will of Sir Robert Carr, nor in his son William Carr's will, 1687, is there mention of the mother as if alive; and as the portion of an aunt was sunk in Etal, it is natural that she should be a petitioner with her nephew and precede him, while the mother would have been called Dame Margaret. Nor is there anything extraordinary in Margaret Mopphatt being called in England Margaret Carr, with reference to property where she would be so named, since in Scotland in the lifetime of her husband she is so called on her tombstone.

The writer of the epitaph does not mention the place of her father; the writer in the Bible knows the place but not his Christian name.

Must we not come to the conclusion that all these references refer to the same person; that Margaret (Vol. II., Ped. II., L 14), daughter of Thomas Carr, Lord of Ford (Vol. II., Ped. II., K 10), and half-sister, on the mother's side, of Sir Robert Carr of Etal, married first Henry Collingwood, and secondly James Mopphat, and that nearly seventy years after the death of her father, and so many years after Ford Castle had passed from the name of Carr, there should be this mistake in the name of her father on the tombstone (which is not repeated in the Bible, where a connection with Ford is again established by the marriage of her daughter with a Ford man), so that her father's name is given as William instead of Thomas?

It has been suggested that Jane, second wife of Thomas Carr, could not have borne a child as late as 1630, but an examination of dates will show that, if unusual, it would not be at all impossible.

The above seems the true solution, but the two entries were quite incomprehensible till Mr. Gregory Smart discovered the relationship of Sir Robert Carr of Etal to Thomas Carr of Ford Castle. (Vol. II., p. 126.)

CHAPTER V. THE CARRS OF ESHOTT.

WILLIAM CARR, son of William and Elizabeth Carr, inherited the Woodhall estates from his father, and the lease of Hetton, which he renewed. He sold the lands at Woodhall, and purchased the estate of Eshott in the parish of Felton, and not long after acquired the freehold of Hetton. Soon after his father's death he married Anne Lisle, daughter of John Lisle of Acton, in the parish of Felton, and Ann, daughter of Gregory Ogle of Chopington. It was this connection which would be likely to incline him to Eshott as a residence.

We have no record of his life, but from the way in which, in his will, he speaks of the Earl and Countess of Roxburgh, it is not very unlikely that he, like his connections of the Ford family and the Etal Carrs, may have been engaged elsewhere, and not have passed all his time in farming his estates in Northumberland. Either his own caution, or the protection of influential friends, made his children escape the sequestrations which fell on the estates of Ditchburn and Etal.

The Earl of Roxburgh was a man of influence on the Borders and at the Scotch Court, and the Countess, his second wife, could certainly afford "the silver basin" which she gave William Carr, as her jewels and plate were valued at £8000, and were, at her death, seized by the Parliament. Their influence had waned in 1643, and the Countess died a few months after the will, and the Earl in 1650. Just about the time when the testator invoked his protection for his children the Earl was securing a new Charter to pass the Earldom to his nephew Sir W. Drummond, on the condition that the heir should marry one of his granddaughters. ("Herald and Genealogist," vol. vi., pp. 407—419.)

There was a friendship at this time also between the Kers of Ancrum and the Slefords Carrs, who had just sold Hetton. It is mentioned in Mr. M. P. Moore's paper on the Carrs of Slefords, pp. 21, 25, and again by the late Mr. R. R. Stodart in the article on Ker of Ancrum ("Genealogist," vol. ii., p. 292). Lord Ancrum, "when resident in England, was on terms of friendship with the Slefords Carrs." Sir Robert Carr, the second Baronet, had three daughters and no son; and he "entered into a contract with Lord Ancrum, by which he settled his estates on his Lordship in the event of his own death without male issue, on the condition that one of the Earl's sons should marry one of his daughters. The birth of a son to Sir Robert in 1637 caused a revocation of this contract." The Slefords Carrs had also been on terms of intimacy with the notorious Earl of Rochester, a cousin of the Earl of Ancrum; and the brother of Sir Robert Carr of Slefords was his godson and named after him, but the name became a curse to the family, as Rochester Carr was declared lunatic in 1637, and continued so for forty years. (Moore's "Carrs of Slefords," p. 21.)

The connection of William Carr of Eshott with the Slefords Carrs would, under the circumstances, increase the friendly intercourse with the Scotch families. A feeling of clanship was perhaps entertained, and it would be due to the intercourse of this period that there were "letters" (mentioned in that of T. W. Carr, Sen., Appendix II.) "in the Eshott family chest from the Scotch Kerrs calling them cousins." But there is no evidence of this as far back as the middle of the fifteenth century. Before that it is not impossible.

* p170: Page 35, line 5. For "Anne" read "Dorothy, daughter of Gregory Ogle of Chopington."

As to a Scotch descent some slight weight might be given to the early occurrence of the name of *James* in several instances. A reference to Northumberland early Lists of Sheriffs, Knights of the Shire, to Pedigrees, and such like will shew how very little this name was then used in this county. It does not occur in the Hetton Pedigree till late, except in the Tyneside branch, but there is a James Carr¹ of Dunstanborough, a James Carr of Thornton,² James of Giggleswick,³ and James,⁴ brother of George Carr, the founder of the Sleford family.

Mr. Greenstreet contributed also this singular entry, which has not been further elucidated :—

Northumb^d. James Car, late of Rokysburgh⁷ in Marchia Scocie, Gentilman, and others late of fforde, defendants. (De Banco, Michaelmas, 28 Henry VI. (1440), m. 465.)

The use of the same arms as early as 1500 points also a little the same way.

William Carr sold Woodhall and the adjoining estates on the Tyne to Sir Edward Ratcliff in 1627 for £650—his grandfather John Carr had, in 1575, given £140 for them to Sir W. Hilton—an improvement in value due no doubt to the peace of the Borders, though perhaps his holding the tenancy in 1575 may have had something to do with it. (Hodgson's "Northumberland," vol. iii., part ii., p. 371.)

William Carr acquired the estate of Eshott, as in his will he mentions a settlement made of part of Eshott, demaine, lands, houses, as his wife's jointure in 1629. From the Depositions, Carr *v.* Carr (Appendix II.), we learn that William Carr purchased the estate from Michael Sanderson of Berwick, who bought it from William Carr's brother-in-law, Thomas Carr of Ford Castle. He also bought the freehold of Hetton in 1636. (Appendix II.)

In the List of Freeholders in Northumberland, 1628,⁵ occur these names, among others :—

Morpeth Ward.	Richard Heron of Bockenfield, Esq. Ralph Carr of Eshott, gent. John Ogle of Causey Park.
Coquetdale.	Rob ^t Lisle of Felton, Esq. Rob ^t Haslerigg of Swarland, Esq. Edward Lisle of Acton, gent. Tho ^s Collingwood of Great Ryle, gent. Alex. Collingwood of Little Ryle, gent. Lancelot Lisle of Hayson, gent. Cuthbert Collingwood of Ditchburn, gent. Henry Ogle of Eglingham.
Bamborough Ward.	John Carr of Lesbury, gent. Ephraim Armorer of Ailemouth, gent.
Glendale.	Tho ^s Carr of Ford, Esq. Will ^m Carr of Hetton, gent.

In a perfect book in the time of William Orde, Sheriff 1638-9, is—

Rob^t Widdrington of Hauxley.
William Carr of Eshott, gent.

¹ A.D. 1472. "County History of Northumberland," vol. i., pp. 147, 217.

² "Genealogist," vol. iii., p. 200.

³ "Genealogist," vol. iii., p. 382.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 197.

⁵ "Archæologia Æliana," vol. ii., pp. 317, 325.

Of these, in 1628, the name of Ralph Carr of Eshott is not very intelligible. Perhaps as William Carr was not then freeholder of Hetton, so a Ralph Carr may have occupied Eshott, some time before, in the same way as William did Hetton. But as, by the will of William Carr, Ralphe Carr (of Howbourne) was appointed 1588-9¹, ² guardian to his children, and was to take the rents of Eshott for the maintenance of the younger children, his name may have been placed on the list, though not actually a freeholder.

The history of Eshott will no doubt be given with accuracy in the forthcoming History of Northumberland. The following sketch, gathered from some notes furnished by Mr. J. Cadwallader Bates and Mr. William Brewis, will be sufficient for this place. It was part of the Crown's Barony of Mitford, and about 1251 was in possession of Sir Peter Scott, the first Mayor of Newcastle. In 1272 Roger Bertram died seised of Eshott (Wallis's "Northumberland," vol. ii., p. 313), and one Edwardus de Eshot is mentioned (p. 15). It then came into possession of the Mauduit family, and among the licences to crenellate (or to have a fortress) is "Eshot. 22 July 1310. Ed. II. at Westminster, to Roger Maudut for 'mansum suum de Eshete.'"—Patent Roll, 21 Ed. II., part i., m. 21. ("Archæologia Æliana," part 34 (double), 2nd, p. 8.) Roger Mauduit, Coroner, Knight of Shire, and Sheriff of Northumberland, died about 1333. In 1358 Esheyt is restored to Roger Mauduit, "Castle Tower & Manor of Esheyt, late the property of his father Sir Roger Mauduit, a Rebel." (Hodgson's "Northumberland," vol. iii., part ii., p. 374.) In 1382 it is said to be restored to the Herons, and on the death of Sir William Heron 1403, 5 Henry IV., he was seised of the manor of Eshete.

In the List of Castles and Fortalices in 1415—"fortalicium Castrum de Eshete D'ni Joh'is heroun chlr." ("Archæologia Æliana," part 34, p. 14.)

A century later the manor of Eschet is mentioned with other manors in the Inquisition p. m.² of Sir William Heron 6 September 28 Henry VIII. (1536), No. 116, when Isabella Curwen was seised of a life interest in lands in Heshett, Thorneton, and Felton. Elizabeth Heron, daughter of William Heron, deceased, was his "consanguinea et heres."

On the 9th March 2 Elizabeth, No. 159, Inquisition p. m.² (1560), after the death of the above Elizabeth Heron and Thomas Carre her husband, it is recited that Thomas and Elizabeth Carre on the 16th May 6 Edward VI. (1552) enfeoffed John Beydnell of Lamatton and Thomas Bayttes of Morpeth, gentlemen, of the manor, etc., of Eshett for a certain sum of money, for the use of them and their heirs and assigns; since which enfeoffment Lord Dacre de Gillesland took the rent and profits of Eshett, amounting to xvii *li* per annum, and that the said manor is held of the manor of Mytforthe.

This entry is to the same effect:—Court of Wards, Miscellaneous Books, No. 199, folio 45, Anno 4 Elizabeth. Leonard Dacre of West Harlesey, co. York, Esq., and two others bound to pay two payments of £25 10s. in full payment of the arrearages of the manor of Eshet, co. Northumberland, "parcell of Thomas Carr, landes charged upon W^m, Lord Dacre of Gilleslande."

Thomas Bates seems to have broken up the manor, as in the Feet of Fines, Michaelmas Term 3 and 4 Elizabeth (1560-61), occurs one "inter Franciscum Roodes et Robertum Fletcher, quer., et Thomam Bates, Armigerum, deforc^t. De tribus messuagiis uno cotagio, duobus toftis, tribus gardinis, tribus pomariis, centum acris terre, viginti acris prati, viginti acris pasture, centum acris

¹ Inq. p. m. Will'mi Carre, Armigeri, 19 March 1588-9, quoting his will 1 January 1588-9, on which day he died. Eshott is left for life to Henry Carr, his third son, a minor. Record Office, 32 Elizabeth, No. 195.

² Certified Copies Extracts Carr; MSS., Rev. T. W. Carr (Vol. II., p. 114).

more, centum acris turbarie, quadriginta acris mossete et centum acris jampuorum et bruere cum pertinenciis in Hughe et Eshette," for which £80 is paid to Thomas Bates.

In the 12th Elizabeth, Hilary Term (1570), there is another Fine¹ between William Robinson, quer., and Thomas Bates, deforc., de duobus messuagiis, duobus toftis, duobus gardinis, duobus pomariis, triginta acris terre, sex acris prati viginti acris pasture, centum acris more cum pertinenciis in Hughe for the sum to Thomas Bates of £40.

Hilary Term 18 Charles II. (1666) there is a Fine¹ between Thomas Robinson, Gent., and Frances his wife, quer., and William Carr of Eshott, Esq., deforc^t, relating to the same property of Hughe, Robinson receiving £100, upon the Fine.

Thomas Bates may have sold portions of Eshott as a trustee, and the Heugh, if it was a part of the Heron estates. The Eshott estate thus reduced is found still in the possession of the Carrs of Ford, because in the Inquisition p. m. of William Carr of Ford 19 March 31 Elizabeth, 1588-9 (William Carr being son of Thomas and Elizabeth Carr of Ford), he was seised of "sex messuagiis quatuor cotagiis, ducentum acris terre, quinquaginta acris prate, sexaginta acris pasture et sex acris bosci cum pertinentibus in Eshett." This by his will he leaves to Henry Carr, his third son, for his life, and this property in Eshett was held of the Queen as of her barony of Mitford, and was worth £13 4s. 7d.

Further, in an Inquisition p. m. of William Carr of Ford, grandson of the above William Carr, 15 May 21 Charles I., 1645, an indenture is recited, made by his father Thomas Carr of Ford 19 August 1606, in which his estates are entailed first on William Carr, his son, and his heirs, then on William Carr of Eshett, second brother of the said Thomas Carr, and heirs males, and then on Henry Carr, third brother of the said Thomas Carr, and his heirs male; then on Ralphe Carr of Howbourne (his uncle) and Edward Carr of Snipehouse (his cousin); then on William Carr of Hetton (his brother-in-law). (Vol. II., pp. 120, 121.)

By this it would seem that William Carr being called "of Eshett" was then occupying Eshett, though it had been left to Henry, the third son, who was perhaps not then quite of age.

William Carr, son of William Carr of Hetton and Elizabeth, daughter of William Carr of Ford, came to possess the freehold of Eshott,² for he says in his will 1643: "By indenture dated 29 March 1623 (but as his five children are mentioned 1623 must be a slip for 1643) I have conveyed to my friends Tho^s Loraine and Rob. Lisley of Felton one half of Eshett, viz., the south and east side, for five years for educating of our five children, etc. Further I have by indenture dated 7 April 5 Car. (1629) conveyed to Robert Lisley of Felton and Edward Lisley of Acton, for the use of my wife Ann for her life, Eshett demaine for her jointure."

At this period Eshott was very different from what it afterwards became. The Castle was probably the dwelling-house; the later mansion was not yet built, and a good deal of the land was not enclosed. William Carr probably lived there, and so left it to his wife for life. There are uses in the indentures not specified, and from subsequent events it seems likely that he left Hetton and the tithes of Ewart to his son John, and perhaps to William the estate of Eshott, subject to his mother's life interest in a part. In 1663 ("Rates and Rentals"³) William Carr appears in possession of Eshott, though his mother was still alive. It does not appear from the will of John (1660-61) that he had anything to convey in Eshott to his brother.

¹ Heugh Deeds, Rev. T. W. Carr.

² Page 36.

³ Hodgson's "Northumberland," vol. i., part iii., p. 247.

We surmise that John was the eldest son, because he has the freehold of Hetton when his mother had a life interest in Eshott; for he appears with his mother in the depositions about Eshott (Carr v. Carr, 1655, Appendix II.); and because he bequeaths some plate, which has been exchanged for that left by his father as an heirloom.

"John Carr of Hetton, Gent.," was one of the commissioners to levy assessments in 1656, as were William Carr of Eatal, William Muschampe of Barmoor, and Thomas Bonner of Newcastle. (Scobell's "Acts," p. 412.) In his nuncupative will,¹ 1660, he leaves his wife Mary, Hetton for life, and for nine years the tithes of Ewart, and provides for his sister Katherine Lisle a house and small pension, with legacies to her children, taking care that the pension should reach her through her mother, which looks as if it were a precaution that it should not be tampered with by any one. He leaves his sword to his nephew William Carr, then an infant of three years old, as an heirloom, from which we conclude that there must have been something remarkable in his military service. From an entry in the Register of Baptisms at Felton—"Maudland (? Magdalene) daughter of Mr Talbot Lisle of Eshet baptized 24th of June 1663"—we gather that Talbot Lisle was the name of Katherine's husband.

William Carr, the father, in his will (Appendix II.) makes Thomas Loraine a trustee with Robert Lisle of Felton. Agnes widow of William Loraine married, as his second wife, John Lisle of Acton, the father-in-law of William Carr, and Thomas Loraine being her grandson was step first-cousin once removed to his wife Anne. (Hodgson's "Northumberland," vol. i., part ii., p. 246.) He mentions his mother Elizabeth, and his sister Margery Carr, and his sister Margaret Clavering. (There is in 1627 a declaration of account of Margaret Clavering *alias* Carr, late wife and administratrix of Ralph Clavering of Bowsden, gent.) He mentions his godson, son of Thomas Carr of Lesbury (perhaps William, eldest son of Thomas Carr of Hauxley, who had farms in Lesbury also left him by his father, whose will is dated 1657). He mentions his brother Edmund Carr (called in the Visitation, 1615, Ralphe), who married Margaret, daughter of William Orde of Weston Newbiggin. (Raine's "North Durham," p. 311.) He is mentioned in the will of William Orde of Weston Newbiggin, Esq., 2 October 1690—"to my sister's daughter Margaret Carr £20, daughter of Edmund Carr, gent., deceased"—and besides, he mentions Carrs on the Ford side, William Carr of Crookham's sons, and James, son of Thomas Carr of Hederslaw. He leaves 20 marks to William, son of his brother John Carr, to be paid when fourteen.

This nephew William has an administration which runs thus :—

1698. Carr, William, of Berwick, Gentleman. This Testator died without having executed his intended will, and the parties interested in the personal estate of the said deceased were John Carr of the City of London, Gentleman, his brother (if he be alive), and Anne (wife of Roger Young, Clerk, Lecturer of Berwick), sister of deceased. Whereas the above Roger Young and Ann his wife, having a deep affection for Dorothy Carr, Spinster, the niece of the said William Carr, did renounce their claim to administration (by signing their names and seals), and consented that the said Dorothy Carr should be appointed sole Executor, and receive the whole of the estate.

ROG. YOUNG.

ANN YOUNG.

SEAL: On a chevron three estoiles, a crescent in dexter corner for difference.

¹ Appendix II.

* Mr. Greenwell's note makes him Surgeon of the Garrison (?).

At his cousin's marriage in 1682 this William Carr was placed on the entail of the Eshott estates.

The inventory of William Carr, the first owner of Eshott, is dated 11 May 1643, and gives a curious description of the possessions of a country gentleman of the time. (Appendix II.)

Anne Carr, widow of William Carr, did not prove her husband's will till 1663, and outlived both her sons. It is curious to learn from an entry in the Felton Registers that three generations were living together at Eshott, as she, and her daughter Mrs. Katherine Lisle, then remarried to the Rev. Robert Carr, afterwards Vicar of Edlingham, 1681—1725 (Hutchinson's "Northumberland," vol. i.), and her widowed granddaughter Mrs. Falconer are mentioned in a singular record of a collection for St. Paul's. It shews that a Royal letter was sent for the building of St. Paul's through the country—older readers will remember Queen's letters read for some charitable purpose in their youth—with the separate mention of "the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed," and with the conclusion "and so we bid you heartily farewell." The entry is: "Collection made at Felton for building St Paul's Cathedral Sept^r 1679," and among subscribers are:—

Eshet.	M ^{rs} Anne Carr, 1 ^s .
	M ^{rs} Katherine Carr, 4 ^d .
	M ^{rs} Falconer, 6 ^d .
Swarland.	M ^r Andrew Carr, 2 ^s 6 ^d .
	M ^r James Carr, 1 ^s .
	Jane Carr, 6 ^d .

Anne Carr outlived her sons and saw her grandson William Carr married to Jane Strother. She made her will the year before, in 1681, and it was proved in 1684 by her nephew William Ord, the son of her husband's sister Ann. The numerous Lisles whom she mentions will be found in the pedigree to illustrate the Lisle connection. The old lady appends her mark. It is hardly to be supposed that she could not write, but from infirmity she may have thought it easier to place a mark.

William and Anne Carr had five children: John Carr, who died s.p.; William Carr, who succeeded to Eshott; Katherine, who married Talbot (?) Lisle, and secondly Robert Carr, afterwards Vicar of Edlingham; Margaret, second wife of Robert Lisle of Weldon; and Jane, of whom we know only the mention in her father's will.

William Carr, the second owner of Eshott, the younger son as we supposed above of William and Anne, was a minor at the time of his father's death in 1643. Surviving his brother John, who died in 1660, he succeeded by his will to the estate of Hetton and the tithes of Ewart, and inherited Eshott from his father, his mother, who survived him, having a considerable interest in the estate.

If his father by marrying a Lisle of Acton was attracted to the estate of Eshott in the same parish, the son did not travel far for a wife, as he married Jane, daughter of Richard Heron of Bockenfield by his third wife Ann, daughter of Richard Barnes of Redborne, co. Durham. Their daughter Ann was born in 1656 at Eshott.

Bockenfield was the adjoining estate west of Eshott. On Richard Heron's death, 1665, John Heron his son and heir, though Sheriff of Northumberland¹ in 1666, did not long

¹ Vide Hasted's "History of Kent," vol. iii., p. 134, where the will of Robert Heron of Newark, dated 1707, proved at York 1709, is quoted: "The said John Heron and I being brothers' sons, . . . when the said John Heron was High Sheriff in Northumberland, I being with him in Newcastle, he introduced me to Norroy King at Arms, then keeping his office there. He caused my name and my son's, being then an infant, to be entered in the office, and paid

* p170: Page 40, line 1. He is called *chirurgion* in the entail of 1682; the (?) is placed because the description is not on other notes of the will.



ESHOTT HALL AS IT WAS UNDER THE CARRS. DRAWN BY R. STORER CARR.

take up his abode at Bockenfield, but lived at Beverley, and his family settled finally at Newark-on-Trent.

From a lawsuit¹ which William Carr had with the son of his guardian Edward Widdrington in 1692, we find that he was engaged in 1660 in building the present Hall at Eshott, and enclosing the moorland round it. In 1666,² June 1, he purchased the Heugh estate of 220 acres or thereabouts from Thomas Robinson and Frances his wife for £100. This was on the west side of Eshott, formerly on the edge of the moorland, now, with the enclosure round the new Hall, the whole is incorporated in the estate.

William Carr's will is dated 2 July 1672. It was not proved till 1685, but from a mortgage in the Heugh Deeds, as well as from the Depositions, Carr *v.* Widdrington,¹ he was dead before 1674. He left four children: Ann, who married Tristram Fenwick of Kenton; William his heir; John of * West Heddon; and Thomas.

William Carr, son of William Carr³ and Jane Heron, the third in possession of Eshott, was baptized at Felton 4 August 1658. He came into the estate of Eshott in what may be called its second period. The Hall was built and the estate partly enclosed, and the Heugh added to round it off. Whether he completed the Hall or not, he certainly added the sun-dial, which has the date 1689. The seventeenth century was the great age for sun-dials, and the Northumbrian Squire may have thought it a vast improvement to have erected a useful sun-dial over his doorway, instead of the usual coat of arms, of which not only Ford and Etal boasted, but Bockenfield, Hazon, and Elyhaugh in the parish of Felton. In these days of clocks we think nothing of sun-dials, but in 1689 in Northumberland a sun clock at the Hall door must have been a grand thing. The Hall, as built, we suppose, by his father, had a very good entrance hall and wide staircase, and a very handsome room with elaborate cornice and ornamentation. There were twisted pillars, with cornice and urns on the wall fronting the door, the pillars carved with very graceful foliage, and the sun-dial was placed over this. This doorway was presented to the Rev. T. W. Carr by Mr. E. Bainbridge when adding to Eshott Hall, and is set up at Eshott Heugh. It seems not unlikely that William Carr may have added greatly to his father's work, or that he may have beautified the interior at the date on which he set up the sun-dial, and that he then secured the assistance of experienced workmen from the Castle at Alnwick at some period of the improvements there. Mr. R. Storer Carr considers that there was probably a coat of arms removed when the sun-dial was put up, as the stones above the portico shew signs of some displacement.

His bond for marriage with Jane, daughter of Colonel William Strother, is dated 7 May 1682. His settlement⁴ runs:—

By indenture dated 3 April and 1 May 1682, between Wm. Carr of Eshott, Esq., Edward Widdrington of Felton, and Wm. Carr of Etal of first part, Wm. Strother of Fowberry and Wm. Ogle of Causey Park of

the fees." In Dugdale's "Visitation, 1666," we find the names of the testator and his son, and that of John Heron, who certifies the pedigree; Robert Heron of Newarke-upon-Trent, æt. 26 ann. 27 Aug^t 1666; John Heron (his son), æt. 3 annor. 27 Aug^t 1666; and John Heron of Bokinfield, æt. 52 annor. 27 Aug^t 1666. It is curious to find in a will such a graphic description of the Herald, his place, his visitors, his entries, and his fees, with the name of a Sheriff, not recorded in the lists in the County Histories, 1665-6.

¹ Appendix II.

² Heugh Deeds.

³ William Carr and Jane Heron were married 10 July 1655 at Earsdon, from Seghill, where Jane's elder sister, Barbara, was married to Ralph Mitford (Visitation).

⁴ Eshott Deeds.

* p170: Page 41, line 12. Delete "who probably died young, as he is not named in the entail of the estates by his brother in 1682."

second part, Wm. Strother of Grindon Rigg and Charles Strother, gentleman, third son of the said Wm. Strother, of the third part, it was witnessed that the said Wm. Carr, Edward Widdrington, and Wm. Carr, in consideration of a marriage intended between the said Wm. Carr of Eshott and Jane Strother, second daughter of Wm. Strother of Fowberry, and in consideration of £1200 secured to be paid to the said Wm. Carr of Eshott, as the marriage portion of said Jane Strother.

An entail was created at that time of Manor of Eshott and Eshott Heugh, with all those lands formerly part of Eshott Moor used with the tenement called the Heugh, and all the parcel of ground called the Firth, on sons of William Carr in succession, failing whom on his brother John Carr of West Heddon and his issue in succession, failing whom to the sons of William Carr of Berwick, Surgeon, and his lawful heirs, failing whom to John Carr, brother of William Carr of Berwick, and his lawful heirs.

Elizabeth, another daughter of Colonel Strother, was married to William Ogle of Causey Park, who was Captain in Strother's Dragoons and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Northumberland.

We have some notices of Colonel Strother. In Military Entry Book, 1660, p. 103, "Will^m Strother to be Captain under Lord Widdrington." In 1667 "William Strother, Major and Captain—Regiment to be raised."

Colonel W. Strother is mentioned in Veitch's "Memoirs" as a Deputy-Lieutenant of Northumberland, who preferred to have a troop of his own raising for his body-guard. In the Domestic Entry Book (Warrant Book, 1679-80), fol. 33, Captain Strother was to raise a troop of dragoons. He was a Commissioner of Supply in 1679 ("Statutes of the Realm," v. 315) and an active agent of the Council in Scotland for apprehending Scottish Ministers who had taken refuge in Northumberland. (Wodrow, vol. ii., pp. 254, 257.) Veitch (p. 179) when prisoner was well treated by Colonel Strother, "who lamented his hard lot and excused himself as being ordered to carry out the King's orders; and when Major Main noticed that he would not drink the King's health, and Veitch remonstrated about the King's orders, no more were asked from him."

In 1698 William Carr had a lawsuit with Edward Horsley Widdrington, son of his guardian Captain Edward Widdrington in 1693.

Bridges, No. 151. Carr *v.* Widdrington.

Bill of Complaint (exhibited 13 Feb. 1692) of William Carr, of Eshett, co. Northumb^d, Esq.; That William Carr, late of Eshett, said co., Esqr., deceased, your orator's late Father, was seised of the Manor of Eshett, and the Manor of Hetton, and that Tenement called the Hugh, and that Tenement called the Firth, all in the said county. (Long documents.)

In the Depositions Luke Marforth states that "William Carr, father of the complainant, died about sixteen years ago, being the reputed owner of the lordship of Eshott, and the Hewghe, and the Firth, after whose death Widdrington's father, Edward Widdrington, entered upon Eshett, etc., as guardian till the complainant attained the age of 21 years, which was about five or six years; also that William Carr enclosed the ground unto Eshott House and Hall without interruption, and during the minority of Widdrington enclosed the rest of Eshott Mere, and Helmside, and Bockenfield Mere—distinct from Bockenfield lordship—which lies north of Eshott, and enclosed the said Bockenfield and Felton Forest, etc." Thomas Denning also gave evidence that he built a house thirty-eight years ago for complainant's father, and enclosed ground by Eshott House.¹

¹ See further, Appendix II.

* p170: Page 42, lines 7—11. The entail runs—On the children of William and Jane Carr, then to John Carr, second brother, now living, and his heirs, then to Thomas Carr, third brother, now living, and his heirs, then to William Carr, Berwick-on-Tweed, "chirurgion," and his heirs, then to John Carr, brother of William Carr, and his heirs, then to the right heirs of William Carr of Eshott.



COPY OF AN OIL PAINTING FROM ESHOTT HALL, WHICH DESCENDED TO RICHARD STORER CARR, THOUGHT TO BE THE PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM CARR OF ESHOTT AND HETTON, SHERIFF OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 8TH QUEEN ANNE, WHO DIED 1738, ÆT 80.

The following extract probably refers to the Heugh, and to some fence set up which prevented the owner of Eshott driving cattle from the Castle, which was by the burn, along the burnside :—

NORTHUMBERLAND ASSIZE ROLLS, 7 EDWARD I. (1278-9).

Assisa venit recognitura si Rogerus de Coyners injuste, etc., levavit quoddam fossatum in Hou ad nocumentum liberi tenementi Rogeri Maudut in Escheyette¹ post primam, etc. Et unde dicit quod cum ipse fugare solebat averia² sua a domo sua in Eschette directe usque ad Hou,³ tempore⁴ aperto, oportet ipsum modo per levationem prædicti fossati, prædicta averia fugare longius per dimidiam leucam quam prius facere consuevit. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur per assisam. Et Rogerus de Coyners venit et dicit quod injuste tulit assisam istam versus eum, quia dicit quod ipse est modo in seisina habendi fugam suam, et bene concedit ibi fugam suam cum averiis suis tempore aperto, et quod ipse modo est in seisina, ponit se super assisam. Ideo capiatur assisa, etc. Juratores dicunt super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Rogerus de Coyners levavit prædictum fossatum in Hou ad nocumentum liberi tenementi prædicti Rogeri Maudut in Eschette, injuste, etc., sicut breve dicit. Et ideo consideratum est quod prædictum fossatum prosternatur ad custus ipsius Rogeri de Coyners, ita quod prædictus Rogerus Maudut possit ibi habere chaciam suam cum averiis suis tempore aperto, et prædictus Rogerus de Coyners in mis', etc.

Dampna xij*d.* capta.

(Surtees Society's Publications, vol. lxxxviii., p. 225.)

William Carr was Sheriff of the County in 1709. He and his son William, who married his cousin Catherine Ogle of Causey Park, were nearly implicated in the Rebellion of 1715. Both father and son are mentioned as disaffected to the Government in some Cotesworth MS. letters, arranged in a book in the possession of Lord Northbourne of Betteshanger, and the following extracts are taken from these papers :—

Page ix. 26 September 1715.

Mr Carr's son of Eshott, who went through here as a Lieutenant or Cornet in the "Black Dragoons," was at Ninnian Fair on Friday 16th inst.

He herded with none but the Roman Catholics, and when he went away they waited on him to his sister's at Eattle (Etal). She is one of the highest Jacks (Jacobites) in the Kingdom.

Page xiv.

And that Lieut^{nt} Carr of Eshott came into Warkworth into my Lord Derwentwater's Brother (Charles Ratcliffe). Collingwood of Eslington came to Morpeth Sessions and tooke the oaths, and then got on the Bench & pleaded for striking out several Papists⁵ returned on the summons in order to conviction for recusancy. Carr of Eshott took the oaths, and the Bench ordered payment for my Lord Derwentwater's Woods.

Page xv. 4 January 1716.

A Carr of Eshott & Young Ogle of Causey Park, a L^t in Carpenter's Regiment, had great favour shewn them on that account. The same Carr and one Lawson of Old Moore, two as obnoxious to the Government as any I know, were put into possession of my Lord Widrington's Estate at Widrington Castle—about £200 per ann. after my Lord was taken at Preston.

¹ Richard Conyers assessed in goods in Eschet for Subsidy in 24 Edward I. (1295-6). (Lay Subsidy, Northumberland, 158-1.)

² Cattle.

³ ? Heugh.

⁴ When the crop was cleared.

⁵ In a list of such "Papists" William Carr is included, but it is probable that many of these refer to those affected more with Jacobite tendencies than doctrinal sympathies.

In a letter from J. Horsley of Pepsworth, regarding the sale of Lord Widdrington's effects, Mr. Carr is blamed for interfering with the sale ; and Carr of Eshott and Lawson of High Moor are blamed in a letter from Cotesworth to the Solicitors to the Commissioners for taking a stock of old and new hay which they found on the estate, and taking two other crops off the estate, thereby impoverishing it.

That this Lieutenant of Dragoons is William Carr, the eldest son, appears from some very obliging communications received from the War Office :—

The only officer of Dragoons named Carr who appears in the MS. Army List for 1715 is William Carr, Cornet in Lieu^t Gen. George Carpenter's Regiment of Dragoons (now the 3rd Hussars).

The dates of Commissions, etc., of William Carr are—

Cornet Carpenter's Dragoons	22 June 1713.
Lieu ^t Do.	6 Nov. 1717.
Lieu ^t Half-pay of Sir James Wood's Regiment of Foot	25 June 1731.

Cannon, in his "History of the 3rd Hussars," dealing with the year 1801, states : "And as it was considered the peculiar privilege of the regiment to have *black horses* exclusively, those that had the slightest shade of brown were sent to the 4th Dragoons, none but black horses being retained with the exception of one white for the kettle-drums."

From the above-quoted work it appears that "the Regiment in 1713 was quartered in North Britain and mustered 339. After the accession of King George 1st in 1714, there being no Queen Consort on the throne, the Regiment received the Title of 'the King's own Regiment of Dragoons.' It took part in the battle of Sheriffmuir on 13 Nov. 1715, and had 7 men and 12 horses killed, 9 men and 4 horses wounded."

We may add, from the same authority, "that there was a Mark Carr an ensign in Colonel Daniel Houghton's Regiment of Foot 22 Jan. 1740, who was put on half-pay in 1744, being incapable of further service." Therefore this was clearly not William Carr's brother Mark Carr on service in Georgia.

In a list of Justices in the same papers in 1718 is the name of William Carr, jun. This must be the son of old William Carr, who was then in the army, though some confusion may arise from the Carrs of Etal, who had the same name and were closely related by marriage with those of Eshott.

There is a portrait, which must be that of old William Carr, in the possession of Richard Storer Carr in Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is one of four portraits which have been preserved from the old Hall, and came to him from his father, the late Richard Storer Carr of Farnley Grange, Corbridge, who got them from his father John Thomas Carr, the youngest son of Thomas Carr of Eshott, who had them from his mother, Thomas Carr's widow, with the wreck of his property.

Dr. Alexander Trotter of Waterloo Villa, Blyth, who has devoted much attention to portraits and family physiognomy, and who kindly examined the photographs of the four portraits, writes of two of them that they are portraits of Herons :—

"The characteristics of the race are so marked that I could point out several individuals of the name to whom the portraits bear resemblance. In particular, a father and daughter not half a mile from my residence



COPY OF AN OIL PAINTING FROM ESHOTT HALL, WHICH DESCENDED TO RICHARD STORER CARR; THOUGHT TO BE THE PORTRAIT OF A HERON; PROBABLY OF RICHARD HERON OF BOCKENFIELD (ADJOINING ESHOTT HEUGH), WHO WAS FATHER OF JANE CARR, THE MOTHER OF WILLIAM CARR OF ESHOTT (SHERIFF 1709), AND WHO DIED 1665. HIS SON, JOHN HERON, GAVE UP BOCKENFIELD.

would almost pass for subjects of the portraits. The date of them is Charles II., William III., or Queen Anne, most likely the first-named Monarch's time. The other two portraits are unmistakably Carrs. In the earlier one, in Sir Godfrey Kneller's style, and likely by him or some imitator, you will see the same style of face in Carr who was Bishop of Worcester 40 years since."

It would be very likely that the Heron portraits would find their way to Eshott on the breaking up of the House at Bockenfield previous to 1677, since John Heron went to Beverley (Will dated at York 2 April 1677). Of the two Carrs the earliest must, from its date, certainly be old William Carr the Sheriff 1709, and the other might be his son William, or more probably Thomas Carr, Sheriff 1778, for it bears some resemblance to a miniature of him in the possession of Richard Storer Carr. If so, they would be then the portraits of the longest owner and the reckless destroyer of the family fortune. Two of the four are given in this Book, that of the Heron in armour and that of William Carr, High Sheriff in 1710. The Heron is most likely to be John Heron the Sheriff 1665-6. The fourth, the lady said to be a Heron, might be William Carr's mother.

In later life William Carr must have lived at Hetton, perhaps giving up Eshott to his son, after the death of his second wife Elizabeth (Porter), who was buried at Felton—"M^{rs} Elizabeth Carr, wife to William Carr of Eshet, March 5, 1734." Not long before his death the old Squire, with the concurrence of his eldest son, broke, by a deed dated 2 October 1736,¹ the entail of the estates in order to disinherit two of his sons, or at least to alter the order of their succession. The succession by this provision descended, after his eldest son, on Thomas the 3rd son, Charles the 4th son, Mark the 5th son, George the 7th son, Robert the 6th son, and John the 2nd son; then on William Carr of Etal, grandson of the said William Carr; then on George Carr his brother and on Robert another brother; then on the sons of old William Carr's brother, John Carr of West Heddon and Ralph the 2nd son; then on Christopher the 3rd son; then on Henry the 1st son. The reasons or the evidence of this resettlement we cannot now estimate, but the ultimate result was that the estate of the Heugh was rescued from the ruin in which the rest of the estates were involved, and is still continued in a branch of the family. The old Squire died at the age of 80, and was buried at Chatton, where is the strange record: "W^m Carr, Esq^r, of Hetton, buried in his own pew Nov. 14, 1738."

Truly our forefathers had strange predilections! A family mansion in the Church of two stories! the faculty pew above, and the faculty vault below! Prepared to guard either right absolutely against their brethren with whom, from their panelled and curtained boxes, they came to praise and pray, as children of one Father in His House. But each generation has its unsuspected absurdities, at which the next wonders.

His will is dated 15 March 1737-8—"I, William Carr of Hetton, Esquire." He leaves lands in Bowsden, bought of Thomas Younghusband, Esq., to George Carr his son, and £1000 to Barbara his daughter. Proved 8 February 1738-9.

William Carr, the fourth owner in successive generations, on his father's death inherited the estates of Hetton, Eshott, Eshott Heugh, and the tithes of Ewart. He was born 1685 and baptized 16 November at Felton. The bond for his marriage was taken out 18 January 1723-4 as between "William Carr of Eshet, Esq., and Katherine Ogle of Causey Park, spinster." He joined with his father in the fresh entail made in 1736, in which he is called "of the Rhodes in Ford Parish."

¹ Eshott Deeds.

George Hutchinson Swan, Esq., of Norton Hall, exhibits the following interesting letter to the Society of Antiquaries in 1862. ("Archæologia Æliana," New Series, vol. vi., p. 116) :—

SCARCITY OF COFFEE IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

DEAR FRIEND,

By a letter last night I am assured that the Marshall¹ designs to honour me with his company in a day or two, which lays me under the obligation to desire the favour of you and my friend Lawson to defer making me happy at Eshett till the Army is past, which I hope will be in a few days. I must intreat you to get me the Coffee if possible to-morrow: none I have, nor none can I get, unless you assist me. Pray send it to me, and I shall pay the messenger with thanks. Will. Carr² joyns with me in compliments to you and your good family is all from

Your most obliged humble sarvant,

WM CARR, Eshet.

O^r 27, 1745.

To FRANCIS FOSTER, Esq^{re}, at Buston.

The following extract is from the "Denham Tracts" (Mr. A. Denham's Rhymes, Proverbs, etc., of Northumberland) :—

"HEARTS IS TRUMPS" AT ESHOTT HALL.

I have often heard this at Newcastle when a boy. It seems to have referred to the golden age of squirealty It cannot be placed earlier than Queen Anne, certainly not later than the American War.

In Hepple's large Chart of Northumbrian Families the line of Carrs is made to come from William Carr and Katherine Ogle his wife. This is a complete mistake, as they had no children. The error probably sprang from the name "William Ogle" being found in the family; but this came from Thomas Carr in 1772 naming a son after his cousin William Ogle, then of Causey Park.

William Carr was buried at Felton 25 April 1751. His wife Katherine probably returned to her old home at Causey Park, as she was brought thence to be laid by her husband 14 April 1769.

John Carr, the second son of William and Jane Strother, born 1691, found himself, on his brother's death, ousted from his birthright by the resettlement of the estates in 1736, which placed Thomas the third son in possession. John contested this, and it was discovered that the estate of Eshott Heugh, and subsequently it was also found that the manor of Hetton, had been omitted from the recoveries to break the first entail. John and Thomas entered into covenants in 1754,³ by which John was left in possession of the Heugh and Thomas was to be undisturbed in holding the other estates. The Firth also is mentioned with the Heugh, and occurs continually in deeds with it down to the latest conveyance. The Editor can give no clue as to what the estate is or was. It could not have been the Firth in Felton on the other side of Coquet. It was, perhaps, a piece of wood absorbed after a time into the estate, though the name does not occur in the fields.

John Carr was therefore the first owner of the Heugh as a separate estate. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Sharp⁴ of Lutterworth, shop-keeper, which may have been the reason that he incurred his father's and brother's displeasure. He was buried at Felton—"M^r John Carr of Eshott Heugh buried May 17, 1766." His wife died shortly after—"M^{rs} Elizabeth Carr of the Heugh buried Jan. 25, 1768." He left one son, John Carr, and a daughter Elizabeth, who married

¹ Marshal Wade. (Vide "Borderers' Table Book," vol. ii., Historical, p. 6.)

² William Carr must be of Etal, son of his sister Mary.

³ Heugh and Eshott Deeds.

⁴ Depositions, Appendix II.



ESHOTT HEUGH. THE HOME CLOSE AND THE HOME HAUGH. By E.M.C.C.

George Nichols of Morpeth.¹ John Carr the son succeeded to the estate of the Heugh, where he received his infant cousin Thomas William Carr on his parents arriving in England, and left him his heir by his will. (Appendix II.) He was buried at Felton—"John Carr of Eshott Heugh buried Aug. 19, 1775."

Thomas Carr, third son of William and Jane Carr, born 1692, entered on the estates of Eshott, Hetton, and the tithes of Ewart, by the entail of 1736.² He was buried at Felton—"Mr Thomas Carr of Eshet, July 19, 1760." His will is dated 8 January 1754. It leaves all to Mary his wife. Appoints as Trustees his friends and relations Henry Ogle of Causey Park, William Ogle of Ogleborough, John Orde of Morpeth, and his esteemed acquaintance Edward Ward of Morpeth. * Proved 1760. Bond £400.

Charles Carr, fourth son of William and Jane Carr, succeeded, on his brother's death, to the same estates. He was born 1698. His marriage is entered in the Ellingham Register on 23 April 1752—"Mr Charles Carr and Mrs Margaret Brown of this parish" [of Doxford.—J. C. H.]. By his will, dated 16 November 1761, he leaves all his property to his dear wife Margaret. Witnesses, Hannah Forster and Col. Forster. Proved 17 March 1768, George Carr of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Esq., surety. Bond £500. He was buried at Felton 25 February 1768. His wife quickly remarried.³

Mark Carr, the fifth brother, died in Georgia at the end of 1767, and it is likely that not much was known about the circumstances of him and his family. He made no preparation for his succession,⁴ and time would be necessary for his children to learn and establish the proofs of their claim under the entail. Failing sons of Mark Carr, George Carr of Bowsden, who was the seventh and youngest son of old William Carr by his second marriage with Mrs. Jane Porter of Ford, stood next in the entail, above his own elder brother Robert and John the second brother, whose son, the real heir male of the family, was then at Eshott Heugh.

George Carr lived at his estate of Bowsden in the parish of Lowick, and married Mrs. Barbara Wood 31 January 1744, who was buried at Lowick 21 February 1759. He was buried at Lowick 1 March 1767, his son Robert Carr being of the age of fifteen. Of the younger children by the second marriage of William Carr with Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, all that is known may be found in the Pedigree. Their baptisms are not found in the Felton Register, perhaps because their father was then living at Hetton in the parish of Chatton. Robert, the eldest of the two sons, was placed below George in the entail of 1736. He may probably have been the subject of an entry in the Framlington Registers—"1743, Dec. 6, Mr Robert Carr of Elyhaugh to Alice Turner of Elyhaugh." It is uncertain what family he left. (Chart IV. E., Robert Carr.) Of Barbara Carr his sister nothing is known but the mention in her father's will.

¹ "1764, 10 Aug^t, died Mrs Nichols wife of Mr Nichols, an eminent hatter in Morpeth, and sister to John Carr of Eshott, Esq^{re}." ("Newcastle Courant," 11 August 1764.—J. C. H.)

² "Last week at Norham, Captain Thomas Carr, brother to William Carr of Eshott, Esq^{re}, to Mrs Hepburn, relict of Mr John Hepburn of that place." ("Newcastle Courant," 8 July 1749.—J. C. H.)

³ "July 28, was married at St. Andrew's in this town Mr. Story of Alnwick to Mrs. Carr, relict of Chas. Carr, Esq., of Eshot." ("Newcastle Courant," 30 July 1768.) [This Mr. Story was owner of Learchild, which, through his issue by his first wife, descended to the Bustons of High Buston.—J. C. H.]

⁴ Page 50.

* p170: Page 47, lines 7 and 10. For "1762" read "1760."

CHAPTER VI.

THE EMIGRATION TO GEORGIA, NORTH AMERICA.

AT the beginning of the eighteenth century South Carolina became a Royal Province,¹ but as the boundaries of the territories belonging to England and Spain had not been clearly defined there was, in spite of treaties, much opposition on the part of the Spaniards to the British planters. Many of the numerous negroes in Carolina were allured to Florida, and formed into a black regiment, which, in conjunction with the Spanish masters, caused much trouble to the Carolinians.² "The people of South Carolina were exceedingly desirous that a new British Colony should intervene between their own province and the recognized limits of their troublesome southern neighbours."

Various abortive plans had been formed, which led James Oglethorpe, a distinguished soldier of an old Yorkshire family, who had been deeply moved with pity for the crowds of poor debtors in the Fleet, to turn his attention to that country. He was Chairman of a Prison Visiting Committee, and the helpless and distressed condition of these poor prisoners induced him to consider if an asylum could not be found for them in America. In a work which he wrote³ he says :—

Let us cast our eyes on the multitude of unfortunate people in this kingdom of reputable families and of good education: some undone by guardians, some by lawsuits, some by accidents in commerce, some by stocks and bubbles, and some by suretyships; but all agree in this one circumstance, that they must be either burdensome to their relations or betake themselves to little shifts for sustenance, which, ten to one, do not answer their purposes, and to which a well-educated person descends with the utmost constraint. These are the persons that may relieve themselves and strengthen Georgia by resorting thither, and Great Britain by their departure.

In pursuance of this philanthropic scheme the Colony of Georgia was formed by Charter in 1732, Oglethorpe being associated as Governor, with twenty-eight Trustees, none of whom were to receive any benefit from their connection with the new Colony. Oglethorpe went out with the first batch of adventurers in 1732. He entered into alliance with the Indian Chiefs, and founded Savannah; formed Fort Argyle as a defence.

In 1734 he returned to England, but soon went out again to Georgia, bringing with him the brothers John and Charles Wesley as Missionaries to the Colony, for Oglethorpe was not only a soldier, an administrator, and a philanthropist, but a man of deep religious principles, and he earnestly desired to found the new Colony on a religious basis.

In 1736 Frederica was founded, and Oglethorpe returned again to England. In view of the aggressive conduct of the Spaniards he received, in 1737, permission from the Crown to raise a regiment, and received his appointment from his Majesty the King as Colonel.⁴

His regiment comprised six companies of a hundred men each, besides non-commissioned officers and drummers. To these a grenadier company was afterwards added. This battalion, according to contemporary reports, he raised in a very short time, as he disdained to make a market of the service of his country by selling

¹ "Memoir of General James Oglethorpe," by Robert Wright, p. 46 (Chapman and Hall, 1867); and "Account of South Carolina," vol. ii., pp. 16, 112 (London, 1779).

² Page 56.

³ "Memoir of General James Oglethorpe," p. 48.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 191, 192.

commissions, but got such officers appointed as were gentlemen of family and character in their respective counties. He likewise engaged about twenty young men of no fortune to serve as cadets, whom he afterwards advanced by degrees as vacancies happened, and to each cadet he presented on his promotion a sum sufficient to provide him with whatever was necessary for his appearance as an officer. He also carried with him, we are told, forty supernumeraries at his own expense, a circumstance very extraordinary in our armies, especially on one plantation.

In order to excite amongst the troops a personal interest in the Province which they had enlisted to defend, and to induce them eventually to settle thereon, every man was permitted to take out a wife, for whose support extra pay and rations were allowed. At length, having obtained the necessary stores of provisions, arms, ammunition, etc., Oglethorpe a third time embarked for Georgia, accompanied by six hundred men, women, and children, forming, with those who preceded them, the full complement of the new regiment. They sailed from Portsmouth on the 5th of July 1738 in five transports, convoyed by the men-of-war "Blandford" and "Hector."

The celebrated George Whitfield, who had been engaged by the Trustees to succeed Wesley, who was returning to England, went out to Gibraltar¹ in December 1737, and went on with a small body of troops who were sent from Gibraltar before the arrival of the regiment, reaching Georgia in May 1738.

Mark Carr, the fifth son of William Carr of Eshott, sailed in 1738 in the "Union" transport for Georgia. It does not appear clear in what capacity he went out. The petition of his son William says that he was sent as a Captain in Oglethorpe's Regiment to Georgia in a transport called the "Union" (Moberley, Master),² but his name does not appear in a list of the officers of the regiment in a List of Commissions (1728—1741).³ The family tradition at a later time was that he went as "L^t Col. of Oglethorpe's troop,"⁴ but this must have been an error of another generation. Either the list does not contain the whole of the names—perhaps only of those who went actually with Oglethorpe, while others came from Gibraltar—or he went out as a settler, and afterwards received a commission as Captain in a local company. A petition of his son William in 1769 to the Lord Chancellor is recorded in the Papers of the Rev. John Hodgson's Collection—Felton Guard Book, kindly furnished to Mr. J. C. Hodgson and communicated by him. This and a letter from a kinsman, Robert Banks of Bawtry, written to assist in proving his cousin's claim to the Northumberland property, throw light on the facts of the emigration to Georgia, of which no tradition survived in the family.

BAWTRY,
Sept. 11, 1768.

SIR,

I rec^d your favour last Thursday, with one at the same time from my kinsman Mr. W^m Carr, & am glad to find that my Letter, wrote to his father in Georgia about a year ago, came to the hands of the young Gent., tho' I should have been much more happy to have heard that his worthy father had lived to receive it; but indeed the melancholy account of his death came to my knowledge some few months ago, to my no small concern, as we had been some years connected as friends and relations, & indeed his care of his young family when he left this country will remain a standing evidence of his integrity and goodness of Heart; and indeed I had flattered myself with hopes of seeing him & spending the remainder of his days with an affluent fortune and happiness in the [. . .]⁵ of England; and it will now give me great pleasure to see the young gentleman

¹ "Memoir of General James Oglethorpe," by Robert Wright, pp. 191, 192 (Chapman and Hall, 1867).

² Petition, p. 52.

³ Record Office.

⁴ Letter of T. W. Carr, Appendix II.

⁵ ? North.

inherit what I wished his father to possess, for which reason I earnestly pressed his immediately coming over with his son lest, in case of the father's death, the identity of the young gentleman might not easily be proved.

My Father died, when I was clerk with him, in the year 1733, when I was near the age of 21, & I well remember Mr. and Mrs. Carr coming to spend a few days with us soon after, and I think that my uncle Perkins died in the year 1734 or 35, having (with Mr. and Mrs. Carr) removed from Doncaster to Brampton, in this county, about 10 miles from this place, where they resided some few, perhaps 2, years before his death. He married Judith Warton, the sister of my mother and daughter of Mr. Michael Warton, Merchant of this Town, my grandfather of the mother's side; and my aunt Judith, afterwards Perkins, died at Doncaster about 2 or 3 years ago, and as I called on her every month for many years before her death, she used to talk much of her son Mr. Carr and two grandchildren in Georgia. I remember the Births of the present Mr. Carr and his sister Judith, but am not certain whether they were born in Doncaster or Brampton, but will search the Doncaster Registers before I close this letter, though I think that Mr. Carr and my cousin Jane Perkins were not married at Doncaster, but at some country town in that neighbourhood, as I know it was a Match then disapproved of by my uncle Perkins, as Mr. Mark Carr was only then a quartermaster of Dragoons, tho' the match was afterwards much to my uncle's satisfaction; and I think Mr. Mark Carr had by my cousin one or more child or children who died infants and were born at Brampton. I can say little as to his motives for going abroad, only that I apprehend his situation was such as would not admit of his living in England in such a manner as a gentleman of his generous temper could have wished. My cousin, his wife, left him and deserted her children to go to France, and wrote from Paris to my aunt Perkins, her mother, then at my house, I think about 10 or 12 years ago, but I have not heard anything of my cousin since that time; and as she left her husband and her children I would rather chuse to be silent upon this part of her conduct. According to the best of my remembrance Mr. W^m Carr and Miss Judith Carr, the two children of the late Mr. Mark Carr & Jane his wife, were born the one in 1732 & the other in 1733 or 1734, or thereabouts, but I hope the Register will set me right in that respect when I will search at Doncaster next Saturday; and although the nurse is living (which brought them both into the world), she is so infirm & her memory so impaired that I fear neither she nor any other person can give you so circumstantial an account of this matter as I can do, unless Mrs. Carr should be living in Paris or in some other part of France, tho' on further recollection the Rev. Mr. Tim. Perkins, own uncle to Mr. W^m Carr, who lives near or w^hin 4 or 5 miles of Cambridge (tho' I have forgot the name of the place), may probably, as he's a sensible man and a gentleman of character, be able to give you some account to this purpose, altho' he is some years younger than I am; and perhaps it may not be amiss for Mr. Carr, when he arrives in England (and the sooner the better), to come down by Cambridge, so that he and Mr. Perkins, with my assistance, may be able to clear up all matters in doubt. Mr. Carr's uncle¹ was lately at Doncaster, and, as I am told, was making enquiries there about his nephew, & intimated to some friends of mine that he would take care of the estate (which is, I am told, about £1500 per an.) till his nephew should come into the north of England, and would then readily and chearfully put him into peaceful possession thereof. And I have only to add that as my profession is in the Law I shall with great pleasure spare no pains to serve my kinsman, to whom you'll be pleased, at his arrival, to present my compliments; and if I have not answered all your questions so fully as I could wish, or so clearly as you might expect, you'll be pleased to write to me again upon this subject, and you may depend on a speedy and punctual reply from

Sir,

Your most ob^t hum^e serv^t,

RO. BANKS.

I am rather surprised that the late Mr. Carr did not acquaint his son of his relations, Family, and connexions, where married, and where his children were born. Probably some family Bible may have the marriage & their births therein.

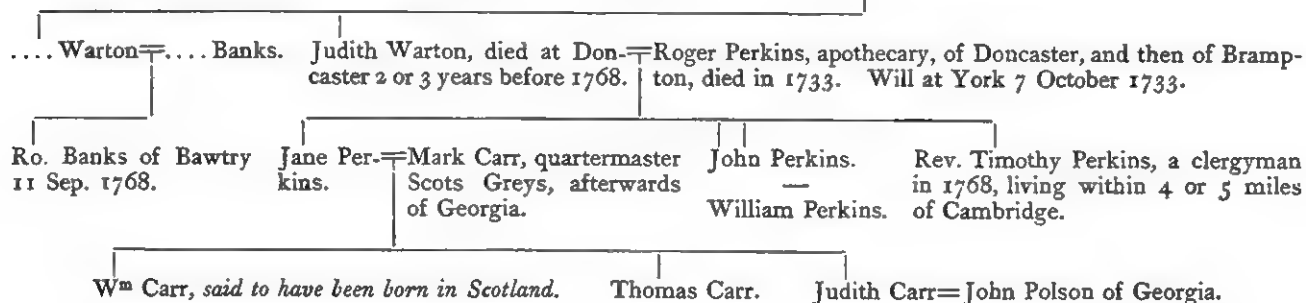
¹ This must have been John Carr of Eshott Hengh, his cousin, as his uncles George and Robert predeceased Charles Carr.

On recollection, the present Mr. W^m Carr was born in Scotland, for, on further thought, I remember that not many months after the marriage of Mr. & Mrs. Carr they went into Scotland—Mr. Carr being Quarter Master of the Scotch Greys—& I now recollect the child being called ‘a little Scott’ after his coming into England with his father and mother, so that I think Mr. Mark Carr then sold out and continued at Doncaster and Brampton till the death of my uncle Perkins. The within letter was written on the 8 Inst., though dated on the 11th, since which 8 Inst. I have seen some of my Doncaster acquaintances, who tell me that the W^m Carr found in the Register is called the son of John Carr and Judith, the daughter of Thomas Carr, which could not be the children of Mr. Mark Carr, though I think they were all born in England except Mr. W^m Carr, & I presume that Thomas & Judith were born at Brampton, & find that Mr. Cave, the Doncaster Carrier, now living, conveyed the 3 children of Mr. Mark Carr by Jane his wife—to wit, William, Thomas, & Judith—in his waggon to London, by order of their father; but tho’ the woman is dead who conveyed them to London, her sister is now living in Doncaster, and I will see her soon, and it may not be amiss to remark that a Doncaster clergyman near my age tells me that when a schoolboy at Doncaster, about 16 or 17 years of age, he remembers Mr. M. Carr & Cousin Jane Perkins going to be married at Doncaster Church, and that he saw them come from Church, attended by a great crowd. But in this respect I think he must be mistaken; however, I will search the registers before the end of this week & spend a day on purpose at Doncaster¹ to make all the proper enquiries, and I will write by this night’s post to my cousin Perkins the Clergyman. And as it is a doubt whether Mrs. Carr be now living in London or Paris, who can clear up all doubts if living, may it not be proper to advertize her that, if living, she may hear of something greatly to her advantage, and to insert the same in some of the most proper London & Paris papers. From these observations, as I find the present Mr. W^m Carr was about 6 years old when he left England, his Father and Mother must have been married about or before the year 1730. Mr. Carr’s eldest brother died in the North without issue soon after my letter to Mr. Mark Carr, which happily came to the hands of his son. I have written to York to my proctor to search for the licence, as the most likely method to discover where Mr. Mark Carr and my cousin Jane Perkins were married.

To CHAS. BRYCE, Esq., at the Lady Jane Boyle,
Parson Green, near Fulham, Middlesex.

(From the Rev. John Hodgson’s Collection—Felton Guard Book.)

Michael Warton of Bawtry, merchant.²



NOTES FROM UNDATED PETITION OF WILLIAM CARR.

To LORD CAMDEN,

Mark Carr was lawfully married at the parish church¹ of St. . . ., Doncaster, in 1729, to Jane, dau. of Roger Perkins of that place, apothecary, at which time the said Mark Carr was quartermaster in a regiment of Dragoons called the Scotch Greys; that the said Jane deserted her husband and went to reside in Paris. Their issue were: W^m Carr the Elder (*the orator*), Tho^s Carr his brother, & Judith, the wife of John Polson of the Province of Georgia.

¹ The marriage is not found at Doncaster Church.

² This is Mr. Banks’s Pedigree with additions.

That in 1738 the said Mark was a Captain in a regiment commanded by Gen. Oglethorp, which that year was sent to Georgia; that the said Mark sailed in a transport vessel called the "Union," Moberly master, & took his 3 children with him. That W^m Carr the orator returned to England in Dec. 1768 on being informed of the death of his uncle Chas. Carr without issue, leaving his brother Thos. Carr & his sister Judith Polson behind him in Georgia.

(Rev. John Hodgson's Collection—Guard Book, Felton Paragraph.)

(Communicated by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, November 1893.)

These papers, which only quite recently came to light, made the history of Mark Carr clearer, and reconciled apparently conflicting statements. They brought to the surface forgotten troubles, as in the conduct of his wife Jane Carr, of which all record had been lost. In these cases, painful to recall, we have to remember that the knowledge of the whole circumstances very often greatly modifies our judgment, and the discovery of some fresh paper sometimes absolutely reverses it, though formed accurately, even legally, on a part of the facts. It is a pity that the wish of Robert Banks to be silent could not have secured the oblivion which would have been best; but it seemed necessary to insert the letter, and not right to omit so material a part of it. Four generations off we would rather take the best and not the worst views of circumstances which, if they looked ill, were not remembered or recorded by those who suffered—

Some grave their wrongs on marble. He, more just,
Stoop'd down serene and wrote them on the dust.
Trod under foot, the sport of every wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind,
Their secret in the grave he bade them lie,
And grieved they could not 'scape th'Almighty's eye.

MADDEN.

In truth the prospects in Georgia must have been very depressing to those who had no special vocation for a life in a new settlement.

In the publications of the day, in the sermons preached for the support of the Colony—for it was supported by Government grants, and by private subscriptions—the most halcyon descriptions of Georgia are found: of the soil, the climate, and the prospects of the country. Many of the Colonists must have had the most delightful anticipations from the description by Benjamin Martyn¹ of what was expected in the Colony to be formed:—

Let the man of Benevolence, whose Substance enables him to contribute towards this undertaking, give a Loose for a little to his Imagination, pass over a few Years of his Life, & think himself on a Visit to Georgia. Let him see those who are now a Prey to all the calamities of Want, who are starving with Hunger, & seeing their Wives and Children in the same Distress; expecting likewise every Moment to be thrown into a Dungeon, with the Cutting Anguish that they leave their Families exposed to the utmost Necessity and Despair. Let him, I say, see these living under a sober and orderly Government, settled in Towns, which are rising at Distances along navigable Rivers: Flocks and Herds in the neighbouring Pastures, and adjoining to them Plantations of regular rows of Mulberry Trees entwin'd with Vines, the Branches of which are loaded with Grapes. Let him see Orchards of Oranges, Pomegranates, and Olives; in other Places extended Fields of Corn, or Flax, or Hemp—in short, the whole Face of the Country chang'd by Agriculture, and Plenty in every Part of it. Let him see the People all in Employment of various Kinds, Women and

¹ "Collections of the Georgia Historical Society," "The Dead Towns of Georgia," vol. iv., pp. 45, 46; by Charles C. Jones, jun., quoting "Reasons for Establishing the Colony of Georgia" (London, 1733); and *ibid.*, vol. i., p. 231.

Children feeding and nursing the Silkworms, winding off the Silk, or gathering the Olives; the Men ploughing and planting their Lands, tending their Cattle, or felling the Forest, which they burn for Potashes or Square for the Builder. Let him see these in Content and Affluence, and Masters of little Possessions which they can leave to their Children, and then let him think if they are not happier than those supported by Charity in Idleness. Let him reflect that the Produce of their Labour will be so much new Wealth for his Country, and then let him ask himself Whether he would exchange the Satisfaction of having given to this for all the trifling Pleasures the Money, which he has given, would have purchased.

The settlers, whose expectations had been raised by such rose-coloured pictures, must have been somewhat damped when they came to tackle the difficulties of clearing the land, and were face to face with the Indians,¹ with their deerskins, their tails of beasts, their trinkets, their paint, and their feathers—when they had to fear the attacks of the Spaniards—and saw the numerous alligators in the rivers, and the rattlesnakes in the woods. Here is a description of the alligators by an eye-witness in 1736² :—

They are terrible to look at, stretching open a horrible large Mouth, big enough to swallow a Man, with Rows of dreadful large sharp Teeth, and Feet like Dragons, armed with great Claws, and a long Tail which they throw about with great Strength, and which seems their best Weapon, for their Claws are feebly set on, and the Stiffness of their Necks hinders them from turning nimbly to bite.

To some extent these expectations were realized. The journals of Wesley and Whitfield bear testimony to the industry and success of some of the settlements, and the description, at a later time, of the town and neighbourhood of Frederica, to which the Colonists in 1738 came (given by Mr. C. J. Jones³), is very beautiful.

A mean temperature of about fifty degrees in winter, and not above eighty-two degrees in the summer; gardens adorned with choice flowers, and orchards enriched with plums, peaches, nectarines, figs, melons, pomegranates, dates, oranges, and limes; forests rendered majestic by the live oak, the pine, and the magnolia grandiflora, and redolent with the perfumes of the bay, the cedar, and the myrtle; the air fresh and buoyant, with the south-east breezes, and jovial with the notes of song birds; the adjacent sea, sound, and inlets replete with fishes; the shell roads and broad beach affording every facility for riding or driving; the woods and fields abounding with game in their season, and the culture and generous hospitality of the inhabitants, impressed all visitors with the delights of this favoured spot. Sir Chas. Lyell, among others, alludes with marked satisfaction to the pleasures he then experienced.

What Frederica thus afterwards became justifies the idea of the Colony and the expectations of those who founded it, and yet says Mr. C. J. Jones⁴ :—

The mission of Frederica was accomplished when the Spaniard no longer threatened. Its doom was pronounced in the hour of its triumph. Upon the withdrawal of Oglethorpe's Regiment its decadence began, and ceased not until its fort became a white ruin, its public parade a pasture ground, and its streets and gardens a cottonfield.

¹ "Dead Towns of Georgia," p. 60.

² *Ibid.*, p. 58, and "Historical Collections," vol. i., p. 118, "Francis Moore's Voyage to Georgia."

³ *Ibid.*, p. 57, but see *per contra* "Account of South Carolina," vol. ii., pp. 135-138, and "History of Georgia" (Jones), vol. i., pp. 366, 500.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 135.

And Frances Ann Kemble, who visited Frederica in 1839, says¹ :—

This Frederica is a very strange place; it was once a town—the town the metropolis of the island. The English, when they landed on the coast of Georgia in the war, destroyed this tiny place, and it has never been built up again. Mrs. A.'s and one other house are the only dwellings that remain in this curious wilderness of dismantled crumbling grey walls, compassionately cloaked with a thousand profuse and graceful creepers These heaps of rubbish and roses would have made the fortune of a sketcher; but I imagine the snakes have it all their own way here, and are undisturbed by camp-stools, white umbrellas, and ejaculatory young ladies.

Mr. C. J. Jones, in "The Dead Towns of Georgia," gracefully sketches the epitaphs of each—Old and New Ebenezer, Frederica, Abercorn, Sunbury, Hardwich, and others.²

Towns once vital and influential within our borders, but now covered with the mantle of decay, without succession, and wholly silent amid the voices of the present.

Against the miasmatic influences of the swamps, Spanish perils, the hostility of the Aborigines, and the poverty and sometimes narrow-mindedness of the Trust, did the Colonists grievously struggle in asserting their dominion over the untamed lands from the Savannah to the Alatamaha. Nothing indicates so surely the vicissitudes and the mistakes encountered during that primal period of development as the Dead Towns of Georgia. From each comes in turn the whisper of hope, the sound of the battle with nature for life and comfort, the sad strain of disappointment, and then the silence of nothingness.

And of Sunbury³ (built as we shall see on Mark Carr's land, and of which his second son Thomas Carr was Collector), he says :—

Sunbury for nearly thirty years has ceased to exist save in name. Its squares, lots, streets, and lanes have been converted into a cornfield. Even the bricks of the ancient chimneys have been carted away. No sails whiten the blue waters of Midway river, save those of a miserable little craft employed by its owner in conveying terrapins to Savannah. The old Cemetery is so overgrown with trees and brambles that the graves of the dead can scarcely be located after the most diligent search. Fort Moores is enveloped in a wild growth of cedars and myrtles. Academy, Churches, market, billiard-room, wharves, storehouses, residences, all gone: only the bold Bermuda (grass) covered bluff and the beautiful river, with the green island slumbering in its embrace, to remind us of this lost town Nature survives, but all the rest is shadow. In this humid soil so fecund with vegetation, neglected grave-stones—covered with brambles, and overturned by envious forest trees—"tell truth scarce forty years."

The letter of Mr. Banks and the petition above mentioned, which were only discovered since the publication of our earlier volumes, afford a striking instance of the way in which supplementary documents may either explain an apparent contradiction, or alter an opinion formed on evidence before existing. They shew very decidedly the danger of dogmatizing on either traditions or documentary evidence. One story is good till another story is told, and one impossible story turns out to be sometimes correct when we have a fuller knowledge of the circumstances.

Thus the letter of Mark Carr's grandson, T. W. Carr,⁴ resting on the tradition received from his son Thomas Carr, asserted that he went out as Lieut.-Colonel of Oglethorpe's troop of horse to America, where he died. As his eldest brother was an officer in the Dragoons, this did not seem

¹ "Dead Towns of Georgia," p. 136, note, and "Journal of a Residence on a Georgia Plantation," p. 285 (New York, 1863); Longmans, p. 365.

² "Historical Collections," vol. iv., Prefatory Note.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 221-223.

⁴ Appendix II.

unlikely. That he went to Georgia and had lands in Georgia was plain, but from the "Historical Records of the Georgia Historical Society," and from other books, it appeared that Oglethorpe had no troop of horse, and that Mark Carr's name was not among the officers of the regiment.¹ He is called Captain with a company of boatmen, and again (see next page), "Captain Carr and his Marines," but in his will² he does not call himself Captain, but Esquire.

It was, then, discovered that his sons William Carr and Thomas Carr became Merchant Adventurers by patrimony, and further search shewed that Mark Carr took up his freedom by service. The entries being as follows in the Books of the Merchant Adventurers³ of Newcastle-upon-Tyne :—

Mark Carr apprenticed to the late M^r John Kelby, deceased, merchant adventurer and boothman. B. Service; admitted 1733, Feb. 11.

LIST OF BURGESSES.

1769. William, son of Mark Carr, merchant adventurer and Boothman.

(This corresponding to the time he was in England.)

9th October 1776. Thomas Carr, Esq^{re}, son of Mark Carr, Esq^{re}, merchant and adventurer and Boothman; ceased 1786, Jan^y 24.

John Thomas Carr, son of Thomas Carr, merchant adventurer & Boothman, deceased; admitted by patrimony 1822, Feb^y 9.

This seemed entirely to upset the idea of any connection with the Cavalry, and to confine his military service to the local corps in Georgia. But Mr. Robert Banks' letter makes it probable that the course of Mark Carr was thus :—

As the fifth son of the Eshott squire he was destined to a mercantile life in Newcastle, and served his apprenticeship; that instead of continuing on he enlisted as a trooper in the regiment of Scots Greys; that he rose to be Quartermaster; that he married his wife Jane when the regiment was at Doncaster in 1729; that he went with his wife with the regiment to Scotland, where his eldest son was born; that he returned to Yorkshire and retired from the Army, and went about 1732 to live at Brampton (en le Morthen).⁴ His attention would probably be directed to Georgia, to which Oglethorpe then took out his first Colonists, and Mark Carr takes out the freedom to which he was entitled with the Merchant Adventurers, and then went out in 1738, probably as a settler. Since his father William Carr died in November 1738, Mark Carr must have left in his lifetime. As he did not suffer like his elder brother John and his half-brother Robert in the resettlement of the estates in 1736, he does not appear to have incurred his father's displeasure, but possibly received some portion in his lifetime, none of his elder sons being mentioned in old William Carr's will, which was only in favour of his second family.

In Tailfer's "A True and Historical Account of the Colony of Georgia," written in 1741 and printed in "Georgia Historical Collections," vol. ii., p. 255, we read :—

Opposite to Frederica on the main were settled Messrs. Carr and Carteret with above twenty servants, where they cleared a considerable tract of land, but that plantation is now quitted, and their servants either dead or dispersed. We have lately heard from Frederica that the General, having stationed ten or twelve men upon this place, they were attacked by Spaniards or Spanish Indians, four were killed, four carried off, and two left wounded.

¹ Record Office.

² Appendix II.

³ Furnished by the courtesy of the Company of Merchant Adventurers.

⁴ Robert Banks' Letter, *supra*.

There is a fuller description of this attack in the very rare volume, "Stephen's Journal," vol. iii., pp. 160-161, an extract of which was kindly furnished by the Secretary of the Georgia Historical Society :—

1741, Monday, March 30.¹ By Thomas Neil's Boat, which brought some Passengers hither last night from Frederica, I received intelligence in a letter this morning from the General, and also from M^r Hawkins, that a party of Spanish Indians from Augustine had fallen on a plantation of M^r Carr's on the main, over against Jekyll, where, for their better security, the General had ordered a corporal's Guard of soldiers to quarter, whom they attacked in the morning, before day, on the 18th instant, killed several of the soldiers and servants, and wounded others, and having locked down the women and children in a cellar, pillaged the house, etc., and carried away the Booty in a large Boat belonging to the plantation; whereupon the General had sent out divers boats with a large party of our Indians and soldiers to overtake them, but the boats being not yet returned, they could not come then at any further particulars.

This check, it is probable, turned the attention of the settlers rather to the business of war than to the arts of peace, and for this Mark Carr's experience in the Scots Greys would fit him.

The Lieutenant-General prepared for war by appointing a long train of aides-de-camp . . . and created numberless officers of every rank from general down to captain.² M^r Carteret is mentioned as an aide-de-camp,³ and Mark Carr, as Captain Carr, was sent to Virginia by the General to raise recruits. He was detained there some time by the severity of the weather, and in order to provide for the men's necessities was obliged to draw a bill in July 1741, which was the occasion of some dispute with the Home authorities.⁴

In 1742, July 5th,⁵ there was a severe action off St. Simon's in which the assistance of Captain Carr's Marines⁶ is mentioned as contributing to the brave defence by which the attack of Spanish ships was repulsed. It must have been a singular change from the Scots Greys to the Georgia Marines!

We extract from a rare book, Captain Hugh M'Call's "History of Georgia" (vol. i., pp. 178-182; Savannah, 1811), the following papers relating to this important affair :—

On the 28th of June 1742 the Spanish Fleet amounting to thirty-six sail and carrying upwards of five thousand men, including seamen and marines, under the command of Don Manuel de Monteano, came to

¹ Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS. The Editor hears that there are many interesting books connected with Georgia in the very valuable Library of Mr. Christie Miller of Britwell Court, Maidenhead. Mr. R. E. Graves of the British Museum, who is Librarian of it, kindly communicates the fact that there is a perfect copy of "Stephen's Journal" in the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh.

² Wright's "Memoirs of Oglethorpe," p. 298.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 276.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 284, 285.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 301; "Historical Collections," vol. i., p. 275; and M'Call's "History," vol. i., pp. 178-182.

⁶ The following extracts from the Georgia MSS. in the Record Office shew that Mark Carr must have held only a local commission. It has been seen, pp. 55, 56, that he was engaged in planting. Then, in a volume of MSS. (State Papers, America and West Indies, 24, p. 145), under a Schedule of Troops, occurs: "M^r Carr's Boat, 1 Master and 6 Men, engaged for four months, £21;" and then later, p. 212, one of a series of Copies of Receipts, is "Receipt from Captain Mark Carr of the Marine Company of Boatmen, 25 November 1741." "This is to certify that I have received from His Excellency General Oglethorpe the full cloathing, subsistence, and arrear of the Marine Company of Boatmen under my command, and that all the officers and men of said Company have been cloathed, paid, and cleared all their arrears to the 25th September 1741, and their subsistence to the 25th of November 1741." This is under a Schedule of Troops, in which is the description, "A Company of Boatmen, called the Marine Company, with sundry boats and their crews." In connection with the voluminous Georgia MSS. in the Record Office, it is possible that those interested might find some registers of births or other entries incorporated, as in a letter of Rev. W. Norris, 21 December 1731, he includes a list of a few baptisms which he had made. In Wright's "Life of Oglethorpe," p. 207, mention is made of the pleasure with which the General heard a good practical discourse from Mr. Norris at Savannah.

anchor off St Simon's bar, where they remained till the 5th of July sounding the channel, and after finding a depth of water sufficient to admit the ships, came in on the flood tide; they were received with a brisk fire from the batteries and the vessels. One of the Spanish ships of twenty-two guns and a galley with an eighteen and two nine-pounders attempted to board Captain Thompson's ship, but with the assistance of Captain Carr's marines, Lieutenant Wall's and Ensign Otterbridge's infantry made such a brave defence that the Spaniards were obliged to retire with considerable loss. A snow of sixteen guns at the same time attempted to board the guard schooner, but was also repulsed by Captain Dunbar. This engagement lasted upwards of three hours; the enemy lost seventeen killed and three wounded. The fleet anchored about a mile above Oglethorpe's works at the South end of the island, hoisted a red flag at the mizen top masthead of the largest ship, landed their forces upon the island, and erected a battery on which twenty eighteen-pounders were mounted. Amongst these land forces they had a fine regiment of artillery under the command of Don Antonio de Rodondo, and a regiment of negroes. The negro commanders were clothed in lace, bore the same rank with the white officers, and with equal freedom and familiarity walked and conversed with the commander-in-chief. Such an example might have justly alarmed the Carolinians¹

On the 7th of July, about 9 a.m., a ranger from the patrol brought information to the General that a body of the enemy had approached within two miles of Frederica The General attacked them with such vigour that they were soon defeated, and a hundred and twenty-nine killed or taken prisoners; the General took two prisoners with his own hand.

. . . . Three hundred of the enemy's best troops attacked the party he had left. He hastened to their relief, and met three platoons who, in the smoke and drizzling rain, had retreated in disorder, and the fire continuing, he ordered these platoons to rally and follow him, and rushed on with his party to the assistance of the other platoon and the Highlanders, who continued the conflict. When he arrived he found that Lieutenants Sutherland and Mackay had entirely defeated the enemy Captain Demere and Ensign Gibbon rallied their platoons, and came up to the ground. Captain Carr and his company of marines, and Lieutenant Cadogan with a party of the regiment, came up at the same time, and were followed by Major Heron with another body of the regiment.

The victory was complete, and Mr. C. J. Jones² says :—

That a small force of between six and seven hundred men, assisted by a few weak vessels, should have put to flight an army of nearly five thousand Spanish troops, supported by a powerful fleet, and amply equipped for the expedition, seems almost incapable of explanation. General Oglethorpe's bravery and dash, the timidity of the invaders, coupled with the dissension which arose in their ranks, and the apprehensions caused by the French Letter, furnish the only plausible explanation of the victory. Whitefield's commentary was: "The deliverance of Georgia from the Spaniards is such as cannot be paralleled but by some instances out of the Old Testament." The defeat of so formidable an expedition by such a handful of men was a matter of astonishment to all.

. . . . The memory of this defence of St. Simon's Island and the Southern Frontier is one of the proudest in the annals of Georgia.

In 1748, August 20th,³ a grant of land of 500 acres was made to Captain Mark Carr and his son Thomas; on October 29 to William Carr 300 acres; in 1752 to William Carr 500 acres; to Mark Carr 500 acres. All grants previous to 1750 were in tail male, but in May 1750 the rules adopted by the Common Council essentially enlarged the tenures of grants already existing, and provided that future alienations should convey "an absolute inheritance to

¹ Page 48.

² "Dead Towns of Georgia," p. 115.

³ Rev. E. Wright's Collections. New York, 1853.

the grantees, their heirs, and assigns." This grant in 1752 might be the same as that recorded below in 1757.¹

In 1756 the Record Book of Midway Church notes² that a letter from Hon. Jonathan Bryan, one of H.M.'s Council for the Colony, warns the Midway congregation of danger from the Indians, and advises them to construct a fort for their protection.

The "Journal" says :—

People were much alarmed about the news, and consultations were immediately had about the building and place for a fort, and it was determined by a majority that it should be at Cap^t Mark Carr's, low down and upon the river, near the sound, at about 7 or 8 miles distance from the nearest of the settlements of the Society, which accordingly was begun 20 September 1756.

In 1757 by a grant under the Great Seal of the Province of Georgia,³ bearing date 4 October 1757, H.M. George IV. conveyed to Mark Carr, his heirs and assigns for ever, in free and common socage, "all that tract of land, containing 500 acres, situate and being in the District of Midway in the Province of Georgia, bounded on the east by the Midway River, on the west by land of Thomas Carr, on the south by vacant land, and on all other sides by marshes of the said river."

On the 20th of June 1758 Mark Carr⁴ conveyed three hundred acres of this five hundred acre tract, including that portion bordering upon Midway River, to certain Trustees "in trust" that the same should be laid out as a town by the name of "Sunbury," one hundred acres being dedicated as a common for the use of the future inhabitants; and in further trust that the said Trustees should sell and dispose of all and singular the lots, to be laid out in the said town of Sunbury to and for the proper use and behoof of the said Mark Carr.

A full account of the town of Sunbury, which sprang rapidly into prosperity, may be found in the fourth volume of the "Collections of the Georgia Historical Society": "The Dead Towns of Georgia," by Charles C. Jones, jun., pp. 141-223. The plan with 496 lots is there given, seven of which were retained by Mark Carr. The Author says: "It was a gentle attractive place, this bold bluff, as it came from the hand of Nature." Some scene like this did the poet Waller have in view, as he sang :—

Heaven sure has left this spot of earth uncurs'd
To shew how all things were created first.

"It became a favourite resort not only for commercial purposes, but also for health. That, until the retarding influences of the revolutionary struggle were encountered, Sunbury had steadily though slowly advanced in material wealth, influence, and population, may be safely asserted. Seven square-rigged vessels have been known to enter the port in one day, and about the years 1769-1770 it was thought by many in point of commercial consequence to rival Savannah." ("Dead Towns of Georgia," p. 157.)

¹ "Dead Towns of Georgia," p. 144.

² *Ibid.*, p. 178; and White's "Historical Collections of Georgia," pp. 517, 518. New York, 1855.

³ "Dead Towns of Georgia," pp. 143, 154; and M'Call's "History of Georgia," vol. i., pp. 255, 256.

⁴ "Dead Towns of Georgia," p. 145.

Mark Carr, in his will¹ dated 8 June 1767—calls himself of the parish of St. Patrick, Esq.—leaves lots in Frederica (No. 1 North and No. 21 North) to his sons Will. Carr and Thomas Carr and their heirs respectively. He mentions a natural daughter to whom he leaves land, and makes his beloved daughter Judith Carr and her heirs his residuary legatee and executrix. Judith Carr proved the will 28 December 1767. A copy of the will, furnished by Mr. Charles C. Jones, seems to have been taken out for a Captain Coddington in 1792.

The former parish of St. Patrick's is in the district now covered by counties Wayne, Glynn, and Camden.

William Carr his son was evidently in England in 1769, as he then was admitted by patrimony as a Merchant Adventurer.² He must have then returned to Georgia and died there, as administration was granted in Georgia 4 December 1770³ to Grace Carr the widow and to Thomas Carr the brother, and in England at Durham, 20 March 1771, administration to the effects of William Carr, formerly of Eshott, late of Frederica, taken out for his widow Grace Carr by Thomas Carr of Eshott, Grey Elliott, and George Carr.⁴ Family tradition said that William Carr had a posthumous daughter, as Thomas Carr his brother had to wait to know if the English estates, being in tail male, would come to him or not.

There must have been more than one daughter, as in a legal opinion by Matthew Duane in 1778 on the sale of Hetton to Mr. Wilkie—the title of the manor not being found in the possession of Thomas Carr the vendor—mention is made of having a covenant by which the heirs of William Carr should join in the conveyance. He thinks that the “young ladies” when of age should make over all their interest in the Manor to the purchaser. [It was afterwards considered that these rights would descend through John Carr of Eshott Heugh to Thomas William Carr, and Thomas Carr covenanted that his son should convey it when of age.⁵]

From a deed to secure the dower of Grace in 1771 it appears that she was in England, in Hollen Street, Parish of St. Anne, Middlesex.⁶ Nothing more is known of her, but one cannot help hoping that after the crushing disappointment of the loss of her young husband, just as a new life was opening on them, and the loss of the property by the failure of a son, that the little daughter, unwelcome at first, may have grown up to be a blessing to her widowed mother.

Thomas Carr, the second son, now succeeded to the estates in England. He is noticed already as having come out from Brampton with his father (p. 51), and as having been screwed down by the Indians (p. 56), and as having a grant of land which bounded the town of Sunbury on the west.⁷

He was in the island of Barbados in earlier life, but in what capacity is not known. He there married Mrs. Cunliffe, a widow,⁸ and had two children, Jane Carr and Mark William Carr. The family tradition was that in 1762 he was engaged as a sub-officer of the Royal Marines at the Siege of Havannah in the island of Cuba, and at the taking of Moro Castle, and the sword which he then had was kept as an heirloom.⁹ In 1762 Havannah was taken by an English fleet and army under

¹ Appendix II.

² Furnished by the courtesy of the Company.

³ From the Secretary of State's Office, Atalanta, Georgia, furnished through Mr. C. J. Jones, 1887.

⁴ Probate Office, Durham.

⁵ Legal notes of T. W. Carr, sen.: Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

⁶ Eshott Papers.

⁷ Page 57, and “Dead Towns of Georgia,” p. 143.

⁸ Certificate: Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

⁹ Letter of T. W. Carr, Librarian of Trinidad, son of John Thomas Carr, to the Rev. T. W. Carr in 1889.

Lord Albemarle, the former consisting of more than 200 vessels of all classes, and the latter of 14,041 men, while the Spanish Army numbered 27,610 men. The defence was exceedingly obstinate. The English commenced operations on the 6th of June, but it was not till the 30th of July that the Moro Castle surrendered, and on the 14th of August the city capitulated. The spoil divided among the captors amounted to £736,185. ("Encyclopædia Britannica"—Cuba.)

He returned to Georgia, as in 1763 Sir James Wright notifies to Lord Halifax :—

I have judged it necessary for His Majesty's Service that Sunbury, a well-settled place, having an exceeding good harbour and inlet from the sea, should be made a port of entry, and I have appointed Thomas Carr Collector, and John Martin naval officer of the same. There are eighty dwelling houses in the place, three considerable merchant stores for supplying the town and neighbourhood with all kinds of necessary goods, and round it for about fifteen miles is one of the best settled parts of the country.¹

On the 2nd of January 1764 Thomas Carr gave bond as Collector of His Majesty's Customs for Sunbury,² and among those who signed the oath of allegiance on the Georgia Roll,³ 6 George III., May 5, 1767, is "Thomas Carr, Collector of Sunbury Port." In 1772 the collector of Sunbury Port was James Kitchen, with a salary of £65 sterling, and fees amounting to £90.⁴

In the "Newcastle Local Historian's Table Book," 27 April 1829, there is an obituary notice of T. W. Carr, sen., who is there said to have been "born at Charlestown, where his father was Collector of Customs." This is not correct, as he was born at Savannah,⁵ and the entry is in several points unreliable. Whether his father was made Collector of Customs at Savannah we do not know.

The family tradition⁶ on all sides was that he married a wife in Georgia, who died in childbirth, and that her mother took her infant to bring it up herself, but that some time after Thomas Carr had returned to England she sent the girl over, fearing that she might be left without a protector if anything happened to herself. Her father, the report ran, went up to meet her, and brought her back to Eshott richly dressed, as her half-sister remembered. This daughter, Ann Carr, was a witness to Jane Carr's marriage at Eglingham, from Hedgeley, in 1782,⁷ and was herself married at Felton⁷ in 1787 to Thomas Smith of Thirston. From her age, given as forty at her burial in Felton⁷ in May 1806, it could not have been long before her father took another wife.

There is no record existing of this marriage, nor are any registers of births, marriages, or deaths of this period to be found in the Province of Georgia. A few wills there are extant, and possibly some certificates retained in private hands, but of parochial registers nil. They must have been kept of course in some way, but in the opinion of Mr. Charles C. Jones, jun., they were destroyed in the War of Independence when the English ravaged the province; and again the late war to a certain extent spoliated ancient records. Search was made by the Assistant Secretary of State at Atlanta at the instance of Mr. C. J. Jones, and some expense incurred in examining the meagre and confused bundles existing in the office, but to very little purpose beyond settling that it was useless.⁸

Thomas Carr, then Collector of Sunbury (probably out of consideration for his father, on whose land it was built), married thirdly, in December 1765, Mrs. Dixey, a widow with an infant son James

¹ "Dead Towns of Georgia," p. 155, note.

² Atlanta Records, per Mr. C. J. Jones to Rev. T. W. Carr.

³ Wright's "Collections of Georgia." New York, 1853.

⁴ "Dead Towns of Georgia," p. 157.

⁵ Notes by T. W. Carr, sen. : Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

⁶ As received from the different branches of the family.

⁷ Eglingham and Felton Registers.

⁸ Letters from Mr. C. J. Jones : Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

Dixey. It was fortunate for her that the grandmother took the infant Ann, as she must herself have been a mere girl. Since she is stated at her death in 1790 to be forty-three,¹ she would be eighteen at the time of her second marriage. A parchment certificate of this marriage was taken out two years after.²

Her eldest daughter Rose or Rosanna Carr died unmarried at Eshott Heugh, and was buried at Felton 16 December 1802, her age being given as thirty-six.³ She was therefore born about 1766.

Her second daughter Rebecca Ann Carr was born in 1768 or 1769. She married George Dickinson of the White House, near Hedgeley, and of Nenthorn, at Felton in May 1787.³ She was mother of General Thomas William Carr Dickinson of the Indian Army.

Her eldest son Thomas William, generally called in early records Thomas, was born at Savannah 19 April 1770.⁴ Whether his parents had removed there or not is unknown.

There was no positive evidence of her maiden name being Colt, except family tradition and a scrap of a pedigree drawn by Sir William Carr, till it was discovered on a very ancient pocket-book, covered with a piece of an old needlework sampler. There, turned over the edge, under the binding, her full name was accidentally found—the work of the girl in Georgia, who had turned it in (not to spoil the fragment used for the cover) more than a century before. It was said that she was Irish. When Richmond, with his inimitable pencil, was sketching Lady Eardley, her granddaughter, he remarked that “she had Irish eyes.” She laughed at this, saying she had no Irish blood; but her aunt Mrs. William Ogle Carr told her that she was mistaken, for her grandmother was Irish. She was said to be related to an Irish Bishop. As no Bishop is known in the lists of the name of Colt, it is probable that she was so connected by her mother, whose name is unknown.

The history of James Dixey, the stepson of Thomas Carr, is a very singular one. Miss Frances Carr, his niece, used to recount it as she had heard it from her father with great energy of point and circumstance. He came over to England with the rest of the family, and was present at the wedding from Hedgeley of William Routh and Jane Carr in 1782, September 30, when he signed as a witness and spelt his name Dixey; but two days before, in witnessing a deed for William Routh, he spells it Dixsey, and James (probably his uncle?) spells it Dixsee in his will in 1785, a will which perhaps recalled the young man to Georgia.⁵ He was a strong powerful fellow, wholly addicted to outdoor sports, and hating all confinement. He would fish as a boy, standing in the water till he got faint through the bites of the leeches which fastened on his legs.

On his return to Georgia he went into the army, or joined some expedition, and was engaged in warfare against the Indians. He and others were captured by them and carried away. He had picked up a little of their language, for he was clever, and he knew too well their horrid barbarity. As they were led along the Indians sang songs over their captives, and often alluded to him, exalting over his strong limbs, and rejoicing that he would be able to endure well so much suffering before he died⁶; for the Indians with their prisoners were human vivisectionists, whose only motive was to have pleasure in the continued pain of their victims, and whose only science consisted in the application of acute pain without killing. On reaching the Indian village an aged squaw at once

¹ Monumental stone in St. John's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

² Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

³ Eglington and Felton Registers.

⁴ Notes of T. W. Carr, sen.: Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

⁵ Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

⁶ “Historical Account of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia,” vol. i., p. 213. London, 1779.

claimed him as her slave. His Indian captors were angry at being baulked of their expected pleasure, but were obliged to give him up because she had rank among them, and she said she wished a strong slave.

There he remained for some time. On one occasion of their sports, when they were heaving a weight or performing similar feats of strength, they mocked him as unable to do anything like that. "I can do it," he said, "in my own country." They soon let him try, and he astonished them by his strength. After that he began to be better used. The same thing happened again, when they were shooting with the rifle, and he shewed, to their admiration, that he was an accomplished marksman. He came thus to have much influence over them and to be a chief.

Tired at last of this life, he seized an opportunity to run away, and after a long and perilous journey came by the banks of a river to a town (? Savannah). On the way he had done what he could to get rid of his Indian marks of paint. He lay down at the steps of a church utterly famished and exhausted. A woman came by, and, enquiring about him, heard his story; and though very poor gave him shelter and a little food. When he recovered he got some employment in a timber-yard, and then worked his way over to England. There he learnt that his mother was dead (it was about 1800), but he found his brother and stayed some time. His manners, however, were somewhat uncivilized, and caused a good deal of anxiety. After a time he began to hanker for wild life again, and announced his intention of returning to the Indians. His friends asked him whether the Indians would not kill him when they found him again. He said he could safely go to another tribe. In spite of remonstrances he left England for Georgia, and was never heard of again. A romantic, but a sad history!

There is a singular mention of slaves in the will¹ of James Dixsee of Burnfoot Island, Georgia, dated 5 November 1785 (in the Court of Ordinary, Chatham County) :—

I bequeath to Susannah Miller, daughter to my late wife Isabella Dixsee, deceased, "the use, work, and labour of my four negroes named July, Charlotte, Moll, and Lucy, without the let, hindrance, or control of the present or any future husband of the said Susannah Miller, and the same to work and employ for her sole and separate benefit for and during her natural life," then to her children "absolutely and for ever;" failing these, "I give and bequeath the said four negroes named to my nephew James Dixsee, son of my brother William Dixsee, to hold the same to him and to his heirs and assigns for ever."

In the will of George Cuthbert,² in the parish of Christ Church, in the province of Georgia, Esq., dated 18 April 1778 :—

If my wife chuse to have the negroes which were her property at the time of her intermarriage, and which are mentioned in the settlement then made . . . I hereby manumitt and give absolute freedom to my woman slave named Christian, and an annuity of £12.

Slaves were introduced into Georgia, under certain restrictions, in 1750, having been before absolutely forbidden in the Colony. It may be mentioned as remarkable that the Rev. George Whitefield was strongly in favour of their introduction,³ boldly asserting that "the transportation of the African from his home of barbarism to a Christian land, where he would be humanely treated,

¹ Furnished from the Office at Savannah.

² Picked up in a catalogue: Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

³ "History of Georgia," vol. i., pp. 402, 405, 422, by Charles C. Jones, jun. (Boston, 1885); M'Call's "History of Georgia," vol. i., p. 209; and so Mr. Habersham, p. 170.

and be required to perform his share of toil common to the lot of humanity, was advantageous." But for another and darker side of slavery, see "Georgia Historical Collections": "Itinerant Observations in America," vol. iv., pp. 34, 35.

It was said that some time ago heirs were sought for some Carr property in Georgia, but the invitation was not followed up. William Carr's lands would pass to his daughters,¹ and from the subsequent career of Thomas Carr we may be pretty sure that he turned there everything that he could into money. His last act in Georgia is recorded in the office of the Secretary of State at Atalanta² :—

Thomas Carr of the County Northumberland, England, did, on the 1st of August 1771, appoint Charles Pryce and Grey Elliott of the same County, and Thomas Maxwell of the Parish of St John, in the Province of Georgia, his true and lawful attorneys in said Province.

And Thomas William Carr, in some notes of his life, records :—" 1772, came from America to England."³

¹ "Dead Towns of Georgia," p. 144.

² Letters from Mr. C. J. Jones: Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

³ Notes by T. W. Carr, sen.: Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

CHAPTER VII.

THE RETURN TO ESHOTT.

WHEN Thomas Carr found that his deceased brother William had left no male heir,¹ he took out letters of administration² to him in the Probate Court of Durham on the 20th of March 1771, and in Trinity Term, 11 George III., the same year he suffered a Recovery³ on the manor of Eshott, and for lands in the parish of Chatton, and for the Tithes of Ewart. His kinsman, Mr. Robert Banks of Bawtry, estimated⁴ the property which he inherited as being about £1500 a year, which he looked upon as an affluent fortune. He no doubt based his calculation on the information of "the uncle" who came to enquire as to his "nephew."

There was no uncle of William and Thomas Carr then living; the next in the entail to the family of Mark Carr was Robert Carr,⁵ afterwards of Elyhaugh, son of George Carr of Bowsden, Mark's brother, and he was not of age. It must have been John Carr of Eshott Heugh, who was their cousin, and by birth the head of the family. It would be a natural thing for John Carr to say, knowing of disputes⁶ when his father was disinherited, that he would yield up peaceable possession, though by birth it should have come to him.

It might have been expected that Thomas Carr, who had hitherto enjoyed an income⁷ of £150 as a Collector of Customs, besides anything he may have had from his lands,⁸ would have considered that in the possession of this fortune he was possessed of abundant means. But some evil genius must have surely suggested the idea to him that he was possessed of unlimited means, and could safely embark in all manner of expense, for he acted in the most extravagant and reckless way, as if he had £5000 a year, and the result was inevitable—constant spending, constant borrowing, and finally complete ruin. He seems to have managed to have kept some relic of property at his death, though he retained not an acre of the estates which he unexpectedly inherited. He no doubt purchased his son Mark William's commission in the army, and settled a portion on his daughter Jane when she married, and £2000 was settled on his last wife⁹ and her issue, but he appears to have sold his estates without troubling himself as to any entail on his sons. The one family estate (the Heugh) which was not lost, was not left to him, but to his son,¹⁰ by his cousin John Carr, who, the actual heir male of his family, left Thomas William his sole heir. Thomas Carr was appointed Trustee

¹ The three sources of family tradition are chiefly through the three families of the brothers at Hexham, Hampstead, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Family Tradition: Miss Fanny Carr and Mrs. Rose Richardson and others, Hexham.

² Durham Court of Probate; Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

³ Record Office. "George Carr, Esq., demandeth of Ralph Lodge . . . who voucheth to warrant Thomas Carr, Esq., the Manor of Eshott, with the appurtenances, and forty-three messuages, one water corn mill, twelve gardens, one thousand acres of land, three hundred and fifty acres of meadow, one thousand four hundred acres of pasture, three hundred acres of moor, and common of pasture for all manner of cattle, with the appurtenances, in the parishes of Felton and Chatton; and also all and all manner of Tithes . . . in Hetton, in the parish of Chatton, and the Tithes of Corn and Grain in Ewart, in the parishes of Chatton and Doddington, and in the Chapelry of Doddington, as his right and inheritance, etc."

⁴ Page 50.

⁵ Pedigree IV. E.

⁶ Page 46.

⁷ Page 60.

⁸ Pages 57, 59.

⁹ Will of Thomas Carr, Appendix II.

¹⁰ Will of John Carr, 1775, Appendix II.

and Reversioner, but he took the estate himself without discharging the legacies upon it, and after some sixteen years surrendered it to the rightful owner, for whose use he should have carefully nursed it during his minority.

It was the idea in the next generations that Thomas Adams of Alnwick, Mr. Carr's attorney, had wrongfully dispossessed his client of his estates.¹ But for such an accusation there does not appear to be sufficient ground. Whether Adams used proper means to instruct his client as to the limited extent of his income, why he made him take no care to safeguard the interest of his sons, and whether he encouraged him in his reckless extravagance, are questions which cannot now be answered.

Money had to be constantly raised to meet proper claims, as well as to gratify his expensive wishes. The possession of ready money obscured the increasing loss of the capital. Fresh loans and mortgages came in succession, and no other result than the loss of the family estates could follow. Had some one else advanced the money than Adams, the same consequences would have resulted. As it was, Adams paid down hard cash² from time to time, which his client—easy, generous, open-handed, and delighting in display—rapidly squandered, enjoying a shadow of the good, while he left the substance with his attorney, till at last Thomas Adams reigned in his stead. Thomas Carr from the first lived from hand to mouth, by hook or crook, by bill or by indenture, meeting the various difficulties (and they were most complicated) in the way most easy to himself, and leaving a long heritage of troubles, which care and thought for his family would have prevented or palliated. The pleasant notion that he was now a country squire, the representative of an old county family, seems to have led him to begin at first, and to maintain as long as he could, a scale of living entirely beyond his income.

People in difficulties have strange ideas about increasing them. "What made you," his creditors asked a bankrupt alderman of a country town, "live on a scale so unsuited to your means?" "You do not understand the matter," replied the bankrupt quite unabashed, "a J.P. of — must live up to it." And so, unfortunately, it was with the returning colonist, he lived up to his ideas.

The family first of all went to Eshott,³ afterwards to Newcastle,⁴ where tradition⁵ has it that he had as town house that which was afterwards the "Queen's Head Inn" in Pilgrim Street, and that he also had a house at Tynemouth.

On 15 May 1772 his son William Ogle was born,⁶ and baptized at Felton 16 July 1773,⁷ and on 15 May 1773⁶ a daughter Sarah was born; she was baptized in January and buried in June 1774.⁷

In October 1774 he and his cousin John Carr of Eshott Heugh polled in Morpeth Ward for Sir William Middleton, Bart., and William Fenwick, the Liberal candidates,⁸ when Lord Algernon Percy and Sir William Middleton were elected, and his name appears in the list of gentlemen who met at Morpeth in July of that year in opposition to the influence of the Duke of Northumberland.⁹

In August 1775 his cousin John Carr of Eshott Heugh died, leaving by his will¹⁰ his estate to Thomas William Carr, Thomas Carr and John Archbold being Trustees.

¹ Family tradition.

² Eshott Papers.

³ Felton Registers, 1772 and 1774.

⁴ "Came with my parents to live in Newcastle 1776." Notes by T. W. Carr, sen.: MSS. of Rev. T. W. Carr.

⁵ Mrs. Rose Richardson and others, Hexham.

⁶ Family Bible. Made known to the Editor too late to check p. 60, *vide* Appendix I.

⁷ Felton Registers.

⁸ "Northumberland Poll Book," 1774, p. 168.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 73.

¹⁰ Appendix II.

In November of this year "Frances Carr of Eshott" occurs among the burials at Felton.¹ As tradition² told of an old aunt called "Madam Frankie Carr," whom Thomas William Carr just remembered in his childhood as a very decided and determined old lady, it is probable that this entry related to her, and, if so, that she was born in 1696,³ and was a sister of Mark Carr; she would then be seventy-nine at her death.

In August 1776 Mr. Carr was on the Commission of Peace,⁴ as his name occurs with that of William Carr of Etal, his first-cousin, in the list of Grand Jurors. In 1778 he was made High Sheriff of Northumberland.⁵

One William Lilley (who is styled goldsmith of Smithfield Bars) was a very true friend to Thomas Carr's eldest children, and appears to have been a just and amiable man. He seems to have furnished Thomas Carr in 1774⁶ with £2000 on the singular condition of receiving an annuity of £110, paid quarterly, for his life. For the borrower it must have been a most convenient transaction, as he does not appear to have paid the instalments. In October 1792, just after Thomas Carr's last marriage, Lilley writes to Adams from St. John Street, St. Sepulchre Parish, London, that finding Carr's affairs to be very different from what he thought, he had never applied for the annuity, and had torn up "the silly indenture," and willingly released Thomas Adams from any liability in respect of it.

On 6 February 1778 William Lilley writes⁷ expressing warm dissatisfaction at some statements made by Thomas Carr (not explained in the letter), and stoutly maintaining what he considered was his duty as a trusted friend. Speaking of some papers he says:—

Every party placed them in my hands in Trust and Confidence. You and yours are all equally dear to me, and I presume, or at least it is my opinion, that it is the part of a Friend to prevent as much as possible the oppression of either the one or the other, whether by Art, Power, or Influence; but to promote harmony and brotherly love through every branch of my friend's family . . . as I regard all the parties . . . that it may please God to bless you and all yours is the fervent wish of,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate and Faithful Friend,

W. LILLEY.

P.S. I hope you will write to M^r Elliott by return of the Post. I will send your Will⁸ by the Coach to-morrow or Monday night. I am sorry you, my dear Friend, is appointed High Sheriff of Northumberland. It is attended with the expense of a Thousand or Fifteen Hundred Pounds. You will take care that the Gentleman whom you appoint your Under-Sheriff gives you ample security for the Trusts you repose in him. This is Usual and Customary.

Another letter on 22 May 1778⁷ shews the same kindly interest:—

MY DEAR FRIEND,

Last Friday I rec^d a letter from M^r J. Tudor, the gentleman with whom your son lodged, a copy of which and my answer accompanies this; also a letter from Mark to me and a copy of the State of your son's expences since he left London. All of which I think it necessary for you to be acquainted with.

¹ Felton Registers.

² Miss Fanny Carr.

³ Felton Registers.

⁴ "Newcastle Historical Register," 1776, p. 23.

⁵ Lists of Sheriffs, and Dickson's "Roll of the Pipe," Newcastle, pp. 49-53.

⁶ MSS. Rev. T. W. Carr, and Eshott Papers.

⁷ MSS. Rev. T. W. Carr and Mrs. R. S. Carr.

⁸ Revoked.

I shall honour his Draft you may be sure, my dear Friend, and had I known where to direct to him should have troubled him with a long letter from me on that subject. As I love you, and have a regard for him, I cannot help offering my advice and giving him my Opinion on some things now and then. I hope my dear Boy will take them as I mean them. I had a very sensible and polite letter from your Dear Daughter Jenny last Wednesday, and I propose answering it, if possible, to-morrow. Yesterday Mr Green called on me, and says he saw your Men at Birmingham last Monday on their March for Abergavenny; that they were fine fellows; had lost two men on their March, and enlisted one or two more at Seven Guineas a man; he gave each of them a Glass of Gin; said he was so pushed for money that he beg'd me to let him have Forty Pounds, with which I complied, as your son, you will see by His letter to me, has had all Mr Green's men approved of *but one*, and my Dear Mark most certainly will want four if not more. I am but very poorly indeed, and must go to Ramsgate again if I can in the Whitsuntide week.

I think the motion you made the day you entertained Lord Algernon, etc., at Morpeth will gain you great honour, as it is seriously believed that the French intend to Invade England. Let me know how you proceeded since you called a Meeting of the County. You have taken an active part; pursue it. God bless you and all yours.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your affectionate and Faithful Friend,

W. LILLEY.

The Bill drawn on me by your Son Lieut Carr has been presented to me, and I have paid it. It was presented by Ensign Brown, whose sister has married my opposite neighbour.

The following extracts, referring to the events mentioned in W. Lilley's letters, are taken from the "Local Historian's Table Book"¹:—

May 1. About two o'clock in the morning, the Right Hon. Lord Algernon Percy, at Alnwick, received an express from the Secretary at War, ordering the Northumberland Militia, of which regiment he was colonel, to march immediately to Newcastle and Tynemouth barracks, for the defence of the coast. Accordingly, they marched soon after daylight in the morning; and, on their arrival at Felton, his lordship generously ordered them refreshments, after which they proceeded southwards.

May 2. The militia arrived at Newcastle, where they were received by the inhabitants with the greatest joy. Lord Algernon had marched all the way at their head, "like a true veteran disdaining fatigue," except for a mile or two after leaving Morpeth, when a heavy fall of rain drove him into his carriage. In like manner, the Durham militia were mustered in full force, and marched to Durham, Sunderland, South Shields, and Hartlepool. The Northumbrian men must have been very strangely dressed, their noble and gallant colonel having ordered, at his own expense, every private in the regiment a buff-coloured waistcoat and breeches, a pair of guetres, and shoe-buckles.

Early this month, a numerous meeting of the nobility and gentry of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was held at Northumberland House, to consider of the defence of the North-Eastern Coast from the anticipated invasion of the French, and also from the still more seemingly imminent danger threatened by the near approach of Paul Jones, "the pirate," as he was dubbed. It was resolved that immediate application should be made to Government, by the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Darlington, the Lord-Lieutenants, for five regiments, three of militia, and two of the line, besides a regiment of cavalry, to be stationed at Sunderland, Durham, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Alnwick; two thousand supernumerary stand of arms, and two large ships of war, one to be stationed at the mouth of the harbour at Shields, and the other at Sunderland. These measures were agreed to. A subscription was also made in Newcastle for the defence

¹ Vol. ii., pp. 255-6.

of the town, port, and neighbourhood. It amounted to £1,784 15s., of which sum the Corporation gave £1,000, and several gentlemen, Sir Matthew White Ridley among others, £100 each. The smallest contribution named in the "Chronicle" is five guineas. A small corps of volunteers was raised in Stockton for the protection of that town.

The procession of the High Sheriff from the "Turk's Head Inn" to the Moot Hall, and on to Sheriff Hill, to meet the Judges was in old days an occasion of great display. Accounts of it may be seen in Vol. I., pp. 108, 132, 137. In 1758 "the gentlemen of the hunting club, of which the Sheriff, William Wilkinson, Esq., was a member, complimented him not only with their company, but as a token of further respect provided new dresses (blue trimmed, laced hats, etc.) to appear in, taking the rear of the procession two and two abreast."¹

Of the procession in 1778 only two reminiscences survive.² An old man who lived in the gate told John Thomas Carr that he "remembered the smart squire going out to meet the Judges with his horses shod with silver" (probably silvered over); and two most elaborate velvet saddle-covers with silver embroidery still exist—one with Mr. R. S. Carr, and one at Eshott Heugh, with a pair of lady's gauntlet gloves, most exquisitely embroidered—used by Mr. and Mrs. Carr during the proceedings, and which have been preserved as curiosities of the kind of work.

The expenses of the Sheriff's year—its finery, its subscriptions, its hospitalities—had to be met, and the old estate of Hetton, the very last that a Carr of the present day would part with if he was so fortunate as to possess it, was sold to Mr. Wilkie on 13 January 1778 for £19,500.³ Already, in 1771, it had been mortgaged for £1000; Grace Carr, his sister-in-law, had to release her dower, which was secured on Hetton, and the legal charges were heavy. The next year there was great question about the Manor,⁴ mention of which had been omitted from the recoveries of 1736 to break the entail. In February 1779 Thomas Carr covenanted⁵ that his son Thomas, as heir of John Carr of Eshott Heugh, should make it over when he came of age. A deed⁶ was drawn up much later, but was never carried out. There was no value attached to it, but T. W. Carr, sen., always considered that he was titular Lord of the Manor of Hetton. Yet though Hetton was sacrificed, Mr. and Mrs. Carr were not able to continue at Eshott,⁷ which was heavily mortgaged to Thomas Adams. In 1781 they moved to Hedgeley. This, though a more beautiful home, was then of less consequence as an estate. It was more favourable to economy, if that was to be practised at all. Eshott was not actually sold. It is probable Adams could not fix a price on it then, but that it was meant that Mr. Carr should have Hedgeley instead; but Hedgeley also wasted away before Eshott was finally passed over to Adams.

There is a singular paper,⁸ signed by William Routh (witnessed by James Dixsey) 28 September 1782, as an acknowledgment that he consented to have £2000 secured as his wife Jane Carr's portion on Hedgeley, instead of being raised out of the sale of Eshott. From this it appears that Hedgeley was bought in 1781 for a sum between eleven and twelve thousand pounds; that Adams had a sum

¹ "Local Historian's Table Book," vol. ii., p. 76.

² Mr. R. S. Carr: Mrs. Carr's saddle-cover and gauntlets came from Lady Eardley.

³ Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS. of Hetton: Schedule of Hetton Deeds, etc., by T. W. Carr, sen.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Notes of the Deed: Rev. T. W. Carr.

⁶ Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

⁷ Eshott Deeds.

⁸ Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.



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of £5600 due to him on mortgage of High and Low Hedgeley. Hedgeley must have looked very different in those days, before all its present ornamental timber was planted.

On 30 September 1782¹ there was a wedding at Hedgeley, at which all the children were present, except Mark William, away with his regiment. It was between William Routh and Jane Carr. A paper was found² in a blotting-book at Thirston about thirty or forty years ago, which gave an amusing account of the wedding, giving the names of those who were there, and of the horses which they rode—for they rode to church in old Northumberland fashion, and most likely with pillions. [It was a story of Rose Carr³ that riding one day behind their old man-servant, when the snow was deep on the ground, she purposely slipped off, and when he had got to a sufficient distance set to screaming, to his astonishment, for he had not perceived that she had gone.] But the paper, which was sent to some of the Routh family, was unfortunately lost and never seen again.

Riding to church was common also in the Colonies, for in "Itinerant Observations in America, 1745,"⁴ it says of Georgia or Maryland: "They are all great Horsemen, and have so much Value for the Saddle, that rather than walk to Church five miles they'll go eight to fetch their horses and ride there; so that you would think their Churches look'd like the outside of a Country fair."

The register⁵ is signed by nine of the party besides the bride and bridegroom, a chance not often given to genealogists. James Dixsey is among them.

It was a story of Mr. Carr-Ellison at Hedgeley that Mr. Carr was very much interested in making cheeses on his farm at Hedgeley or Beanley, that he buried all his "failures" near a nut tree, which thus nourished the tree and made it wonderfully productive! He was not long to remain at Hedgeley. He left it for North Charlton Hall. This he would probably rent soon after the death of John Cay in 1782,⁶ since the next owner was resident in Edinburgh. From his style in the deeds⁷ we learn something of his movements. Thus, on 18 June 1783, he is "late of Eshott, then of High Hedgeley;" but on 20 March 1786 it is "formerly of Eshott, late of High Hedgeley, now of Charlton Hall."

On the 28th of September 1786⁸ Hedgeley is sold to Ralph Carr of Dunston Hill for £8000 by Adams, and as we know it was charged with £5600 and £2000, there was not much picking for the poor squire. But before this the crash had come. Nicholas Brown, who practised in Alnwick as an Attorney, has entered in his diary the following:⁹ "April 3, 1786. All the effects of Thomas Carr, Esq^r, seized and levied upon at Charlton Hall, Beanley, etc. It is very probable that this will absolutely conclude his career after sixteen years' extravagance in an uncommon manner, spending about £2000 per annum."

From this time it is difficult to trace the residence of the old squire. Whether he lived on at Charlton Hall or found a home again at Eshott is uncertain. His daughters Ann and Rebecca were both married at Felton in the year 1787.¹⁰ Mark William Carr was a party to each bond of marriage,¹¹ and in the case of Rebecca a letter of her father is mentioned approving of the marriage,

¹ Eglington Registers, and Appendix I.

² Authority of Mrs. Smith of Thirston and Mrs. Rose Richardson.

³ By Miss Fanny Carr.

⁴ "Georgia Historical Society's Collections," vol. iv., addenda, p. 49.

⁵ Eglington Registers, and Appendix I.

⁶ "History of Northumberland, vol. ii., p. 299.

⁷ Notes of Eshott Deeds: Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

⁸ *Ibid.*, or ? 1784, as Vol. I., p. 54.

⁹ Notes of Mr. J. C. Hodgson.

¹⁰ Felton Registers.

¹¹ Durham Court of Probate, Bonds of Marriage: Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

she being eighteen. Both are said to be of the parish of Felton. Thomas Carr and M. W. Carr were witnesses to Rebecca Carr's marriage with George Dickinson, and Thomas Carr and T. W. Carr to that of Ann Carr with Thomas Smith of West Thirston.

The Dickinsons were resident at Brandon¹ Whitehouse in Eglington, and George Dickinson (a son) is called of Nenthorn. George Dickinson of Heriotfield in Nenthorn died 10 February 1805, aged 50 years, and Rebecca Ann Dickinson died 16 October 1809, aged 40 years, as recorded in the Registers of Kelso—at which place there is a stone to the father and mother, and a granite slab to Major-General Thomas Dickinson—in 1859.

Some time after the break up, Mrs. Carr went to live in Newcastle with her son T. W. Carr,² who was articled to Mr. Brown, a Solicitor. She was, the family report said,³ a very handsome woman, and of very great decision of character, of which several stories were current in her family.⁴ During the vicissitudes of twenty-five years she must have often suffered acutely.

An old lady who used to stay at Thirston,⁵ and who remembered the paper about the Routh marriage which was found there, told how, when she was at a school in Newcastle, the mistress of the establishment was celebrated for her embroidery. She remembered hearing her say how deeply interested she had been in embroidering for the lady of a High Sheriff, whom she afterwards knew was dying of a broken heart in Newcastle—a touching comment on the finery mentioned above.

Her sons were deeply attached to her, and Thomas William Carr always held her up as an example to his children.⁶ He wrote in a letter⁷ to his daughter Mrs. Lushington: "You will rise superior to the trials which are inseparable from the condition of a wife and a mother, and like my own dear mother will be most calm and collected when there is the greatest necessity for intellectual exertion." Her end was very peaceful. Her son wished her "good night," she said how comfortable she was, and thanked God she had so good a son, and in the morning she was found to have quietly passed away in sleep. May a Colt motto be true of her and her sorrows—"Vincit qui patitur." She died 1 April 1790, and was buried in St. John's Churchyard.⁸

In February 1792⁹ Eshott finally passed to Mr. Adams for £34,000; and on 9 September 1792 Thomas Carr and John Archbold (Trustees under John Carr's Will), Thomas Adams, Thomas William Carr, Thomas Emerson Headlam, and Robert Hopper Williamson entered on an Indenture¹⁰ which finally secured the Heugh to T. W. Carr. Thomas Carr had still an estate—Sturton Grange, Eastfield—which was, 27 and 28 July 1792, conveyed to him as "late of Eshott, afterwards of Brinkheugh, Esq.," by the devisees and executors of John Cook of Eastfield. This estate was on 12 September 1795 conveyed by his trustees and Ann Carr of Carterside, his widow, to Nicholas Appleby, then of Sturton Grange, Eastfield.¹¹

On the 10th of September¹² he married again, after banns, at Felton, Ann Dobinson of

¹ Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

² Mrs. Rose Richardson.

³ From the Smiths of Thirston.

⁴ Volume of MS. Letters of T. W. Carr, sen.

⁵ Eshott Deeds.

⁶ Notes of Mr. J. C. Hodgson, and Will of Thomas Carr, Appendix II. Eastfield is an estate in the township of Sturton Grange; Carterside a farm in the parish of Rothbury.

⁷ Felton Registers.

⁸ Notes by T. W. Carr, sen., and Miss Fanny Carr.

⁹ MSS. Rev. T. W. Carr, by Miss Fanny Carr.

¹⁰ By Miss Fanny Carr.

¹¹ Register of St. John's, and tombstone.

¹² Heugh Deeds.



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Rothbury, widow. He lived at Brinkheugh, near Rothbury, and dying there, was buried 16 December 1793 at Felton, leaving by this marriage a posthumous son, John Thomas Carr, baptized at Framlington 18 May 1794.¹ Mrs. Ann Carr died 17 July 1808, aged 43, as recorded in a tablet in Rothbury Church.

In giving this sketch of an unfortunate career, which the publication of the History of the Family has rendered necessary, the Editor has not forgotten the kindly wish of his cousin at Hexham, expressed many years ago, "that we should cast a veil over the faults of our ancestor."² It was unavoidable, however, to present thus much of his character, which had no doubt a genial and kindly side for those who knew him. He had great disadvantages of education and example in his youth, which prevent too harsh a judgment, and the failure of good influences when he was young rendered him very unfit to use well the prosperity which suddenly and unexpectedly opened upon him. Mr. Edmund Hepple, writing in November 1863³ (on an error which he made in the Great Chart shewing the descendants of the Ogles by deriving the family from William Carr and Catherine Ogle, who had in fact no children), said: "Colonel Mark William Carr and John, both deceased, were intimate friends of mine; they inherited their father's good qualities (but not his imprudence), being kind, generous, and friendly."

NOTE ON HEDGELEY.

Hedgeley formed originally part of the estates of the Herons of Ford Castle, and is mentioned in the inquisition p. m. of Sir William Heron,⁴ 28 Henry VIII., No. 116, as *Eggeley*. In "Liber Feodarii,"⁵ in 1568, *Hedglie* is enumerated among the lands of William Carr of Ford (great-grandson of the above Sir William Heron), but as it does not appear in the inquisition p. m. of the same William Carr,⁶ 32 Elizabeth, No. 195, it was probably alienated in his lifetime, perhaps to the Collingwoods. In "Rates and Rentals," 1663, Mr. Alexander Collingwood of Hedgeley is mentioned. In the Poll Book of 1722 Mr. Alexander Collingwood, resident at Little Ryle, votes for the freehold of Hidgley. The Poll Book of 1774 shews that Thomas Adams voted in respect of Hedgeley in that year, and it is probable that Thomas Carr of Eshott acquired the estate from this Thomas Adams, his solicitor, when the latter took over Eshott in 1781; but in 1784 or 1786 it was sold⁶ to Mr. Ralph Carr of Dunston Hill, who added to the House, and laid out the gardens and planted the grounds.

It seems at first to have been intended for a summer residence or shooting box at the foot of the Cheviots by the family of Dunston Hill, but it became for long periods the home of the grandson of the purchaser, Mr. Ralph Carr, who often resided there, till taking the name of Ellison, he moved back to Dunston Hill.⁷ It is one of the pleasant remembrances of the past to have visited Mr. Carr Ellison in the beautiful home he loved so well. His son, the present possessor, continues his father's interest in Hedgeley, and now that the surroundings of Dunston Hill are so much altered, it is not unlikely that Hedgeley may be one day enlarged, so as to be the chief home, and may absorb the interests of Dunston Hill.

Thus the history of Hedgeley is interesting. First a part of the estates of the Herons and the Carrs of Ford, it served after two centuries to break the fall of their descendant, who held it for only a few years, and then it was happily purchased from him by the chief branch of the old Carr family, who have now held it for more than a century, and with whom it may have greater days to come—*Floreat Hedgeley*.

¹ Framlington Registers.

² Letter of Mrs. Rose Richardson.

³ Letter of Mr. Hepple to Rev. T. W. Carr: Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

⁴ Office Copies:—In Carr Extracts, I., Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

⁵ Hodgson's "Northumberland," vol. ii., part ii.

⁶ Vol. I., pp. 54, 55.

⁷ Vol. I., p. 135.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FAMILY DISPERSION.

THE four sons of Thomas Carr—Mark William the soldier, Thomas William the lawyer, William Ogle the sailor, and John Thomas the merchant—owed their measure of success and happiness in life to their carving out their own fortunes, and walking on safer and happier paths than those which their father had trodden before them. His misfortunes were a beacon to those who came after him, warning them of the shoals which had wrecked him. Each of them was diligent in his profession, each attached and true to his family, and each had an affectionate regard for the family stock and place, which they only knew as a remembrance of the past.

Mark William Carr entered the army at the age of fifteen, and for his extreme youth and good looks was honoured by the notice of the Duke of York at a review.¹ The letter from W. Lilley (p. 66) speaks of his first start. In 1787 he witnessed the marriage of his half-sister Rebecca Dickinson, and in 1788 he is himself married at Hexham to Elizabeth, daughter of James Collinson of London, Thomas William Carr being his best man. In 1793, before his father's death, his daughter Anne is baptized at Felton, and he is called of Eshott, living there perhaps by some agreement with Adams. His father in his will leaves him the possible reversion of the small property he left,² and in 1795, in deeds relating to the sale of Sturton Grange,³ he is called Captain in His Majesty's 18th Regiment of Foot. He lived at Hexham for some years. In 1799 he was in Colombo acting as Military Secretary to General Champagne, and the following letter thence shews how thoroughly his affections were bound up with his wife and children :⁴—

COLOMBO,

April 12, 1799.

. . . . I am well and removed from that horrid place Trincomalie. In consequence of Colonel Champagne having been appointed Lieut.-Governor & Commander-in-Chief to the Troops in the Island of Ceylon, I have the honour to be his Military Secretary for the Island, with a salary of £40 per month, but I am still in hopes to add to the appointment, as he is working hard to get me the situation of Judge Advocate & Military Deputy Pay-General; all together will be a good thing. So much the better, if I glory in the long-wished-for hope of returning to you independent, without the assistance of any introduction or friend but my own steadiness of conduct, with a strong application to business & attention to my duty as a soldier

Oh, my dear wife, how many pleasant days do I look forward to after all the toil and danger of the seas are over, then to peace and retirement for the remainder of my days, never more to leave my dear wife and children!

Colombo is a charming climate; good houses and roads. The Dutch families mix very little with the military The country abounds in riches, such as the cinnamon tree in great abundance, so much so that we send home two Indiamen yearly loaded with that valuable article pepper, etc., & a great variety of precious

¹ Family tradition: Mrs. Rose Richardson, Hexham.

² Mr. J. C. Hodgson's Notes.

³ Thomas Carr's Will.

⁴ Letters *penes* R. Storer Carr.

stones of all descriptions. The Pearl Fishery at no great distance. But I, my wife, prefer the 12 p. Cent. interest too much to lay out my money in Toys; perhaps just before I leave the country I may pick up a few for my girls. The Colonel & myself intend leaving this country *next year* in one of the cinnamon ships. If the war is over in Old England by that time pray send out an express. I have not given up my Paymaster-ship yet, as it is so near the end of the Half-year. I shall continue it until June, when I shall willingly resign it for better employment in a much more healthful situation.

The war with Tippoo Sahib I take is almost over; indeed, it has scarcely commenced. Poor Tippoo, I fear, is in a bad way. Our army in high health and spirits. In one engagement Gener^l Stewart's wing has had with him, he got a most complete drubbing, & it is supposed by this time¹ Gen^l Harris is in possession of his Capital, Seringapatam. The people in Bengal under Zemaunshah are done up & totally dispersed.² Therefore do not be at all alarmed for our safety in this country; take care of yourselves at home & we will take good care of your possessions in India.

How does your dear Mother with my children?—all well, I hope. Tell her, with my grand salaam, that I fully expect to play a game of cards with her for a Pagoda again before it is very long, and I shall have infinite pleasure in playing the hand organ to see the girls dance.

Adieu, believe me to be,

Your ever affectionate Husband,

M. W. CARR,

Military Secretary.

AT SEA, NEAR ST. HELENA—Lat. 20 degrees, Long. 1 East.

April 1, 1802.

Conceive my happiness at this moment, when I reflect that a little more than two months will place me alongside all that is dear to me on earth.

WEYMOUTH,

June 7, 1802.

Almost dead with fatigue after one night in an open boat, full of gratitude and thankfulness to God that he is now in health on the same soil as his dear family. Will be "as happy as the world can make him" if he hears they are all well. Will be at the Oxford Coffee House, Strand. Must wait on the Duke of York & attend on the Colonel, & for a few days must stay in London on account of getting my Baggage out of the India House, where it must go, & where I do not wish to let it remain, as I am informed much damage may be expected if I do not attend myself & Bribe, etc.

The estate of Eshott, after its reversion to the Crown and its grant in 1822 by the Crown to the heirs of Adams, passed by marriage to the Brewis family, and was held by Thomas Brewis and by his son Thomas Brewis till 1877, when they resolved to sell it. They gave the first offer to the Rev. Thomas William Carr of Eshott Heugh, who was, however, not in a position to buy it. It was then put up to auction, and Mr. Richard Storer Carr bid a considerable sum for it, but it was not sold. It was soon after sold privately to the late Mr. Emerson Bainbridge, who added a wing

¹ "About April 12 the Army had not got farther than Royacottah, assembling at Seringapatam about April 15, taking it by storm under General Harris on the 4th of May."—Note by F. C. Carr-Gomm.

² "The reference must be to Zemân Shâh, the grandson of Ahmed Shâh Abdâli (the victor of Pâniput), who at that time was threatening to invade India from Affghanistan, but I cannot find that he ever did come to Bengal. I do not see who else can be referred to, but who were 'the people who were totally dispersed?' He certainly came as far as Lahore, threatening to come to Delhi, but I do not think he ever did."—*Ibid.*

and a new porch, built a tower to the Hall, and immensely improved the estate, and it continues in the possession of his son.

Mark William Carr was at this time Major in the 80th Regiment, and when he retired from the service was an active and energetic officer in organizing militia. "When, in 1804, General Grey reviewed the Hexham Volunteers, he told Major Carr that if all the Volunteers in the Island were equal to his, the home service of the Regulars might be dispensed with."—*Courant*.

At Hexham Major Carr lived at Beacon Grange. He was made a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County some time before 1808. His name occurs (Vol. I., p. 107) as one of an association for putting down poachers, and he was a member of the Committee of Deputy-Lieutenants for the defence of the County. In 1811 he was Lieut.-Colonel of the West Northumberland Militia. In 1812 he is mentioned in his brother Thomas William's letter¹ as having gone to see their niece Rebecca Dickinson, who died at Berwick that year. In 1819, when from failure of legal heirs Eshott had lapsed to the Crown, Colonel Carr made great efforts to secure it, and was commended by the Duke of Northumberland to the Government.²

The following extract from a letter of his nephew William Routh shews he was stirring about the possibility of recovering Eshott :—

LONDON,
7th May 1819.

MY DEAR UNCLE,

I received yours of 1st with copy of Tom Carr's letter of 27th of April. His information is quite incorrect, for Adams died at Calcutta, and I have seen a gentleman who witnessed the Funeral.

. . . . In respect to the papers for which you enquire, I think I gave a good many to you when in London, but I have some boxes full of others, the nature of which I do not know, for I have never opened the boxes; but whenever the search is necessary it shall be made, and in the meantime be assured that there is no one who will more rejoice in anything that turns up for your good, or who will be more anxious to bring it about than I shall. The children are fast recovering from the whooping-cough, and have gone into the Country to-day, where I hope they will soon regain their strength.

With love to all, believe me,

COLONEL CARR,
Hexham, Northumberland.

Yours very sincerely,
WM. ROUTH.

Either at this time, or more likely after his father's death in 1793, there was a story³ that an old servant named "William" formed the project of seizing Eshott Hall for his master. He got into the house on pretext of looking for a ship from the flat lead roof, and being inside boldly took possession of it till forcibly ousted by the law. The Crown, however, restored it to the heirs of Adams by a grant on the 14th May 1822, and behind this grant no question of title could go. Colonel Carr was believed by his descendants¹ to have acted weakly in cutting off the entail with his father; but for that there seems no foundation, for his father seems to have acted independently with no regard whatever to the rights or prospects of his sons.

Colonel Carr was buried at Hexham in 1833. He left one son, William Carr, and five surviving daughters. William was a Solicitor in Hexham. The following letter from William Ogle Carr (afterwards Sir William Carr) to Colonel Carr refers to his marriage to Charlotte, daughter of Henry Jefferson of Whitehaven, and to the death of his sister Elizabeth. Though

¹ Volume of MS. Letters of T. W. Carr, sen.

² Family tradition: Mrs. Rose Richardson, Hexham.

undated, its internal evidence shews that it was written at the end of January or the beginning of February 1832. Elizabeth Carr, the daughter, died 23 January 1832 :—

STONE BUILDINGS, LINCOLN'S INN,

Wednesday.

MY DEAR UNCLE,

We were very sorry to hear of the death of my cousin, and sincerely hope that you have had every consolation which can be afforded under such a distressing Loss. Her relief from long continued Pain & Suffering must indeed be a sincere Comfort to you all, and you have so many Blessings in those remaining, and they in the preservation of your own Health and Happiness, that I trust we may soon hear better accounts of you.

Many thanks for telling us of William's Marriage, and accept, and also pray give him, our warm congratulations on the Event. I heard of it the other Evening from Lady Davy, who is a cousin of Miss Jefferson, and she spoke very highly in her Praise. I have only just returned from the Country, where I have been staying a few days. Isabella's marriage has been postponed, and will take place next week or the one after. With kind love to my Aunt & Cousins and yourself from my Mother and all of us,

Believe me,

Yours affectionately,

WM. OGLE CARR.

The following letter from William Carr relates to a dispute between his uncle Thomas William Carr and Mr. Riddell of Felton Hall about a strip of land between the Heugh and the old turnpike road going up the Helm, before the new road was made to avoid that steep ascent. Mr. Riddell claimed it as lord of the manor, and Mr. Carr considered that it belonged to his estate of the Heugh. It was referred to the arbitration of Mr. John Losh, who gave it in favour of Mr. Riddell. Mr. Carr wrote a warm but friendly letter on the subject to Mr. Losh, to which Mr. Losh replied defending his decision.¹ It was singular that in Loddington, Northants, of which Mr. Carr's grandson was Rector, an apparently similar question occurred, and his predecessor successfully carried the point against the lord of the manor :—

HEXHAM,

30th Augt. 1828.

MY DEAR UNCLE,

I hope you will accept my thanks for your kind letter, & I can assure you that I shall ever feel grateful for the confidence you have placed in me

A draft deed of submission is prepared in the usual form, leaving the matters in dispute to M Losh. I have stated in it that the Arbitrator is to make his award on or before the 1st Jan^y next, but have not inserted any power to enlarge the time, as both M^r Gibson and myself think it quite long enough, and if time is given it will only tend to delay the making of the award. If, however, you should think it necessary, I will add it to the draft previous to engrossment. It is the practice here that the expenses of the arbitration should be paid as directed by the award. Is it your wish that they should be so paid in this case?

As we think that it will better enable M^r Losh to make his award if he was to see the piece of land in dispute, we will take the opportunity of shewing it to him when he passes on his way to Alnwick Sessions in October next, previous to which I will see my cousin Tom Smith, and also M^r Tindall² of Eshott East House, who, I understand, recollects the destroying of the fence you mention in your letter. After I see them I will write to you.

¹ Rev. T. W. Carr's MSS.

² Part of an old lease of the Heugh for ten years to Thomas Pattison, witnessed by John Tindle, with a plan of the estate and the names of the fields, "reduced from a survey by Matth. Storey," in the handwriting of T. W. Carr, was sent to the Editor from a Mr. Tindle by Miss S. F. Morton. The old farmhouse was then standing (p. 80).

Mr Riddell told Mr Gibson that if the award was made in your favour you had agreed to pay him for the Fence and Trees, and the expense of making and planting them. But as Mr R. is very deaf, and might easily make a mistake, Mr Gibson wishes to know if this is correct, as he would like to have it clearly understood previous to obtaining Mr Riddell's signature to the deed of submission. After hearing from you I will send it for your signature.

I am glad to say that my Father's health is much improved lately, but he has not shot any for the two last years. I have only been two days out this season myself, in which I got 25 Brace of Moor Game. We were very glad to hear that you were all well. All at home join me in love to your Circle,

And Believe me to be, my dear Uncle,

T. W. CARR, Esq.,

Excise Office, London.

Your aff. nephew,

WILLM. CARR.

Mr. Carr wrote to his daughter in 1829 :—

You know, of course, that Losh has awarded against me in my dispute with Riddle about the waste land adjoining the Heugh without, as it appears to me, a shadow of reason! There is no accounting for some people's obliquity of mind. But the thing is too small to justify any further expense, otherwise I own I have been mortified enough to think of moving the Court of King's Bench to set aside his award.

William Carr had two sons born at Hexham—Mark William (born 12 February 1833) and Henry (born 4 June 1834). He went out with his family to Sydney, New South Wales, where he died in 1854. Charlotte Carr, his widow, afterwards lived at St. Andrew's. Here she made the acquaintance of Miss Barbara Carr of the Elyhaugh family. Miss Barbara Carr had entirely forgotten the descent of her family, and was with difficulty persuaded that she did not belong to the Etal family, with whom she had been acquainted. Mrs. Carr outlived her two sons, and died at St. Andrew's in 1886.

Mark William Carr on 12 February 1850 entered the old East India Company's Service as a Cadet at the age of seventeen. He left for India that month, and was soon afterwards appointed to the 9th Native Infantry. He rose to be Major in the Madras Staff Corps, and was occupied in the Police Department. He was lost in a cyclone, in which the steamship "General Outram" perished off Goa, 16 January 1871.

A notice in the Indian papers says :—

His attainments as a linguist were very extraordinary. He was thoroughly master of Telugu and Hindustani, and had besides a very considerable acquaintance with the Oriental languages. His literary work too was most careful and exact, as his "Telugu Proverbs" prove. This will be always a sufficient monument of his attainments, though we fear we shall never see the important works he had in the Press. It is indeed a sad loss to the public and to his friends, both in India and Europe. His scientific friends will probably give a notice worthy of him in the "Journal Asiatique" and "Royal Asiatic Society's Journal."

A few extracts from a touching letter of his intimate friend Colonel Gilfillan to Major Carr's mother will give an idea of his worth :—

His thirst for information and love for places of old historic association made him anxious to see Goa. He had but little time to see the place before he re embarked on the 15th.

I had brought prominently to the notice of Lord Napier his peculiar fitness for a responsible appointment—a well-paid one too—in the finance department, and at this time I know no other man in the army on whom we could so fully rely for the assistance in carrying on the duties of the department I had looked for from him.

In fact he is a public loss. One high in office said yesterday he did not know how his place could be supplied, and at this moment there are two appointments (Telugu Translator and Hindustani Examiner) for which he had been selected. This I know must be but a poor consolation to you in your bereavement, yet it may be some, to reflect on the high and honourable position which by diligence and unflinching honesty of purpose (for a truer man never breathed) Mark had secured for himself. In private society he will be missed, and his loss mourned more than I can tell you.

What a grateful relief to think of Mark passing only from service here to the fruition of its reward in His glorious presence, whom to serve, and whose honor and glory to promote (I truly believe), has formed the leading, the guiding motives of his life.

We have so continually for years past prayed and worshipped together that I like to think of him being "moved upwards" to a higher and happier state of prayer and worship.

Major Carr took a lively interest in mission schools and mission work. His "Translation of Telugu and Sanskrit Proverbs" was printed in 1868, and he was Editor of "Seven Pagodas" in 1869. The "Carr Compassionate Fund" was started as a memorial of him among the officers of the Police Department—a fund for the relief of widows and orphans of the Madras Force.

The circular says :—

All who knew the late Major Carr must lament, and to many of us he was an esteemed personal friend. Both on public grounds his sudden death must be regarded as a calamity to the Police Department, in which he will be long remembered . . . I told Colonel Gilfillan that I was sure many of Major Carr's friends in the Police Department would wish to join in any memorial that might be decided on.

My own thoughts had turned towards a memorial in a different form (from a tablet), which might perpetuate our friend's name in the Department more widely and enduringly than a mere tablet of stone and brass; one too which, I think, would have been in accordance with his own kind and charitable feelings . . . I would propose to institute a Fund to be called the "Carr Compassionate Fund."

And this excellent scheme was happily carried out, as a report in 1875 shews.

Major Carr had placed a stained glass window in Hexham Church in memory of his aunts Mrs. Jefferson and Miss Isabella Carr. His three surviving aunts, who were deeply attached to him, placed a brass in his memory below this window, with the assistance of their cousin T. W. Carr, who wrote the inscription when at Thornton Hall, Bedale, the late Sir Charles Dodsworth designing the brass and the medallions. The four medallions at the corners present a sinking ship, the sun rising on the sea, an anchor, and a crown with palms. Round the sides is the inscription :—

Till the day dawns. Looking for the Resurrection of the Body when the sea shall give up her dead.

The epitaph is :—

In loving remembrance of Mark William Carr, who dedicated the above Memorial Window, Major in the Madras Staff Corps, son of William and grandson of Mark William Carr, of the Family of Carr anciently of Hetton and Eshott in the county. Lost at sea, off Goa, in the SS. "Outram," Jan^y 15, 1871, in the 38th year of his age. A SOLDIER approved in duty, a FRIEND valued and true, a CHRISTIAN who sought God's glory, humbly living in the Faith of His Redeemer—for him his three surviving Aunts sorrow indeed, but rejoice in hope.

* Henry Carr, the second son of William Carr, who had fallen into very uncertain health, was drowned while bathing in Scotland in 1883. Colonel Carr had a large family of daughters. They

* p170 Page 77, line 40. For [second son] "of Colonel Carr" read "of William Carr."

reversed the conditions of his nephew Andrew Morton Carr's family, who had seven sons and one daughter, for Colonel Carr had seven daughters and one son. Of five daughters born before he went to Ceylon one, Anne, died in infancy, and Elizabeth was noticed above, dying in her father's lifetime. The remaining five, after their father's death in 1833 and their mother's in 1850, lived at Hencotes Street, Hexham.

The writer well remembers making their acquaintance for the first time about 1859, and being ushered into the drawing room where the five ladies were sitting, in whose somewhat formidable presence he had to make himself known and answer something like the Scriptural question: "Whose son art thou, thou young man?" This acquaintance ripened into a warm friendship which lasted for twenty-five years, and when Rose (Mrs. Richardson), the youngest, died in 1884, he greatly missed in his visits to the north the warm and cheery greetings of the cousins in Hencotes Street, Hexham, from whom he gleaned many of the family traditions. As a niece of Mrs. Richardson married Richard Storer Carr, one of the sons of John Thomas Carr, Rose (Mrs. Richardson) became a centre of the scattered branches of the Eshott family.

The death of Major Carr was a severe blow to his aunts. The only descendants of this branch now existing are in the Routh family.

Of Thomas William Carr the record is fuller, and will be better treated in the next Chapter. Reference has already been made to him and his sisters Rose (or Rosanna) and Rebecca (pp. 61, 69).

His brother William Ogle Carr was born at Eshott in 1772, after the arrival in England. He was named after a cousin—William Ogle of Cawsey Park, who died 1774—and his name was no doubt the occasion of Mr. Hepple's mistake in the large Ogle Chart (pp. 46, 71). There is but one story of his youth at Eshott, that he fell over the banisters at Eshott Hall, and his mother running out on hearing the noise of a fall picked him up with his neck slightly out of joint, which she succeeded in promptly redressing without serious consequences ensuing.

He signed his name with the others in the Eglington Register¹ at the marriage of Jane Carr and William Routh. Soon after he ran away to sea, and went on board a merchant ship, and was afterwards apprenticed on a ship belonging to one Green. During the war he was seized by one of the dreaded press gangs, and put on board a King's ship. The Captain knew his father and made him a midshipman for two years, but from a feeling of honour he went back to the Captain to whom he had been apprenticed. He was taken prisoner during the war and wounded, and retaken by a King's ship.²

He met his wife in London—Esther, the daughter of Mr. James Harrison, shipowner of Whitby. The influence of his brother got him the command of a Preventive Cutter. He lived at Whitby, at Ilfracombe, and at Stoke, and finally at 9 Windsor Terrace, Plymouth, where he lived with his wife and her niece Miss Annie Harrison. He died there in 1851, at the age of 80, and was buried in the cemetery at Plymouth. Sir Culling Eardley and his great-nephew T. W. Carr attended the funeral, which was at that time rather singular, because Sir Culling Eardley would have no hatbands, which were then almost the universal custom, but soon began to go out.

In the letters³ of his brother Thomas William there are several references to him, to his excellent spirits, to captures which he had made with his Preventive Cutter, to meetings or trips

¹ Appendix I.

² Family tradition: Miss Fanny Carr.

³ Volume of MS. Letters of T. W. Carr, sen.



I. COLONEL MARK WILLIAM CARR.
From a miniature.



2. JOHN THOMAS CARR.
From an oil painting.



3. THOMAS CARR, 1778.
From a miniature.



4. WILLIAM OGLE CARR, SEN.
From a shade.



5. THOMAS WILLIAM CARR.
From a miniature.

These are all taken from Photographs from the originals.

made with him. His nieces at Hexham remembered him in early life, and were very fond of him, and he was much beloved by his own brother's children. His wife, who survived him, was of a singularly sweet and gentle disposition, very dear to her nephews and nieces. She died on Easter Eve 1863.

John Thomas Carr, a posthumous son of the last wife of Thomas Carr, was born at Brinkheugh 12 May and baptized at Long Framlington 18 May 1794. He was admitted by patrimony as a Merchant Adventurer 9 February 1822, and steadily made his way as a merchant in Newcastle, "owning ships, lighters, warehouses, house property, saw-mill, mill-pond, and dealing with large value of foreign goods and land produce (on commission), etc."¹ He was Russian Consul, and he received two valuable diamond rings from the Czar in recognition of his services as Consul, as well as a portrait of the Czar. This and one ring is in possession of the family of his son Mark William Carr, the other and his own portrait in the possession of Richard Storer Carr. Distance and the difference of age prevented his knowing his brother Thomas William.

Lord Cranworth related that when Judge of the Assizes at Newcastle, Mr. John Thomas Carr made himself known to him as the brother of his father-in-law. When he went to London he used to see Morton Carr. He lived at Stella House, Newcastle, and died 13 February 1855.

His eldest son, Thomas William, by his wife Matilda, daughter of William Green, shipowner of North Shields, followed at first his father's business, and from 1830 to 1833 was with the Merchants Lidderdale in Russia. He is an interesting correspondent, and one of the most remarkable penmen for small and compact but clear writing, putting forty-six lines into the page of an ordinary note-sheet, and writes of his father's business :—

I should have joined in this and succeeded him, but, carried away with youthful enthusiasm, I ran after a philanthropic craze, and threw away what chances competition allowed and good connections encouraged. One thing that weighed on me was the severity of competition in business and the decreasing rate of commission allowed.

Mr. T. W. Carr now is Librarian of the Public Library at Trinidad, and is much interested with his family in the cocoa plantations. The third son, Mark William Carr, was a Civil Engineer of great ability and experience in constructing railways in England, Madras and the North-West Provinces, Hungary, and Spain. He married Mary Raine of Staindrop in 1845, and has left a numerous family. He died in Mexico suddenly in 1888.²

By his second wife, Sophia Balleny of Greencroft, Mr. John Thomas Carr left several children, one of whom, Richard Storer Carr, was well known as a merchant in Newcastle. He married Annie, daughter of Mr. John Richardson of Newcastle, sharebroker, a niece of Mrs. Rose Richardson, daughter of Colonel Carr of Hexham. Mr. Richard Storer Carr lived at Farnley Grange, Corbridge, and died in 1882. He was keenly interested in all that concerned the family history and property—preserved the family pictures, which were in danger of being overlooked, and actually bid a large sum for the Eshott estate when it was put up to auction. Happily for him, perhaps, it was not knocked down to him. He left two sons, Richard Storer Carr, an Architect in Newcastle, and Lisle Carr, now in Canada. The rest of this branch will be traced in the Pedigree in Chart IV. D., Table I.

¹ Letter of Mr. T. W. Carr of Trinidad.

² Appendix II.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CARRS OF ESHOTT HEUGH.

It has already been shewn (p. 46) how two generations of the Eshott Family, and those the eldest in line, came to possess and inherit the Heugh, a small estate of about 220 acres, instead of the whole family estates, to which they were by birth and, at one time, by the original entail, entitled. The small farmhouse then occupied the rocky Bank, or Knoll, from which the Heugh derived its name. The house is gone, though the place of the foundation is seen, and in the maps that field is called the "Home Close," while the field below, adjoining the burn, is called the "Home Haugh."

It was a happy accident, or a good providence, which, when the family came over from Georgia, led to Thomas William Carr's going to stay with his cousin John Carr. He was unmarried, and his mother had recently died. It is not improbable that his old aunt Frankie Carr (p. 66) was living with him, as the little boy had some recollection of her.

There are a few short records of his life which he drew up in a half-circle round his name. It begins :—

- 1770 Born 19th March at Savannah in Georgia, N. America.
- 1772 Came from America to England.
- 1774, 1775 Lived with my cousin John.
- 1776 Came with my parents to live at Newcastle, and went to School.
- 1780 In the spring went to Earsdon School, Northumberland.
- 1784 Left Earsdon School in the spring, and went in October to Edinburgh University.
- 1785 Left Edinburgh in the autumn.
- 1787 Articled as Clerk to M^r Brown, attorney in Newcastle, in February.
- 1790 My Mother died 1st of April.
- 1791 Came to London to study for the Bar, October.
- 1793 My Father died.

There is little to add to this terse record. His cousin John died in 1775, and left him "his sole heir" (pp. 47, 65, 70, and Appendix II.). The school at Earsdon was kept by a Mr. Warkman, then Vicar. In 1782 his name appears as a witness at the Routh marriage, where he and his brother William sign their first names only.¹ At the University of Edinburgh he signs his name as Thomas Carr in each of the Humanity, Logic (Prima), and Mathematics Class Lists of the year 1784. "In 1784 the Matriculation Album was divided into class lists, and each student signed the album under the titles of the different class lists that he attended."² In 1785 his father came to Edinburgh and removed him, no doubt in consequence of his increasing embarrassments, and that year, at his brother Mark William's marriage, he signs himself Thomas William Carr.

It must have been with no common perseverance that the boy pursued his studies, and finally achieved success. Two letters to his brother William, in the nature of essays, shew the serious way in which he looked on the duties and responsibilities of life, and various juvenile essays are proofs of the pains which he took to improve himself. He probably owed a good deal to his mother's decision and influence.

¹ Eglington Register, Appendix I.

² Letter of Mr. Thomas Gilbert, Registrar of the University of Edinburgh.



1 FRANCES CARR (MORTON).
From a sketch.



2 REBECCA ANN CARR (COLT).
From an oil painting by Van Cook



3 SARAH MORTON (BONNER)
From an oil painting taken in her 96th year by Andrew Morton.



4. SUSAN CARR (WOODWARD).
From a miniature.



5 EMILY CAROLINE FORTESCUE CARR (KERR).
From a photograph

He appears on the Gray's Inn Register as admitted 12 November 1791. It was probably owing to his legal training that he was able in 1792, by arrangement with his father and Mr. Adams, to secure the little estate left him by his cousin, and to extract it from the mortgages with which like the rest of the estates it was overwhelmed. He had, however, to pay the £1000 which was left to the Sharp family upon it, and which ought to have been paid by his father as trustee during his minority. From a case in the Court of Exchequer, 1791 and 1792, the wrong family of Sharp claimed the legacy of John Carr, and began legal proceedings about it against the Carrs. How it ended is not known, but their claim was disputed, and appeared to have rested only on the fact of their being children of a Samuel Sharp in Lutterworth.¹ An entry in a little pocket-book in 1794, in February, records: "Settled with Atkinson on the Sharp's account."

Mr. Carr was thankful that the Heugh, though small, gave him something to marry upon in early life, and in 1794² he married Frances, youngest daughter of Andrew and Sarah Morton of Ouseburn, Newcastle. Andrew Morton was master and mariner, and sailed his own ship. He was born at Kimmerston in the parish of Ford, and his father William Morton was connected with the Mortons of Doddington, and probably with those of Berwick-on-Tweed.

Mrs. Morton died at the age of 96, when living at Durham with her daughter Mrs. Ibbetson. She was painted at the age of 92 by her grandson, the artist Andrew Morton, and her picture, with others by him, is in the possession of Dr. Shadforth Morton of Croydon. Mrs. Ibbetson had one daughter Isabella, who married Cuthbert Ellison of Hebburn, and left five daughters coheiresses. Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Carr's children were intimate, being nearly of the same age, though cousins once removed. Mrs. Morton had a Northumbrian descent through Newcastle families, for she was descended, through William Bonner of High Callerton, from the Royalist Vicar of Hartburn, Robert Bonner—from William Bonner, Sheriff of Newcastle—Matthew Chapman, Sheriff—Oswald Chapman, Mayor—Henry Anderson, four times Mayor, 1531—1546, and Robert Ord of Ord in the county of Northumberland.

St. Anthony's was left to Mrs. Ibbetson by Thomas Lewen in 1784, who married the heiress of the elder branch of the Bonners, descended from Thomas Bonner, the Puritan Mayor of Newcastle, brother of Robert Bonner, Vicar of Hartburn. Margaret Lewen Morton, the second sister, lived at St. Anthony's when the property of her sister. It was ultimately left to Sarah, wife of Lord Northbourne, by her father Cuthbert Ellison.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr lived in London at Bloomsbury Square, then at Froggnal, Hampstead, and they had a little country house at Salden in Buckinghamshire. Mr. Carr never paid more than flying visits to Northumberland. At the Heugh he pulled down the old farmhouse, and built the present farm buildings in a more central situation. There was a room at the end of each wing for a hind.

At their father's death, the rent of the Heugh having to be divided among his eight children, as none of them was able or willing to buy it, it was advertised for sale, but was not bought at the auction at the Queen's Head Inn, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne (said once to have been the abode of Thomas Carr, the Sheriff). This was in February 1848, and in November of the same year Sir Culling Eardley bought it from his wife's brothers and sisters. Morton Carr, the eldest, had the promise of buying it back if he had the opportunity to offer for it. Sir Culling added two

¹ Depositions, Appendix II.

² Jan. 1, W. "I was marr^d at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 in y^e morn^g" (Pocket-book).

* p170: Page 81. Froggnel was the old spelling of the house, Froggnal the later one.

rooms on to the hind's room on the west side, and so made a small cottage for a farmer. He also entertained the project of allowing a coal mine to be worked, but though coal was found and the pit begun the plan failed. Sir Culling died in 1863, and in accordance with the wish of his wife, who died three years before, left the Heugh to his nephew T. W. Carr, then Rector of Loddington, Northants. He made in 1871 the planting on the north-west, under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Carr, then of Ditchburn; and in 1878 he built the present house from the plans of the late Mr. F. R. Wilson of Alnwick. The old doorway of the Hall, with its quaint pillars and urns and the sun-dial, was presented to him by the late Mr. E. M. Bainbridge after the Heugh house was built, but was set up as an interesting relic of the past.

In Trinity Term 1801 Mr. Carr was called to the Bar, and in 1805 he was appointed Solicitor of Excise. By the Letters Patent appointing Mr. Carr to the Solicitorship of the Excise it appeared that by Patent of the 25th May 27 George III. (1787) John Vivian was appointed "Solicitor of Excise for the several branches of our Revenue of Excise and inland duties, which then were or should be under the direction and management of our Chief Commissioners and Governors of our Revenue of Excise and inland duties for the time being, and of him John Vivian for the time being." John Vivian, it recites, had the power to appoint a deputy "for the prosecuting and defending of all actions in the Courts of Common Law, directed to be sued or defended by the Chief Commissioners and Governors." John Vivian had been preceded by Henry Boulton Gay as Solicitor, and had appointed Mayew Wynell Mayew to be the Deputy at a salary of £500 a year, which he was to pay out of the profits of the office. But in the Patent dated 14 September 45 George III. (1805) the former Letters Patent were revoked, and "it was thought expedient to divide the said office, and to erect the said branch or branches allowed to be executed by a Deputy into a separate and independent office." The Letters Patent therefore now "give and grant to John Vivian and Thomas William Carr the office of our Solicitor of the Excise," etc. (or the survivor of them), and appoint Mayew Wynell Mayew and Philip Wynell Mayew (or the survivor of them) to the office formerly the Deputy's, and they are to receive from the Solicitor of Excise the same sum of £500 per annum formerly paid. The income of the Solicitor of Excise being "all fees, profits, commodities, and advantages whatsoever to the said office of our Solicitor of Excise belonging or in any way appertaining and herewith used to be received or enjoyed," except the £500 hitherto paid to the Deputy, and now to the holders of the new office.

Mr. Vivian at this time was thought to be in a hopeless state of health, and all the duties devolved on Mr. Carr; but it was not till 3 January 1828 that Mr. Vivian died, so that Mr. Carr enjoyed the full income of the office only a year before he died.

The following is an extract from "The New Times," Friday, 2 April (the date of the year is not given). "The New Times" was edited by Dr. afterwards Sir R. Stoddart, Governor of Malta. He started it after he ceased to be the Editor of "The Times," but the result was unsuccessful; it was probably after 1816 :—

The worthy member confined himself to the particular case of the petitioner, but another honourable member took a wider range, and attacked the system followed in Exchequer prosecutions, and particularly the conduct of the Solicitor of the Excise. Now upon this latter point we can speak decidedly, not merely from the testimony borne in the course of the debate by the Attorney-General and Mr. Lushington, but from the universal consent of all who have the pleasure of knowing the learned gentleman in question.

A more honourable public officer or one who is more indefatigable in the discharge of his public duties than the Solicitor of Excise does not exist. But it is a great mistake to suppose that he in any one instance originates prosecutions. His office is merely ministerial, and he is directed at every step, either by the Board of Excise or by the Attorney-General. The papers moved for in the case of "Weaver" will shew how much the worthy member who took up his petition had been deceived in the character of the man; but we trust that a further use will be made of them, and that they will afford occasion to satisfy the public of the diligence, fidelity, and honour with which the important duties of the Solicitor of Excise are performed by the learned gentleman, who now holds that office with so much credit to himself and advantage to the public.

The following passage is extracted from the speech¹ of Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., in the House of Commons, 23 May 1821, on the Bill "for mitigating the severity of punishment in certain cases of forgery, and the crimes connected therewith." [On the Third Reading the Ayes were 117, Noes 111, but on the question being put "that the Bill do pass," it was lost—Ayes 115, Noes 121.]

We proceeded from lenity to rigour for the protection of the Excise. The offence of Forgery, with respect to certain stamps, was prior to the year 1807 punished only with fine. It was then raised into a felony. And the question is, with what effect? The Committee called before them a witness who is, and what is better, who will be admitted by the honourable and learned gentleman himself to be entirely unexceptionable—one who had no interest to serve by concealing or distorting the facts which had come to his knowledge, and who was too respectable to be led by any consideration to do so. A legal officer of the Crown—the Solicitor of the Excise—is the individual to whom I allude. What could be more fair than to ask the Solicitor of the Excise his opinion of the effect of this augmented severity? Mr. Carr answered that that change was a change for the worse, that the Excise was better protected by your former lenity than by your late rigour, and he added, for the purpose of shewing that his observations apply not only to the particular case, but generally, that "whenever it is attempted to secure the Excise by making breaches of the Revenue Laws crimes, it is the fraudulent trader who is protected, and not the Revenue."

But we next asked what was Mr. Carr's reason for thinking thus? His reason was, he told us, that the officers would rather connive at the offence than expose themselves to the pain and obloquy of bringing the offender to justice. The crime, by the confession of Mr. Carr, has not abated, but by an Official Return which he presented to us it appears that the prosecutions have abated more than one half. In the twelve years previous to the alteration of the law, out of twenty-one tried nineteen were convicted. In the twelve years subsequent there had been out of nine prosecutions only three convictions. The remainder had been acquitted or had escaped—that is, in point of fact, there had been at least an equal number of crimes, but not half the number of prosecutions, and three times the number of acquittals. Now I do not know what impression this fact may make upon my honourable and learned friend, but to me it is conclusive. A trader is disposed to defraud the Excise; he sees, in the one case, almost all who make that fraudulent attempt discovered and punished. In the other case, he sees almost all who make that attempt pass undetected and unpunished. Can any man doubt the result? Can any man fail to agree with Mr. Carr that your severities increase crime, and operate to the protection, not of your Revenue, but of the fraudulent trader?

Sir, I attach the highest importance to the evidence of the Solicitor of the Excise. It is perfect in its kind. The facts he must know. His station on the one hand, his character on the other, protect him from the suspicion of having misstated these facts in our favour. Had I, or had my honourable and learned friend near me, the author of the present Bill, ventured to avow such opinions we know our answer. We expose ourselves to the old charge of enthusiasm. But is the Solicitor of the Excise an enthusiast? Can he be charged with heinous philanthropy? Fourteen years spent in the rugged duties of the Excise, in the daily

¹ Separately published, as printed by Hansard, by J. and A. Arch, Cornhill. "Miscellanea," vol. iv., Rev. T. W. Carr.

detection of knavery and chicanery, and all the base and abject arts which the worst side of human nature can exhibit, are labours from which no man has ever emerged a romantic enthusiast. He may come from them—he has come from them—a man of honour and a man of feeling, but they are little calculated to clothe him with feelings of sickly sensibility, or to teach him too generous an estimate of the frailties of mankind.

And yet Mr. Carr, with more experience upon this part of the subject than any man living, insists upon it, that severity defeats its own purpose. Nay, he went further than myself or any other member of the Committee, for he declared that he had observed that pecuniary penalties when excessive defeat their own purpose, and that repeatedly the fraudulent trader had proposed the most aggravated penalties; that he, the Solicitor of the Excise, had found it his duty to oppose them, because he knew from experience that when penalties cease to be moderate they cease to be operative.

But the most curious part of the case is that I understand, and from authority which I cannot doubt, that the Commissioners of the Excise had determined last Session (and were deterred only by that event¹ which diverted the attention of the country from all other considerations) upon bringing in a Bill for taking off the penalty of Death from all crimes connected with the Excise which are not attended with violence.

Now Sir, I presume that before long the honourable and learned gentleman, the Attorney-General, will introduce this Bill, and I cannot express the satisfaction with which I shall hear him stating, but with much greater power, the facts which I have stated, arguing with happier eloquence the opinions with which I have now been long troubling the House, lamenting our perseverance in a system which protects, not the Excise, but the fraudulent trader, and inviting the House to depart from a course at once so harsh and ineffectual. But until that happy hour arrives, when the powers of the honourable and learned gentleman shall be so well employed, the House must be contented with my statement of the case, or rather Mr. Carr's statement of the facts, which so long experience had taught him, namely, that rigid laws defeat your purpose, disappoint your expectations, and encourage the crimes that they are intended to repress by the impunity they occasion.

In "Crabb Robinson's Diary, etc.," edited by Dr. Sadler, Mr. Carr's house is referred to: 'Robinson formed a friendship with Mr. Carr, Solicitor to the Excise, and a Hampstead resident . . . In this pleasant home many celebrities used to meet, especially Sir Humphrey and Lady Davy, Wordsworth, Miss Joanna Baillie, and others.'

Frogmal is mentioned also in "Memories of Seventy Years," by One of a Literary Family (Griffith and Farran). This was by a granddaughter of Dr. Aitken and grand-niece of Mrs. Barbauld. In it Miss Aitken in a letter tells a story of Wishaw and Sotheby trying to draw (Sir Walter) Scott as to the authorship of "Waverley." It was "at a dinner party at Mr. Carr's, father of Lady Cranworth. A lady asked Sotheby if it could not be seen from Scott's countenance whether he was the mysterious unknown. 'We will try,' said Sotheby. So he called from the bottom of the table to the top, 'Mr. Scott, I have heard there is a new novel coming out by the author of "Waverley." Have you heard of it?' 'I have,' said the Minstrel, without betraying a sign of self-consciousness, 'and I believe it.' Everybody expressed gratification. 'Yes,' said Wishaw, 'and I am a great admirer of these novels,' and the party began to discuss which was the better of the two which had then appeared." Scott, however, kept entirely out of the argument, and Miss Aitken shrewdly says, "he had not the assurance to say any handsome things of the works, though he is not the author. Oh, no! he denies them."

Mr. Carr was thoroughly a family man. A number of his letters to his wife or daughter are preserved in a volume of MS. letters in the possession of his grandson Mr. Lushington, lately

¹ This must be the painful case of Queen Caroline, consort of George IV. She died in the course of the year 1821.

Treasurer of Guy's Hospital. They shew his interest in his children, his love for his home, his anxiety that all should unite to promote its happiness, and they are written by a literary and reflecting mind. Those of the family who were out he insisted should "bring back honey to the hive." By these letters we may trace him in different places, and in communication with various members of his family.

There are two or three letters to his wife about 1800 with little presents. He is at Lancaster following the circuit as a Barrister in 1806, and then goes to the Lakes. In 1810 he writes to his eldest daughter Sarah, travelling with the Cuthbert Ellisons in Italy and Switzerland, assuring her of the great pleasure which her letter from Italy gave the home circle.

He had now to visit many places in connection with his Excise duties, and in 1811-12 the letters are most numerous. In 1811 he is at Lancaster, Huddersfield, Cambridge (where he discourses on the Cathedral Service), Bury St. Edmunds, and Ipswich. In June he writes from a pleasure yacht with his wife on the Orwell, going down to Harwich, saying it is hard for them to get over the crushing loss of their niece Sarah. [This was the younger daughter of Mrs. Ibbetson, who was married to John Smyth of Heath, a nephew of the Duke of Grafton.] Writing from Bury to his eldest daughter Sarah, afterwards Mrs. Lushington, on Sunday at 7 a.m., he asks: "Can any of you make an English translation in verse of the following lines, which I copied from a newspaper yesterday, written it is said under a sleeping figure of Jesus with his mother sitting spinning by his side:—

Dormi Jesu! mater ridet
Quæ tam dulcem somnum videt
Dormi Jesu! blandule!
Si non dormiat, mater plorat,
Inter fila cantans orat
Blande veni sommule!

In 1812 he is at Totnes, Plymouth, and talks of a trip with his brother William Ogle—at Northampton and Macclesfield; at Matlock he is at a public dinner at 3.30 in honour of Lord Wellesley's victories; at Betteshanger, then the abode of Frederick Edward Morrice who married Elizabeth sister of Cuthbert Ellison. He writes to his daughter Sarah, visiting friends in the North—her aunt Margaret Lewin Morton of St. Anthony's, the Cuthbert Ellisons at Hebburn, Mrs. Ibbetson at Cullercoats, Sir Henry Ibbetson's at Denton. During her absence he had the keen sorrow of the death of his young niece Rebecca Dickinson at Berwick. She had been staying with them at Frognal the year before, and was much endeared to them.¹ In one letter is a description of the family tableau when one of Sarah's letters arrives, and at this time he notes the kindness of Mrs. Ellison as a proof of the affection that reigns among them as a united family.

In 1814 he is at Ipswich again, with his brother William and his wife; in 1817 in Wales, goes up to the Ellisons at Hebburn and visits the Heugh. In 1818 he is visiting Gravesend and Tunbridge Wells; in 1823 his daughters are at St. Anthony's and Hebburn. On an occasion of these visits to the North he sends a waybill of their journey home to Hampstead, giving the various stopping-places and the relays of post-chaises.² In 1821 he writes to his daughter Sarah, Mrs. Lushington, about the funeral of Queen Caroline. Mr. Lushington had been junior counsel with Mr. Denman

¹ Page 74.

² See next page.

for the Queen, and was named her executor, and with his wife followed the Queen's coffin. The Government was resolved to prevent the funeral procession passing through London, and the 1st Life Guards came into serious collision with the mob at the Cumberland Gate, who were determined to bring the procession through the City.¹ Mr. Carr severely censures the conduct of Wood, Hobhouse, and Sir R. Wilson. Sir Richard Birnie, the Civil Magistrate, ordered that the mob should have their way, and the corpse was borne through London on its way viâ Harwich to Brandenburg.

In 1825 he is at Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen. On one of these northern trips the daughters of Colonel Mark William Carr recalled the pleasure in their girlhood which the visit of their uncle to their father gave them in their house, then in Hexham, when the post-chaise and four horses with the blue postillions was standing before their door. This year also Mr. Carr and his daughters Fanny, Anna, and Laura took a six days' driving tour with their own carriage and horses, beginning in Surrey, past the former abode of his uncle and aunt Ibbetson, and ending through Tunbridge Wells, Bidborough, Penshurst, to Sevenoaks, where Mr. R. Alexander received them hospitably, and so home. In 1826, with Laura and Bella at Betteshanger, he writes of the shooting, and in 1827 of the sport at their little place of Salden, and among pleasant neighbours there he names Sir Thomas Fremantle.

In 1829, last Sunday before Hilary Term, he writes to his daughter staying with her brother Morton in Edinburgh :—

Last night I got hold of the 2^d Vol. of the Abbot, & could not go to Bed till I had finished the 3^d. What a writer!!! I was delighted . . . I am sorry the weather has been so unpropitious as not to give you a full view of Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. Contrast the Old with the New Town, and if you please, Morton's *House* in Northumberland Street with my *Lodgings* in Potter Row, from which I occasionally emerged to walk in George's Square and the Meadows . . . a walk to the New Town was like a walk to Hampstead or the Park from Chancery Lane or Carey Street.

The following letter is not dated, but was probably written in 1829 :—

All my anxiety is now about your Journey. If you get to your Aunt by *Wednesday* it must be by great fatigue. I calculate upon Thursday. You will, I know, be most affectionately received, and pass a very pleasant Visit, but I am thinking most of *how* you are to proceed *after it*, tho' *when* must depend upon yourselves. I assume it for certain that Morton, dearest fellow, will leave you and return to Edinburgh. What pleasure it would give us all to see him I need not say, but we know how he is situated, and therefore with what patience we can muster we wait for the better time, which would obviously be in the Long Vacation (Sept.).

There are three of you, and chaises all the way will be as cheap, or nearly so, as any eligible Coach. In that way *at this season* you may accomplish the distance in three days, without, I should hope, great exhaustion. It would be little more than 80 miles a Day. Your Aunt can give you the route and the Houses you should sleep at the two nights you are out, and you would breakfast before you leave Durham on the first, and dine at Home on the third day—I mean at Frogmal.

As to payments, about 1s. 6d. or 2s. apiece for Breakfast and Tea & 3s. or 3s. 6d. for Dinner, 1s. to your Chambermaid (besides paying for your Bed, usually charged in the Bill), 6d. to the ostler, and about 3d. a mile to your Post Boy, making 4s. for a 16 mile stage, 3s. 6d. for 14, 3s. for 12, and I never give less than 3s., waiter 1s. per meal. Get off as early in the morning as you can, and do not commence a Stage (except under very special circumstances) after 8 in the Evening. To Bed by 10 at latest.

¹ Captain R. M. Oakes (father-in-law of the Rev. T. W. Carr) was in command of this detachment of the Life Guards, and so much stir was made about the affair, that it was thought prudent that he should keep out of the way for a short time, though supported by the authorities.

* p170: Page 86, line 5. For "Sir Richard Birnie" read "Sir R. Baker."—Thomson's "Comprehensive History of ...

* p171: Page 86. A Journal of his son Thomas William gives a full and interesting account of a tour of the family in two ...

* p171: Page 86, line 11. For "and his daughters Fanny, Anna, and Laura," read "with his wife and his daughters Anna ...

* p171: Pages 86, 87. "The letter about the journey was written in 1829, as when they arrived at Frogmal they were met ...

It greatly saves time to start at 6 or $\frac{1}{2}$ past in the Morning and Breakfast at the end of the first Stage, usually 2 hours. But if you do not set off before 8, better breakfast before you go. Stop about 1 or 2 as the Stages allow for Mutton Chops. If you set off at 6 or before 7 you ought to finish your day's work (allowing 2 hours Stop for Breakfast & Dinner) at 7 or at latest 8 in the Evening. Have Biscuits in the Carriage. Hutchins must have a written list of your Packages, & *always count them* into the new Carriage, *never trusting to Memory*. She ought also always to *examine* the Chaise you are leaving *herself*, pockets & every part, to see that nothing is left (I say nothing about looking three times round a room before you leave it).

Only one thing remains, but that is very important. The ostlers are usually very careless in fastening the *outside* luggage, placing leather Trunks upon Iron Bolts & nails, by which they are cut & ruined. *Insist* upon their being hung by the Cross Bar, by which they will hang in the Springs, & all this mischief will be prevented. Let nothing be placed behind. If you could get a Carriage to bring up it would be great luck. If not you may often, by expressing to the Landlord of an Inn or the Ostler your wish, get a Chaise to run with you two or more Stages without change.

Take care that your Bed is well aired at night. These are all the directions and suggestions I can give, and by the observance of them you will get on comfortably enough, and wholly to yourselves, which in a Coach you cannot be, because if your inside Passenger be tolerable, you cannot avoid those outside, which in an ordinary Coach (the Mail being now out of the question) are numerous.

Write to us before you set off, and a single line at the End of each day's Journey will occasion little Trouble and save a world of anxiety, to which at this moment I am not quite equal. And now, my beloved Frank, I must leave the rest to your Sisters & to our Meeting. Your letters have beguiled the time of our long separation, but still I shall feel that separation happily ended, & I hope to find you and dearest Bella, of whose Success at Abbotsford I heard with delight, improved in every way, except your accent, by your Journey . . .

Fanny and Isabella Carr, with their maid, were on a visit to their aunt Mrs. Ibbetson, who then lived at 3 South Bailey, Durham. Her mother, Mrs. Morton, died in 1828, and she is not mentioned in the letter. This house was interesting as having been known as holding five generations of one family. It was thus: say in the beginning of 1828, there was Mrs. Morton, active in old age, aged 95, Mrs. Ibbetson, aged about 72, Mrs. Ellison, aged about 46, Lady Vernon, aged about 23, and Caroline Vernon (who married Canon Anson), aged 2 years.

Mr. Carr was a member of the Royal and the Geographical Societies, and in 1829 he was Treasurer in Gray's Inn. He died suddenly "of a rupture of the septum of the heart" at Frognal on the 27th April 1829, and was buried at Hampstead. After his death his wife went to live with her daughters at 6 New Street, Spring Gardens, and in February 1836 she was laid by her husband in Hampstead Churchyard.

* SARAH, the eldest child, was born in London 6 December 1794. She was "the pride and joy" of her father, and many letters to her, preserved in the Volume of MS. letters, shew the deep affection with which he regarded her, and the interest which he felt in the development of her mind, and subsequently in the happiness of her married life. One of her great friends was Lady Noel Byron, to whom frequent allusion is made in her father's letters, and whom he regarded with great admiration.

Sarah married in 1821 Stephen, second son of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., whom her father greatly valued. She became the mother of ten children, but to the grief of her husband and her family she died in 1837, soon after the birth of the youngest, Edith Grace, the wife of the late

* p171: Page 87, line 34. After "Sarah" add "Grace."

Archdeacon Norris. Dr. Lushington presided for many years over the Consistory and Admiralty Courts, and was universally acknowledged to be a leading authority on all ecclesiastical, maritime, and international questions. In politics he was a Liberal, and took a prominent part in the promotion of civil and religious liberty, and in the suppression of the slave trade. His noble presence, his courteous manners, his retentive memory, his fund of anecdote, and his general sympathy endeared him to all who knew him.

FRANCES REBECCA CARR, the second child, was born 8th June 1796. A number of her father's letters to her are preserved in the MS. book. On the death of her elder sister Mrs. Lushington she kept her brother-in-law Dr. Lushington's house till his death, when she went to live in a little house called the Grange, close to Brackenhurst in Cobham, Surrey, the residence of her nephew Mr. Edward H. Lushington, then Treasurer of Guy's Hospital. To some young people who had not learnt what warm affection and interest glowed under a somewhat severe manner, "Aunt Fanny Carr" was perhaps a little terrible at first. The keen glance, the crisp and trenchant words of the lady who stood or sat perfectly erect even in old age, awed them considerably. But being left the last of her generation, and mellowing beautifully with years, she concentrated on herself all the love of her nephews and nieces, as one after another her sisters and brothers passed away. Full of "wise saws" and family "instances," her conversation was very delightful. Like many a loyal-hearted maiden aunt, she may have been sometimes a little given to deck the "goose" with the plumage of the "swan," but she earnestly strove to urge her young kindred to be worthy of their name, and to live to good purpose in life. She was blessed with a quiet green old age, and loved and loving, following with undying affection those who had gone before, she passed gently to her rest 15 April 1880 in the 84th year of her age.

ANNA MARGARET CARR, the third daughter and child, was born in London 13 December 1797. She took her second name from her aunt Margaret Lewin Morton of St. Anthony's, Newcastle, of the beauty of whose character her father in his letters writes in the warmest terms. When her brother William was appointed King's Advocate in Ceylon in 1833 Anna went out with him, and threw herself with keen interest into all the interests afforded by the scenery, natural history, and botany of the island. After her mother's death, and on her brother's marriage, she returned to England, and lived with her sister Laura in a little house at Storey's Gate, Westminster, overlooking the Park. It was close to the Lushingtons, who were then living in Great George Street.

When her sister married in 1845 Anna went to live with her uncle and aunt William Ogle Carr and her aunt's niece Miss Annie Harrison, at 9 Windsor Terrace, Plymouth. After the death of her uncle and aunt she and Miss Harrison removed to 4 Lansdowne Place, Brighton, where she died. Her end was as sudden but as peaceful as that of her grandmother Carr, for she was found in the morning to have passed away without a struggle on the 9th March 1872 in her 75th year.

Anna Carr was devoted to natural history, and was especially a proficient in botany. Her quick and gifted pencil has left with her relations quite a gallery of interesting sketches. On one occasion, finding a kitten asleep inside her bonnet on the bed, she seized her chalks and bonneted the little pussy in her strange cradle. Her chief sketches were bits of scenery in places where she stayed, and with a few but very telling touches the effect produced was singularly graceful.

* p171: Page 88. "Anna went to live near her uncle at 9 Windsor Terrace, Plymouth, and after his death her aunt and Miss Annie Harrison came to live with her. She took up drawing after Mrs. Lushington's marriage, and from a desire when she went out to Ceylon to be able to give her family at home an idea of the beauty of the strange far-off country ...

ANDREW MORTON CARR, fourth child and eldest son, was born in London on 17 July 1799. He was educated at Harrow School. In 1812 his father writes about the Harrow Speeches, and notes especially that Spencer Percival, son of the Prime Minister who was assassinated, "recited Wolsey's Farewell very beautifully, and greatly affected the audience, especially those who were his father's friends." Mr. Ralph Carr Ellison nearly seventy years after perfectly remembered Mr. Carr, sen., coming to Harrow, and spoke most warmly and gratefully of Morton Carr, to whom he was commended by their mutual relation Mrs. Ibbetson, and "nobly," he said, "did he fulfil the trust." From Harrow Morton Carr proceeded to St. Peter's College, Cambridge. He then entered at Gray's Inn and was called to the Bar.

In 1821 his father writes to his daughter Mrs. Lushington :—

Dear Morton is not so well as I could wish, & I am obliged to work him most heavily. You have heard of his appointment with me to consolidate the Excise Laws. I am much pleased with it, and I had need of such a stimulus to get through the enormous [work], now made a labour of Love. I wish I only could see him better and really stronger.

Morton was his father's frequent companion in his shooting excursions, who, as with all his children, took the greatest pleasure in his son's pursuits, scientific or literary. In face Morton must have somewhat resembled his cousin Andrew Morton the artist, who painted his own likeness in a picture now in the possession of Dr. Shadforth Morton of Croydon. He was extremely fond of society, an opportunity which he fully enjoyed at Hampstead.

In 1827 he was appointed Solicitor of the Excise for Scotland. There in 1830 he married his first wife Caroline Graham of Fintry, who died without issue in 1837. In 1841 he married again Emily Caroline Fortescue, fourth daughter of Major-General Lord Robert Kerr, fourth son of the fifth Marquess of Lothian, by whom he had seven sons, and one daughter, married as second wife to her cousin Francis Culling Carr, and who became the heiress of Sir William and Lady Gomm, taking the name of Carr-Gomm.

In 1844 Morton Carr moved to England, being made the Solicitor of Excise for England and Scotland. In 1849, in consequence of changes in the department, he retired on a pension, and lived at Saville House, Twickenham, where he died 18 September 1852, in his 53rd year, and was buried in Teddington Chancel by his sister-in-law Susan Carr.

Morton Carr took an interest in all that concerned the history of the family, though little was then known of it. The letter from his father (Appendix II.) was drawn forth by his inquiries. Mr. Hepple persuaded him to promise to take a copy of his "Great Chart of the Ogles" (p. 46), and being like many of his name, *sui profusus*, he made no inquiry of its price. When the Chart was delivered he found to his surprise that he had committed himself to a very heavy cost. He was delivered from his embarrassment by his sister Isabella, who took the costly and useless document, which is now at Bedwell Park.

The Northumberland members of the family turned to him when they came to London, and found an agreeable kinsman. His wife survived him many years, living first at Hampton Court, then at Norwood, and lastly at 89 St. George's Square, where she died 21 April 1893, and was laid at rest at Teddington. Her amiable and affectionate character endeared her greatly to all her husband's relations, and the Lichgate at Farnham Royal was erected to her memory by her daughter Mrs. Carr-Gomm, living at the Chase in that parish.

THOMAS WILLIAM CARR, the second son and fifth child, was born in London on the 6th June 1801. Like his father he noted the early stages of his life, though he preferred the straight line to the half-circle of the former. His first years were spent in Great Russell Street, where his parents then lived. When about five years old he spent a year with his aunt Margaret Morton at Newcastle; he then went to school at Langley, Bucks, and at the age of nine to Eton, where he was first in the house of the Rev. John Bird Sumner, afterwards Bishop of Chester and Archbishop of Canterbury, for whom he always entertained a sincere affection and kept up a correspondence. In 1817 he became King's Scholar, and entered on the foundation. The bill from Mr. Sumner's house is preserved, and is very interesting as giving a comparison of charges with the Eton of the present day, which may well astonish the fathers of Eton boys. Accompanying it is his Tutor's letter:—

HALF YEAR'S BILL.

	£	s.	d.
From April 1811—Dr Keats $\frac{1}{2}$ a Yr to Oct.	3	3	0
Mr Sumner do.	10	10	0
Board do.	20	0	0
Single Room	5	5	0
Fire & Candle	3	3	0
Small School Charges		11	6
Mending Linen		10	6
Allowed Washing	1	1	0
Extras	1	10	0
Shoe Cleaning		10	6
Servants	1	1	0
Sope for hands		3	9
Repairs and Glaziers		10	6
Allowance	1	7	0
Attendts. Bathing place		3	0
	49	9	9
Total Bill at Xmas 1811	90	0	7
Do. at July 1812	81	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	171	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3		
	57	0	0
Half year's			
Year's charge	114	0	0

DEAR SIR,

Your little boy has been going on very pleasantly since I had the pleasure of seeing you. The verses are the chief difficulty, sometimes $\frac{1}{2}$ a doz. are produced in an hour, sometimes two in the course of an evening. Time will improve this disparity. In the interim, it would be a real advantage if he could acquire a better hand, as his present scrawl throws an air of carelessness over every thing he writes.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your very faithful Serv^t,

J. B. SUMNER.

Eton, July 27.

In the Eton lists his name appears in 1814 with Wilmot's as an oppidan, but in 1817 both are entered as King's Scholars.

It may be mentioned here that in Mr. Carr's will he left the education of his children to his wife, assisted by his dear friend Dr. C. Mayo, if he will undertake it, and his brother-in-law Sir Culling Smith, who had previously offered his help, "only solemnly enjoining them never to place my sons on the foundation in any of the Public Schools, as I consider them the most hurtful systems that were ever established against poor boys."

It is very likely that the change from the position of an oppidan to that of a King's Scholar, in those days, was very acutely felt by him in his boyhood ; but however he may have reasoned from his own trials, or those which he noted in others, he certainly did not foresee the changes of another generation, which have happily given prestige to the excellent foundations of Eton and Winchester. He would have been the first to rejoice, could he have greeted the succession of Fremantles, and R. Carr, * his great-grandsons, who have been successful in obtaining and profiting by the Eton scholarships.

At the age of seventeen his health began to be a trouble, and at Oxford it prevented his going into the Class Schools, for which his attainments fitted him. When at Teddington he took great pleasure in reading with Stafford Northcote, afterwards Lord Iddesleigh, when he was going in for his First Class, and among his letters is a long one from Stafford Northcote referring to his assistance, and giving a very full account of his examination in the Schools.

At Eton Thomas William Carr just missed a Fellowship at King's. He went to Brasenose College at Oxford, and in a Boetius he notes that this was the book in which the Principal examined him when he went with his father to be admitted into the College. While at Oxford he travelled in Switzerland, Italy, and in Holland. In 1825 he was ordained to the Curacy of Little Casterton, then went to Pakefield and Welby. He was now ordered abroad, and went to Nice and Geneva. At Nice he met his wife Susan, widow of the Rev. John Leveson Hamilton, and daughter of the Rev. Richard Woodward of Glanworth, Ireland, son of the Bishop of Cloyne. He married in 1828, and took the Curacy of St. Michael's, Clifton, from which he moved to Teddington in 1831. At Teddington he lost his wife from scarlet fever in her confinement on 8 July 1834. She was a singularly gentle and devoted Christian character, and the blow was a very heavy one to his affectionate nature.

In 1835 Mr. Deacon of Mabledon offered him the perpetual Curacy of Southborough, which was vacant by the departure of the Rev. John Tucker, Fellow of Corpus, Oxford, for mission work in India. In 1837 he married his second wife Joanna Maria Childers at Brighton. But his health soon entirely failed. After travelling a little in England he came in utterly broken health to stay with his sister Isabella, the wife of Sir Culling Smith, at Bedwell Park in 1840. Never can his son, then ten years old, forget the touching warmth with which his sister came in and greeted the poor tired invalid, waiting for a few moments in the book-room at Bedwell for her return from the garden. She and her husband soothed his last weeks (for he was never able to leave) with the most tender solicitude, and comforted his devoted wife in her sorrow, as he rapidly grew worse and breathed his last in their house. His last audible words, caught by his sister and his wife watching by him, were part of the Apostles' Creed, with which he was staying his soul before its departure to the blessed rest of Paradise. He died 21 August 1840 in his 39th year. He was laid in the churchyard of Southborough, his tomb there by his desire being made after the model of that of Scipio Africanus at Rome, which he had admired.

* p171: Page 91, line 13. For "his great-grandsons" read "his father's great-grandsons." A Psalm Card, on which was a continuous arrangement for reading the Psalms, one for each day, was long printed annually, and was widely used, being known as the plan adopted by the Rev. T. W. Carr.

A tabulated Letter record from 1831 to 1840 marks in an interesting manner the variety of his correspondence and the number of his friends. The first two years the price of the postage is very often entered. In 1831 a letter dated 10 January at Rome is received 28 January at Teddington and costs 2s. 10d.; from Geneva 26 February reaches him 12 March and costs 2s. 3d.; one from Bristol 20 July reaches him 26 July and costs 10d. Testimonials going to Bristol 22 August cost 1s. 10d., and sent back 23 August cost 1s. 10d. more, and are received 25 August; they go that day to Bristol again for 1s. 10d., and come back with another charge of the same on 29 August, and reach 30 August; they come in one day from the Bishop of Norwich and cost 2d. Interest of dividends comes from Dublin on 20 July and reaches on the 25th, costing 2s. 2d. From Totnes 7 July, received 12 July, 1s. 9d. Letters run from 3d. and upwards. No wonder then that letters were carefully written, and that every flap was utilized.

The following passages record points of interest. The influenza of the day is marked by the same symptoms :—

STANSTEAD LODGE, BRIGHTON.

May 20, '33.

Dear Leveson [his stepson Leveson Hamilton] is now quite well. The influenza took the form of a very high fever, and the dear fellow had one very fearful fit, and was more or less delirious throughout. Susan [his wife] was considerably alarmed, and I felt it almost as much on her account as on his, as she had been very much pulled down by the influenza coming so shortly after the serious trial her constitution had experienced [she was badly burnt]. From looking most wretchedly she had just begun to look *decent*, when this fresh anxiety came upon her, and you can form little idea, who have not seen her under such circumstances, of the *heart* with which she throws herself into all the little sicknesses of her children. So that I have the trial of again seeing her pulled down. A little sea bathing, however, since Leveson's recovery has done wonders for her. She is such a wife, dearest Laura, and such a mother, that you may conceive how much I am affected when I see her brought low, especially when I know almost all her illnesses are caused more or less directly by her exertions for her family. You must excuse and bear with a husband's attachments. It is difficult for a man to answer kind enquiries after a wife or children without being tedious . . .

Kind Lady F. Beresford lent us her house here, which is a very comfortable one just off the Marine Parade and commanding a view of the sea . . . I am drinking at the German Spa . . . here are the Carlsbad, Ems, Marenbad, Spa, Pyrmont, and German waters—factitious waters, but very much recommended by the faculty, and pronounced quite equal to the natural springs . . .

I send you 2 copies of No. 543 of "The Pulpit"¹ . . . It may please my Aunt if you tell her I received a highly gratifying letter from her friend M^r H. Blunt of Chelsea (to whom I am personally unknown) upon the subject. Since I have been here M^{rs} Childers has most kindly offered me the living of Murseley. The idea of being near² you is pleasant, but there are so many things against it, I declined it.

MISS LAURA CARR,

MRS. IBBETSON'S, 37 Wilton Place.

Here is a record of the village practice of the period on a child aged three, who in spite of it reached manhood. It seemed to force the mind, while it weakened the body. From a letter dated 22 November 1833 :—

We have had much uneasiness lately about our dear boy. Something or other is certainly wrong about him at present, and I wish I could satisfy myself that they had really discovered and were counteracting the

¹ On the Epistle to the Church of Thyatira, with reference to the "gifts" claimed by Mr. Irving in his congregation.

² At Salden, at which it was then doubtful whether his mother would remain.

disorder. During the last fortnight he has been drenched with physic, but his complaint seemed unmoved by it, and the D^r was of opinion that there was some attack of the head impending. Accordingly he has had leeches on the temples, and he seems better, though neither his giddiness nor his occasional uneasiness at sound, etc., and fretfulness have left him. He is not the child he was when I received him from Salden, & yet most engaging in all his ways & affectionately tender to me, quite beyond his years. He is more a companion than a child.

Writing in April 1834 to Sir Culling Smith, he passes on from some mention by him of a possible opening of preferment from his true friend J. B. Sumner, then Bishop of Chester, to give his view of the immediate danger to the Established Church. This is very interesting, as after sixty years the danger is at worst not greater than he thought it then, while the Church as a spiritual body is incomparably stronger in its work and its organization :—

The times are such as to preclude all hopes of golden preferment in the Church, if I ever entertained such, which through God's grace I never did. My own firm conviction is that, let the Government take what steps they may for the preservation of the Church's property, they will be found to be of short duration. The game is up for us, I am certain, as to all *our* vested interests, etc. ; nothing but *bonâ fide* services will long go down, and the Church must look to its support from the affection & good will of the people or they will have none ; and newspapers and dissenters have brought the remotest sections to that pass, that only *good men*, and truly evangelical teaching, and a laborious pastoral life can hold us up at all. The foundations of old things as regards the Church are broken up. They have conceded one point, and they will not be able to stop till they have conceded all. And shall we venture to say that these things are not righteous judgments upon the awful abuse that there has been of the long lease we have had of the Church patrimony ? I thank God that there are such a glorious many who are ready to count the *spoiling* of their temporalities as nothing, and to labour on with even more heart and zeal upon any crumbs that the Lord of the harvest may think them worthy of. May I be found amongst them.

If the grounds of alarm here expressed are really sound in the ultimate result, we may be thankful for two things which the writer did not see—the wonderful revival of the Church of England in the last half-century, and the slow development of the evils which he feared.

It will be interesting to notice that the earliest religious impressions of Thomas William Carr were those influenced by the Unitarian School—a high morality and a strong sense of duty. The Rev. William Turner, Unitarian Minister of the Hanover Square Chapel, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was much regarded by the Morton family. Dr. Shadforth Morton of Croydon has a large painting by his uncle Andrew Morton of his grandfather Joseph Morton in an argument with Mr. Turner. Mr. Morton certainly from his face appears to consider that his position is unanswerable, but it is quite clear from Mr. Turner's physiognomy that he is not the man to give way.

Some of the literary society of Hampstead were of the same cast, and at the beginning of this century the tone of the Church of England was in part not very far removed from the Unitarian theology. Conformity to the Parish Church did not always suggest then the marked contrast which it would now to Unitarian doctrines.

The Rev. Christopher Benson, for forty years Master of the Temple, one of the popular preachers of his day, was much beloved by the Carr family at Hampstead, and was probably instrumental in forming their religious characters on fuller principles of Christianity.

Thomas William Carr certainly entered Holy Orders with a most sincere desire to discharge his sacred duties with zeal and faithfulness ; but under the influence of the Rev. F. Cunningham and

others of the Evangelical School, with whom he was brought into contact—a school which wrought such a mighty revival in the Church of England—he felt his past views of religion entirely insufficient, and threw himself heartily into the views of earnest men of that party. This was carried still further by his intercourse, during visits abroad to recruit his feeble health, with the Genevan party, the holy Charles Malan and others, whose piety he warmly admired. His first wife and her excellent brother the Rev. Francis Woodward, who died at Bristol, shared the same opinions; and in the love of those likeminded with them for the Holy Scriptures, they threw themselves into the phraseology of the Epistles, not as a conventional form, but as expressing their deepest feelings of faith in Christ crucified and the doctrines of grace in the Gospel.

His warm religious temperament brought him into more or less sympathy with the various movements of the day. He sifted the opinions of the followers of Mr. Irving and the supposed revival of the prophetic gifts and those of healing; but in 1833, in a sermon (published in “The Pulpit”) in St. Margaret’s Chapel, Marylebone, then held by Mr. Dodsworth, he discussed at length the Epistle to the Church of Thyatira, and warned his hearers against this supposed manifestation of the prophetic gifts.

When the Tractarian School arose he was at first much taken with their restoration of Church ritual, but soon became seriously alarmed at what he thought the tendency Romeward, which was beginning; and in 1839 preached a sermon in Southborough on “Another Gospel,” in which he earnestly warned his flock against the danger he feared. He did not foresee the remarkable revival of the Church by the influence of this School, but the numerous defections to Rome a very few years later certainly justified his fears.

Indeed, those who abandoned the Communion of the Church of England were certainly responsible for two things: they weakened their Mother Church by deserting her in her greatest need, and hindering instead of helping the revival which God gave her; and it was largely due to the accession of confidence and strength which these recruits gave the Church of Rome that she ventured on the promulgation of the dogmas, which made union with her more than ever impossible for those who valued the faith once delivered to the Saints.

The following inscription from the pen of Dr. C. Mayo was written in a copy of Calvin’s Works, nine vols., folio, presented by the members of the Kingston Clerical Society to the Rev. T. W. Carr, on his leaving the Curacy of Teddington:—

Vale! Amice, Frater, Pastor Dilectissime,
Nunc alios
Concionibus, consiliis, exemplo
Delectes et erudias.

This volume was bequeathed by Mr. Carr to his successors in the Parsonage of Southborough, and on his death the Rev. J. Welstead Powell wrote that the Society remembered with gratitude that Mr. Carr was among the first members of their Society, and that “the weight of his character, the spirituality of his mind, the depth and wisdom of his remarks, as well as his ministerial zeal, ability, and success were abundant reasons for thankfulness whenever he was present at their meetings.” Mr. Powell and Dr. Mayo were very close friends at Teddington. The latter was Head-master of Cheam School, which was within a drive of Teddington. Out of friendship to their father he most

kindly lessened to his sons the cost of the education at Cheam, as did the Rev. H. Shepherd, Dr. Mayo's brother-in-law, who continued the School after his death.

By his first wife he left two sons and a daughter. His second wife was Joanna Maria, daughter of Colonel and the Hon. Selina Childers of Cantley, Yorkshire. Mrs. Carr was a clever well-educated woman, very fond of literature and languages. Enthusiastic and persevering in all she undertook, the spring of her life was a simple faith in Christ and Him crucified. Their only daughter Joanna Maria, to her mother's deep grief, died at the age of seventeen, after giving promise of a life of usefulness from her solid Christian character and singularly deep conscientiousness. To say that Mrs. Carr for fifty years discharged her duty to her husband's children would be far below the mark. She was in all respects a watchful mother to them, affectionate, devoted, and self-sacrificing. She lived for fifty years in Southborough after her husband's death, and left behind her a noble record of usefulness, in devoted work among the poor, in the Sunday School, and among the girls who went out from it, which will not soon be forgotten there. The Girls' School was built by her children as a memorial to their sister and the Class Room to herself. She left £500 towards a Curate's house for Christ Church, Southborough, and this idea was carried out by the donations of those who loved her and were glad to further her wish. She died at her house, Woodleigh in Southborough, 13 June 1887, universally respected, and greatly missed by a large circle of relatives and friends.

WILLIAM OGLE, the third son and sixth child, was born in London 13 November 1802. He was educated at Harrow School. Leaving Harrow at the age of 18, his parents being unable to send him to the University, as his two elder brothers were then at Cambridge and Oxford, it was proposed that he should be a solicitor, but to this he objected. He was admitted to Gray's Inn November 1820, and was called to the Bar April 1826. He had not much desire for the English Bar, and turned his thoughts abroad. Living in a circle of eminent scientists, he became a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Fellow of the Linnean Society. In 1833 he received the appointment of King's Advocate of the Island of Ceylon, and went out there with his sister Anna. Before accepting this he had been offered that of St. Lucia in the West Indies, and the Chief Justiceship of Sierra Leone, no small honours for a young man after only seven years' practice at the Bar. He took out to Ceylon the Royal Charter abolishing slavery, so he was looked on by the natives as the author of their freedom, and is still held in ever grateful remembrance by the Kandian chiefs.

He married a daughter of Colonel John Albeck Clement, commanding the Royal Artillery in the island, by whom he had three children. The two elder (who were sons) died in infancy; the third, Frances Margaret, married (as second wife) her cousin Frederick Carr Swinnerton Dyer, third son of Sir Thomas Dyer, Bart., late Captain in the 75th Regiment and Hon. Major on retirement.

His two houses Uplands (Colombo), and Rosebank at the Hill Sanatorium, Newera Ellia, were museums of all that was ancient and curious. He bought up every remnant of the antique carved furniture of the Venetians, Portuguese, and Dutch settlers, and purchased the celebrated ebony and ivory cabinet which had been presented some two hundred years before to the Kings of Kandy, and which, on the capture of that city by the English in 1814, was found to contain the Royal robes of State. Its massive doors are still said to contain hidden treasures of uncut gems. He also collected many specimens—the oldest Imari china, and some green Satsuma jars, which could only be found there before the trade with Japan was opened. Some of his designs for carved furniture and jewellery

* p171 Page 95, line 34. For "Nuwera" read "Newera."

are extremely beautiful, and over two hundred pencil sketches, besides a book of water-colours, remain to shew his artistic talent. As a botanist he corresponded with Sir J. Hooker at Kew, forwarding to him the orchids and rare plants of the East, and receiving in return the newest introductions into England—the balsam, dahlia, and fuchsia.

Dr. Gardner named after him a new genus, of which till then he had only found one specimen, which he described as the most beautiful forest tree in Ceylon, styling Mr. Carr as one “who takes a lively interest in Horticulture, and to whom I am much indebted for the facilities he has afforded me for investigating the Botany of the Island—A tree forty or fifty feet high, flowers large, solitary, axillary, and terminal, corolla broadly campanulate, of a dark crimson colour, *Carria speciosa*.”

All foreigners of note came to Uplands to see the gardens and curiosities and inspect the giant tortoise. This tortoise died in 1894, having lived in Uplands for over two hundred years, being reported to be not young on its arrival in the island. It measured six feet from tip of tail to the head, and could carry four men on its back.¹

Sir William also made a valuable collection of shells from the Maldivé and Seychelles Islands, and arranged them according to the Linnean system in the old ebony cabinet. The priceless collection of butterflies and insects were unfortunately lost sight of at his death, and could never be traced.

Uplands (which has now been sold for a graving dock) stood in a park of two hundred cocoa-nut trees on a hill facing the harbour, with the green slope down to the sea-shore. The gardens, sheltered by the house, contained every flower and creeper grown in the island. The first tea plant was brought from China to be tried in the garden near the upper lodge. At the back of the house a dense grove of cinnamon was kept cut back to shew the distant view of Adam's Peak.

Quite close to Uplands were the grounds of Bishop's Court, in which was erected the Cathedral where Sir William daily attended the morning service up to the morning before his death. His friendship for Bishop Chapman was the greatest happiness of his life. For ten years hardly a day passed without a meeting between the two families, but at the time of his death the Bishop was in England.

A slight record of his youth is preserved by Miss Edgworth, who was well acquainted with his father's family at Hampstead, and describes in her letters an amusing impromptu fancy dance held at Frogna by the members of the family. They had a quarter of an hour for preparation, and then all appeared in their selected characters for an animated dance.² Miss Edgworth, writing 18 August 1846 to a friend Mr. Blackall, says:—

You bring to my recollection happy days long past and a family of most kind and amiable friends when you name to me Judge Carr. Judge Carr, an old friend whom I saw last as a youth in the midst of his family circle, just commencing life, and giving his respected father and happy mother the promise of what he and all the sons of that House have since performed—I am gratified to find that he remembers me as “an old friend.” My sister and I can never forget him as “a young one” who joined in shewing us all the cordial domestic hospitality of England. If on your return to Ceylon, or in your letters there, you would have the goodness, Dear Sir, to assure Judge Carr of these our true and grateful Remembrances, you would really oblige me and my family.

In a letter to Lord Cranworth, then Sir Robert Rolfe, Sir William described his position on 10 February 1840:—

I dare say you will laugh at my complaining of the Harass and fatigue of the office of Attorney-General of a little place like this Island [speaking of his having had to continue Queen's Advocate till then], and say

¹ Notes of Mrs. F. Carr S. Dyer.

² Letters, vol. ii., p. 50.

"I wish you had known a month's work in England;" but a little goes a great way with *little men*, and in a tropical climate, and though our 2 last Governors have been one an Under Secretary of the Colonies and one in the Board of Controul, I can assure you they have been quite astonished at the correspondence and business this Island produces. My present place is agreeable enough; I know its duties, having served so long in 1836 & 1838 in it. The Papers are full of compliments, and I daily receive congratulations from friends and strangers, and especially the Natives, who seem very glad of my promotion, from my Knowledge of their Customs and ordinary attention to their little Cases.

It was judged desirable for her health and the education of their only daughter that Mrs. Carr should remain with her in England after Mr. Carr's furlough there in 1850. He would after a few years finally retire on his pension, and join them again. Happy hopes lovingly entertained, but not, alas, to be fulfilled! Sir William did attain the Chief Justiceship and was granted his pension, but the climate had begun to tell seriously upon him.

My father (writes his daughter) did not fall a victim to the climate, but to his own generosity and thoroughness. He took the heavy Rajawelle case alone at the hottest season, insisting that the Puisne Judges should take their leave in the hills. His successor delayed going out month after month. No friends were near him to urge him to attend to a slight attack of fever, which came on during his preparations for the sale of the furniture which he was leaving (the greater part had been sent to England), and apoplexy ended his life with no one but two Secretaries to attend him.

He had a seizure while writing a letter, and soon fell into a comatose state, from which he never rallied. So man proposes but God disposes, and the mail which might have brought him back carried the terrible news of his death, a bitter sorrow to all his family and a crushing blow to his widow and daughter.

The following is an extract from "The Colombo Observer," Monday, 28 April 1856 :—

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.

In our issue of Thursday it was our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir W. O. Carr. His funeral took place on Friday morning and was very largely attended, several thousands of Natives assembling, in addition to the leading Europeans and European descendants residing in Colombo.

It has seldom fallen to our lot to chronicle an event of so painful a nature as the sudden and unexpected death of the late Chief Justice. After spending nearly a quarter of a century amongst us, after having been raised to the highest Judicial post in the Island and become entitled to a pension for life of £1250 per annum, and only waiting the arrival of his successor to enable him to join his family from whom he had long been severed, when thus on the point of realizing the great object that most Englishmen coming out to the Colonies strive for—ability to spend the evening of their days in their own sweet home and in the bosom of their families—when in fact all his arrangements had been so far matured, that goods packed up, and papers sealed, on all sides met the eyes of those who went to his abode on hearing the sad intelligence—at such a time was our late Chief Justice suddenly summoned to his long last resting place. The scene came home closely to Europeans who are still spending their time away from their Native land, but in the hope of some day returning thither, and all classes were alike painfully affected by it.

Sir William Ogle Carr arrived in this Island in September 1833 as Queen's Advocate, with the new Charter of Justice introducing a new Judicial system here. Though he was called upon to act as Judge of the Supreme Court on several occasions when temporary vacancies took place, it was not till

1840¹ that he was permanently appointed to a seat on the Bench, and in that year he took his seat at once as Senior Puisne Justice. In 1846 when Sir Anthony Oliphant went on leave, Sir W. O. Carr became Acting Chief Justice, and so continued till 1848, when, on Sir Anthony's arrival, he himself went home on leave, and did not return till 1850. He again acted as Chief Justice for some months in that year when Sir Anthony was summoned to give evidence before the Parliamentary Commission. In June 1854 when Sir Anthony retired on pension he was permanently appointed to the post and was created a Knight. Sir William applied for his pension at the end of last year, and intelligence of its having been granted reached him in January, so that, but for Sir Carpenter Rowe's non-arrival, he would have left the Colony then. The great inconvenience felt in consequence of the Bench not having been full since Sir A. Oliphant left the Island, and until Mr. Sterling's arrival, rendered all anxious, the Government and Public alike, that the Chief Justice should not leave until the arrival of his successor, and to this wish Sir W. O. Carr readily acceded.

Few men were more laborious and painstaking in the discharge of their duties, and he was always esteemed as an able, upright, and conscientious Judge. Before leaving for England in 1848 Sir W. O. Carr had collected voluminous notes on the Kandyan Law with the view of publishing a work on that subject.² The papers were sent with his other things round the Cape, and were lost by the wreck of the *Tigris*. This has always been regretted by the Bar, as a Work on Kandyan Law is much required, and few men could bring greater experience to the preparation of it than Sir W. O. Carr.

The Supreme Court being as usual closed in April, and the other Judges enjoying a short vacation, Sir W. O. Carr remained in Colombo to take up the Police Court cases as they came on. For about 10 or 12 days before his death he was troubled with a slight fever, and complained of it when he sat in Court for the last time on Wednesday the 16th instant. Drs. Ferguson and Misso attended on him during all that time, but saw no ground for alarm. He was advised, however, to go to Newera Ellia for a short while, and meant to start on Wednesday. On Tuesday evening he was seen driving out on the Galle Face, and had a slight fit of fever then. On Wednesday morning he employed himself in looking over his private letters, burning some and arranging others. He saw his Private Secretary at about 8 and transacted some business with him. He breakfasted at 10, superintended the packing up of some furniture which he meant to send to England, and about 12 sat down to write a letter. Drs. Ferguson and Misso arrived then, and just in time to see him go off in a fainting fit. He recovered from it, but seemed wandering and confused, and continued so until the afternoon, when it was evident that he was falling into a comatose state, and he began rapidly to sink. Active means were employed but in vain, and death terminated the scene at about 20 minutes to 7 on Thursday morning.

In the course of that day the following minute was issued by the Government :—

The remains of the late Honourable SIR WILLIAM OGLE CARR, Knight, Chief Justice, will be removed from his residence at Uplands for interment at the Galle Face Burial Ground at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is desired on this occasion that every public mark of respect be shewn to the memory of the deceased. Public Officers, both Civil and Military, are requested to attend.

As the body approaches the Burial Ground the same number of Guns will be fired, as Minute Guns, as the deceased was entitled to as a Salute when living.

By His Excellency's Command,

P. W. BRAYBROOKE,

Assist. Col. Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 24th April 1856.

¹ This is not quite correct. During the greater part of 1838 and in 1839 he served as Acting Second Puisne Justice, and in 1839 received the Royal Warrant as Second Puisne Judge, continuing to act as Queen's Advocate till the arrival of Mr. Stark, and 1 February 1840 he was appointed Senior Puisne Justice. (Memorial when applying for the Chief Justiceship in January 1854.)

² This was really the work of a life.

Notwithstanding the early hour a very large number of Carriages assembled at Uplands to follow the Procession. From opposite the Queen's House the Procession moved on foot.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sterling, Chief Mourner.

Pall Bearers.

Col. Braybrooke, C. R. R.

A. Fergusson, Principal Med. Officer.

T. Lavalliere, Esq., District Judge of Colombo.

C. H. Stewart, Deputy Queen's Advocate.

R. Morgan, Esq., Advocate.

H. Ritchie, Esq., Merchant.

T. L. Gibson, Esq., Actg. P. M. General.

Mr. Justice Sterling and Mr. Rust followed immediately after the Coffin. The Public Servants, Civil and Military, the Merchants, Members of the Bar, and all classes of the community assembled to follow the last remains of the lamented Chief Justice to his Grave. Minute Guns were fired as the Procession approached the Grave Yard. The Venerable the Archdeacon read the Funeral Service.

The Mail which goes out to-morrow will be a sad one for poor Lady Carr and the daughter, in whom the hopes and affections of the deceased Judge were so largely centred. No intimation of sickness could have gone before to prepare them for the blow which leaves the one a widow and the other fatherless.

"The Overland Times," Fortnightly Summary, 24 April 1856, says :—

To give the late Chief Justice his due, the Tomb has never [? now] closed over the career of a man on whose name not the slightest breath of detraction has ever rested. He died with a good name, his faults are very few, and those who live after him will regret the loss of Sir W. O. Carr.

Sir William Carr died in his 54th year. His monument at the Galle Face Cemetery was in imitation of his brother's at Southborough, from the model of that of Scipio Africanus. Lady Carr died in London 6 October 1868, and was buried at Rusthall.

ISABELLA, the fourth daughter and seventh child, was born in London in 1804. She greatly contributed to the brightness and the accomplishments of the family, especially by her music and singing with her sister Laura. She married in 1832 Sir Culling Smith of Bedwell Park in Hertfordshire, by whom she had a son and two daughters, who survived her. (The eldest daughter married as second wife the late Mr. Robert Hanbury of Poles, and the younger the Hon. W. H. Fremantle, Dean of Ripon.) The wife shared in the religious convictions of her husband. Sir Culling was at first led from want of sympathy in the Church of England to cast in his lot with Evangelical Dissenters, but as the Church of England made remarkable progress in faith and good works Sir Culling's attitude towards her underwent a gradual and decided change. In 1847 he took the name of Eardley on succeeding to the estate at Belvedere, Kent, of his grandfather Lord Eardley, on the failure of male heirs by the eldest daughter, who married Lord Saye and Sele. In 1859 he, in conjunction with his son, cut off the entail of the Eardley estate, which would have passed to the male heirs of the third daughter of Lord Eardley, the Hon. Mrs. Childers of Cantley. He at once sold the large house of Belvedere, Erith, and enlarging Bedwell Park moved there Lord Eardley's valuable collection of paintings.

The change in Sir Culling's religious views, as they regarded the Church of England, might be traced at Belvedere, where a Dissenting Chapel was first attached to the Tower in the grounds. Then a church was built, which was first licensed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and then

* p171: Page 99. "Though Lady Eardley shared in the earnestness of her husband's religious convictions, and was ready to give the right hand of sympathy to all good men of whatever party, she never severed herself from the Church of England, and brought up her children as its members. Belvedere was not at once sold, nor did they immediately quit it; ...

consecrated ; while on returning to Bedwell he was content with the services of his Parish Church of Essendon, though still retaining his active sympathies with all bodies of Christians. He was always an ardent supporter of Protestant Evangelical religion, and took the leading part in the establishment of the Evangelical Alliance in 1846, of which he was the Acting President. His kindness of heart and sympathy with those in distress were unbounded.

His enthusiasm in various religious movements and his extreme courtesy to those who differed from him may be illustrated by an amusing saying of his brother-in-law Dr. Lushington, which playfully hit off those features of his character : " Your uncle rides his hobby to his heart's content, and if anyone says ' I don't like your hobby,' he only says, ' well, you mayn't like my hobby, but I think he's a horse of seventeen hands.' " No one was more amused than he when, on some occasion of an indignation meeting at some act of persecution abroad, he said he was much mistaken if the British Lion did not make his roar heard, and " Punch " next week drew the indignant lion, on whose face might be traced the good-humoured features of Sir Culling.

An instance of his thoughtful care for others is shewn in the assistance which he gave to the nephew to whom he left the Heugh estate. Finding that he was doubtful of his vocation for Holy Orders, and was turning his attention to tuition after his University career, Sir Culling generously proposed to give him £100—£50 to him, and £50 to be paid by Dr. Miller of Birmingham to him if he would work with Dr. Miller as a lay agent. The kind and judicious offer was accepted, and led to his nephew after a year seeking Holy Orders, and feeling always grateful to his uncle for the bias he had thus given him in his final decision to seek Ordination.

Lady Eardley was remarkable for her warm affection and her very great sympathy with those whom she loved. She died after a long illness in London in 1860. Sir Culling himself died in 1863. He was vaccinated to set an example to his household at the time of an alarm of small-pox, and in his indifferent state of health this led to blood-poisoning, which proved fatal. He was laid beside his wife in the churchyard of Essendon.

LAURA, the last and not the least loved of the children, was born in London 30 March 1807. She was devoted to music, and was possessed of a rich contralto voice. When singing a favourite piece her handsome face used to light up with wonderful enthusiasm, while she threw extraordinary energy into her musical enunciation. A writer in the "Globe" said :—

An eminent literary man has just been saying that if, instead of publishing unsaleable volumes, minor poets would take to song-writing they would find the occupation more lucrative. Wordsworth used to think this was essentially the business of the minor poet. He himself seems to have had no opinion of singers. When he heard Lady Cranworth, then Miss Carr, sing his ballad "Young Romilly" at Lord Monteagle's house to music of her own composition, instead of complimenting her, he said : " You have omitted a great deal of my poetry in your musical recitation." Some great lyrics are sung easily enough, however, while there are others which music really seems to spoil, as the crusty old poet with more truth than grace told Miss Carr.

But her "Young Romilly" was a very spirited song, and she herself had no thought of Wordsworth as a "crusty" poet, for she was always a devoted admirer of his poetry, and was the subject of some of his verses, and she had far too fine a sense of humour to be hurt at this indifference to one of her favourite songs.

Mr. Baron Rolfe, afterwards Lord Cranworth, had been devotedly attached to her almost from her childhood, but the disparity of years had long prevented her great regard for him as a friend ripening

* p171: Page 100, line 4. For "1845" read "1846."—Line 38. Lady Cranworth was a frequent visitor at Rydal Mount.—*Ibid.*

into the affection due for a husband. When in 1845 she at length accepted him she was exceedingly happy in her married life, and only regretted the delay she had caused to his faithful and devoted suit.

Lord Cranworth purchased Holwood, formerly Mr. Pitt's place at Keston in Kent, where they delighted to enjoy the country whenever his official duties permitted them to leave their London house at 40 Upper Brook Street. Lady Cranworth died in London 15 February 1868 in her 61st year. The firm faith of her deathbed made a profound impression on those who witnessed it, summed up as it was in her own words as the end drew near : "My feet are on the Rock."

The following touching extract from a letter from Lord Cranworth to his niece Mrs. Culling Hanbury, four months after his wife's death and within two of his own, marks so well the extreme happiness of the marriage that we insert it here :—

I can feel no objection whatever to T. giving the name I so dearly cherish to his little stranger. A second Laura Carr ! She was my dream for 20 years and my dearly cherished treasure for 22 more, and now that she has left me alone I love to look back on the past, and, I hope without undue presumption, to anticipate the future. Pray tell T. that I shall be pleased to think that the name is to be renewed in all its simplicity.

And again on 25 June to her father :—

I am greatly pleased to think there is another Laura Carr, & I only pray she may be as loved in life and as blessed in death as my very dearly cherished treasure was.

And Lady James, afterwards Lady Northbourne, to whom she was like a sister, wrote with similar interest :—

I am thinking of "Laura Carr." May God bless her if He sees well ; may she be as happy and useful as her dear and much loved namesake, and may she die in Faith like her

I am always y^r affect^e Cousin,

S. C. JAMES.

With grateful respect to the kindness of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, who in 1895, through Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, C.B., "gladly permitted the publication" of these letters, with the message "the Queen was very fond of Lady Cranworth," we print the following letters. That which Lord Cranworth had the distinguished honour to receive was the greatest comfort to him in his bereavement, and the message by Lady Augusta Stanley was much valued and prized by Miss Carr :—

"OSBORNE, 17 Feb. 1868.

"The Queen can let no one but herself express to her kind friend, Lord Cranworth, her deepest and most heartfelt sympathy on the occasion of his present irreparable loss. The Queen had not a notion of this terrible illness till she heard of it last week, and was much grieved by it.

"She had the *greatest* regard for dear Lady Cranworth, and cannot forget her kindness and sympathy on the occasion of her visit here in 1865. She looked so well then ! The Queen will also never forget Lord Cranworth's kindness on the trying and painful occasion of her opening Parliament in '66. Little did she think then how soon he would by cruel experience know *all* she suffered.

"May God comfort and support him in his deep sorrow is the earnest prayer of one who *knows* how to feel for him.

"The Princesses join in the Queen's expression of true sympathy."

Lord Cranworth was most affectionate and amiable in domestic life, most true and gentle in his advice. Writing to one of his wife's nephews, who was greatly indebted to him, about a business matter, in which he suggested a certain line of conduct, the concluding paragraph of his letter well shews a beautiful trait in his character :—

Having said this I leave the matter in your hands, trusting at all events you will receive my suggestion as one which, if the circumstances of the case were reversed, I should have been happy to have received from you.

Lord Cranworth was twice Lord Chancellor, and the second time under circumstances peculiarly honourable to himself. "He was remarkable for great lucidity of expression, an imperturbable temper, and an exceeding modesty of demeanour. This latter quality somewhat obscured the value of his legal judgments, which since have found their place as authorities of great weight."

On his death on the 26th of July 1868, within six months of his wife, Her Majesty repeated her kindness by sending a gracious message of sympathy to his family, and Lady Augusta Stanley wrote by the Queen's command to Miss Frances Carr, Lady Cranworth's sister, as follows :—

"OSBORNE, 27 July 1868.

"DEAR MISS CARR,

"I am commanded by the Queen to express to the family of dear Lord Cranworth the sincere sorrow with which Her Majesty has learnt the sad news of their loss, and that of the Country.

"It was only a week ago that in reply to the Queen's inquiries Lord Cairns gave her Majesty a very encouraging account of the health of Lord Cranworth, and described him as giving himself up with his usual devotedness to business.

"This sudden call from the midst of his labours to rejoin her whose departure had left him so desolate makes all who love and value him feel that for him all is gain, and only those who remain have to mourn.

"The Queen well understands this, but her Majesty nevertheless appreciates the loss and feels it, and desires that the assurance of her sympathy may be conveyed to those who in losing him are losing so dearly loved a relative.

"Princess Louise wishes me to name her specially. H.R.H. has a vivid recollection of the pleasure she had in L^d Cranworth's conversation and kindness. Princess Christian sailed before the sad news reached Osborne."

Lord Cranworth was laid by his wife in the churchyard of Keston, in which parish Holwood was situated.

* p171: Page 102. In last line of Lady Augusta Stanley's letter, to "reached" add "Osborne."



1. THOMAS WILLIAM CARR.
From a sketch by Andrew Morton.



2. ANDREW MORTON CARR.
From a miniature



3. WILLIAM OGLE CARR, KT., CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.
From a sketch.



4. LAURA CRANWORTH.
From a water-colour by Richmond.



5. ISABELLA EARDLEY.
From a sketch by Richmond.



6. FRANCES REBECCA CARR.
From a photograph.

These are but unequal sketches of the sons and daughters of the happy family at Frogna! ;¹ unequal because of the difference of material which was at hand to portray the several members.

Of each and of all it may be truly said that they were possessed with the strongest family affection, and were alike in keen intelligence, as well as in their interest in what is best and noblest in life. They were trained to cultivate diligently the talents with which God had endowed them, and to be always ready to learn from intercourse with others ; and if they were sometimes blunt and unsparing in their criticisms, they exercised on the whole a generous sympathy with all around them.

They seemed in their degree happily to hit the mark of the old family motto, which was revived by their father from the time-worn pages of an ancient book in the College of Arms, where it had lain forgotten and unknown for two centuries. It is now used also, in still older form, by their kinsmen of the old stock of Carr, who in this generation worthily represent the Name and the Friendship of the Ellisons of the past. When *Pour Deservir*, or *Por Dysserver*, is translated from the antique Norman-French, it has in English a truer and more poetical ring—"To Deserve," and might be freely rendered "Serve to Deserve."

POUR DESERVIR.

"To deserve" his Captain's favour,
Brave and steady at his need ;—
This the soldier's proud endeavour,
This the way to honour's meed.

"To deserve" the MASTER's blessing,—
Girded loins and burning light,
Patiently His Faith confessing,—
This the way to Glory bright.

"To deserve !" In service lowly,
Daily caring for His poor,
Self forgetting, loving wholly,—
Thus the MASTER served before.

"To deserve !" Be CHRIST our power !
Praise Him for our Saints who sleep ;
Praying that, through Life's short hour,
We our Watchword truly keep !

(Luke xii. 35 ; Matt. xx. 28 ; Matt. xxv. 21.)

¹ Frogna! was a home very dear to all the family. Mr. Carr could ride to his London office daily, and found at Hampstead country air and agreeable society. The house was afterwards occupied by the Franceses. After their time it was called Maryon Hall, but the land formerly belonging to it being now built over, its surroundings are entirely changed.

CHAPTER X.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE FAMILY OF CARR IN
NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND ELSEWHERE.

THE Carrs of Northumberland must have been an armorial family in the fifteenth century. Robert Carr, husband of Lady Margaret Clifford, and Esquire of the King's body (Vol. II., pp. 3, 4), and Thomas Carr of Lilborne, esquier, 1482 (Vol. I., p. 11), the same probably as Thomas Carr, Armiger, in 1487, and John Carr, Armiger, in 1490 (see Vol. I., p. 204), must all have borne arms.

In the sixteenth century the arms are found recorded, but there is no trace of any grant of them having been made. The authority in the College of Arms (see Vol. II., p. 12) who writes, "When Thomas Carr of Ford Castle *was given a patent* of the arms which were *granted* to Sir John Carr in 1515," was surely either misinformed or misinterpreted?

It will be plainly seen, farther on, that Thomas Carr of Ford Castle had no patent of arms granted to him, and that the wording of the grant of the standard expressly deals with standards and not with arms. In MS. I., 2, in the College of Arms, the arms of the bearers of the standards are tricked below the standard, but nothing is said of a patent or grant of arms, and the wording of the patent of the Carr standard is decisive against this.

The earliest coat of arms of Carr on record in England is on the deed only lately discovered, mentioned at Vol. III., p. 9, where George Carr of Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant, conveys the manor of Hetton to John Carr of Edlyngheam in exchange for certain lands in Yorkshire, dated 10 April 15 Henry VII. (1500), to which is affixed the seal, *On a chevron three mullets*. This is presumably the seal of George Carr of Newcastle, who was many times mayor, and whose name occurs as mayor in 1502. It is curious, however, that on his tomb (Brand's "Newcastle," vol. i., p. 277) the armorial bearings for Carr are: *On a bend between two choughs three pards' heads*, and the same coat, impaling, *three birds* for BIRD. The date of this is imperfect, but would not be long after 1502. A similar coat appears in the Visitation of 1552 (see below). A coat of Carr is next found on the outside of the tower of the Church of Thornton in Craven, where is an inscription that Jams Car Baly of Thornton was founder in 1510, and a shield bearing: *On a chevron three mullets, in base an annulet*.¹

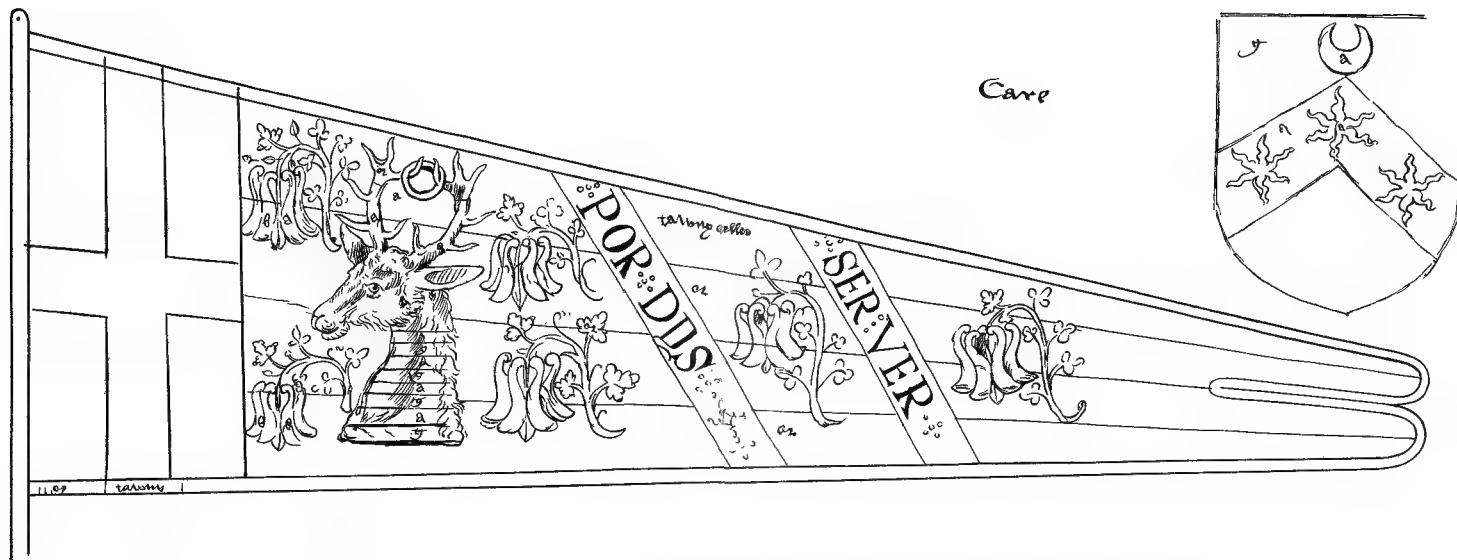
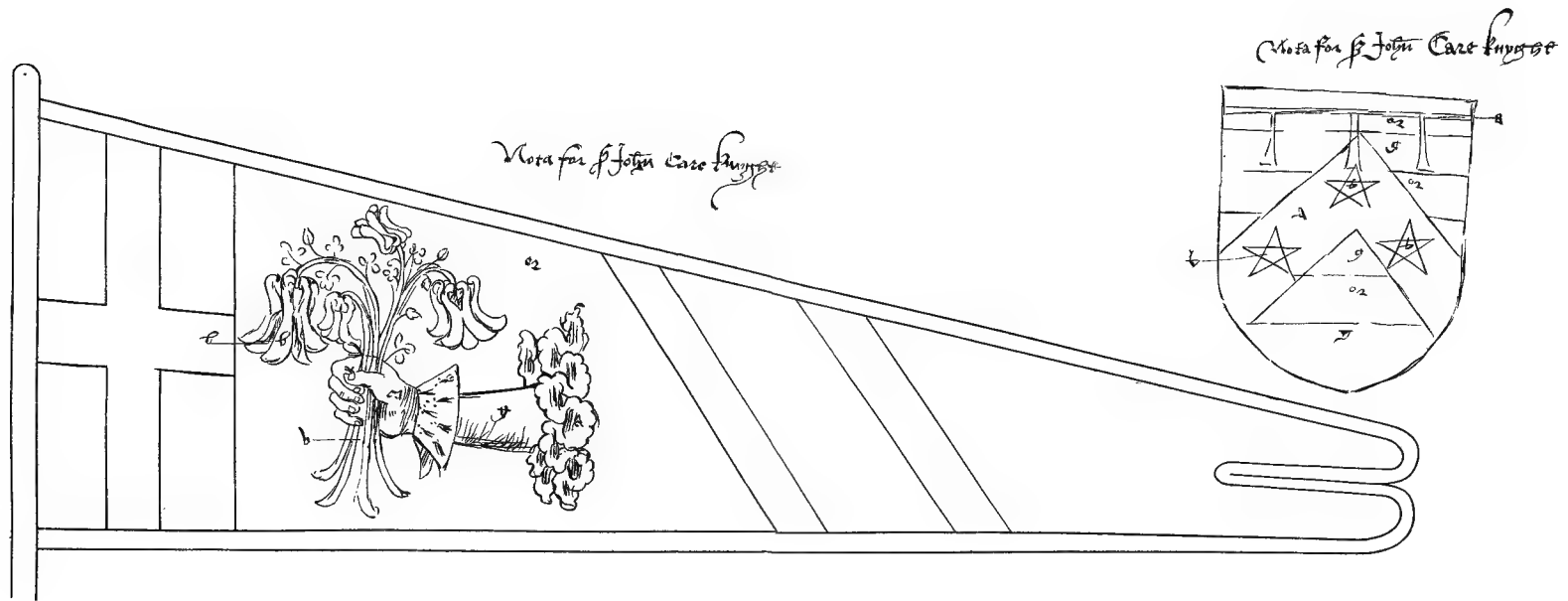
Brooke, Somerset Herald, in his "Church Notes on Yorkshire"² at the close of the last century, mentions a coat then in the windows of this church: *Argent, on a chevron gules three mullets or, in base an annulet of the last*. This glass does not now exist.

In 1515, March 14, a grant³ of a standard was made to Sir John Carre of Hart in the Bishoprick of Durham by the Kings-of-Arms, Garter and Norroy. It recites in old French that "Sir John Carre is descended of noble lineage, and also for a long time has continued noble, bearing arms, but has

¹ Whitaker's "History of Craven," third edition, pp. 120, 121.

² Coll. Arms MS., by the courtesy of Sir A. Woods, Garter.

³ Original with the Marquess of Bristol. See facsimile, Vol. II., and Mr. Maurice P. Moore's translation, Vol. II., p. 12.



requested the said Kings-of-Arms 'to order, devise, and assign a convenient Standard,' which they do in manner following : *A stag's head argent and gules, bars of eight pieces, trochings or, to one annulet upon the said trochings, as the picture in the margin above demonstrates.*" The hart's head is without wreath (being probably a badge), and the colours of the stripes on the standard are *or* and *gules*. Motto : *Por dysserver*.

The facsimile of this grant and a translation of the old French, as well as particulars of Sir John Carre, may be found in Vol. I., pp. 5-14. It is sufficient here to say that he was nephew⁴ of James Carr of Thornton (above), was esquire⁵ of the body to Henry VIII., was knighted⁶ 16 August 1514, and Sheriff of Yorkshire⁷ 1516.

In MS. I 2,⁸ College of Arms, may be seen two drawings of standards, with accompanying arms. One, fo. 116, is unfinished, and headed *Nota for Sir John Carr, Knt.*; and another, fo. 128, entirely different, is headed *Care*. This last corresponds with the grant, except that the stripes are *tawny and argent* in the book. The arms, which are tricked in the corner below the standard, are : *Gules, on a chevron argent three estoiles sable, in chief a crescent of the second for difference*. But the arms below the unfinished standard are : *Barry of or and gules, on a chevron argent three mullets sable, a label of three points of the third*.

It will thus be seen that the Heralds put aside the banner and arms which they first designed, and changed the label of three points for a crescent, and this apparently on further information. And yet the tinctures of the coat differ from that of James Carr of Thornton, if Brooke's note is correct. It is singular, too, that some coats of Cobham⁹ are very near that of Sir John Carre, and so are some coats of Shafto of Bavington.

We next meet the arms in MS. E 6, fo. 31,¹⁰ College of Arms, in the Visitation of Northumberland by Harvey 1552 (see Vol. II., pp. 204, 205). Here the arms of Carr of Hetton, as entered by Thomas Carr, who had married the heiress of the Herons of Ford Castle, are the same as that of Sir John Carre : *Gules, on a chevron argent three estoiles sable*, the crescent being omitted for Carr of Hetton, but given for Thomas Carr the second son. The crest is in every particular the same as the badge in the standard of Sir John Carr ; the wreath is *tawny and argent* ; and the motto, differently spelt—*Pour deservir*—is written beside the stag's head. The correspondence of the particulars of the stag's head is so exact that it is likely the grant of standard was shewn to the Officer of Arms. In Vol. II., p. 19, may be seen, from the same MS. E 6, Armorer impaling Carr ; the Carr coat has the crescent for difference.

⁴ "Genealogist," vol. iv., p. 169, referring to Dodsworth MS. in the "Bodleian," vol. ii., p. 556, and "Genealogist," vol. iii., pp. 89, 203, shewing the incorrectness of Harl. MS. 1487.

⁵ State Papers, No. 3266, 23rd June 1512.

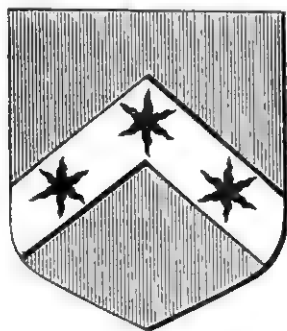
⁶ Ashmolean, Oxford, Wood, F ii., List of Knights.

⁷ See also Surtees, vol. 57, Guild of Corpus Christi, p. 170 ; his will 1522-3, and inquisition p. m. 1523, in Carr Extracts, Vol. I., MS. Rev. T. W. Carr ; and "Genealogist," vol. iii., pp. 203, 204.

⁸ College of Arms' tracings, MS. of Rev. T. W. Carr, by courtesy of H. Murray Lane, Esq., Chester Herald, I 2, fos. 116, 128 (but the paging uncertain). Printed in Bentley's "Excerpta Historica," pp. 332, 336.

⁹ Bentley's "Excerpta," p. 332, a quartering of Cobham under Bourcht. See also "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. xv., p. 15. The chevron of Cobham is *Or*.

¹⁰ By the courtesy of H. Murray Lane, Esq., Chester Herald. This is bound up with Tonge's "Visitation of 1530;" at pp. 30, or 24 (double number), Harvey's Visitation begins in Yorkshire ; at pp. 35, or 29, Northumberland pedigrees begin ; at pp. 44, or 38, it goes to Cumberland. See Frontispiece, Vol. II., and pp. 204, 205.



The Arms of Carr of Hetton next appear in the Visitation of 1615, as recorded in Harl. MS. 1448,¹¹ fo. 19^b, in the handwriting of St. George.¹² It was entered in the time of William Carr of Woodhall, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Carr of Ford Castle, and is derived rather vaguely from Carr of Hetton. There is a very rough trick of arms—Quarterly : Carr in the first and fourth quarters, Errington in the second, the third blank (for Grey of Horton).¹³ There are no tinctures to Carr, perhaps because reference is made to Hetton (to be found elsewhere), but Errington is fully tintured, as three coats occur in the Visitation ; Grey of Horton is given, fo. 9, the bendlet charged in chief with an annulet. In the copy of this Visitation of 1615 in the College of Arms this pedigree of Carr is not found. What may be the relative value of the two copies would not be of chief concern to the Heralds, who take their own copy as their record. The arms of Carr of Woodhall are not therefore registered as such in the College of Arms (Vol. III., p. 11).

Next,¹⁴ in 1666 (Dugdale's "Visitation of Durham"), there is a pedigree and arms recorded of the Carrs of St. Helen Auckland (College of Arms, MS. C 41, 3). This is curious for two reasons. First, the family claims correctly a descent from John Carr of Hetton, Captain of Wark, but sets it out incorrectly¹⁵ and absurdly (Vol. III., pp. 11, 12). Secondly, though these Carrs rightly claimed a descent from the Carrs of Hetton, whose arms and crest had been allowed a century earlier, yet their arms and crest are not the same in 1666 ; they are : *Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets sable*. Crest : *A stag's head argent horned or*. No Motto. Evidently the other record was not at hand. In 1697 these arms are on the tombstone of Cuthbert Carr of St. Helen's Auckland (Vol. II., p. 195). In 1699 Francis Carr of St. Helen's Auckland seals a deed¹⁶ with these arms.



Returning to the Woodhall family, afterwards of Eshott and Hetton, we find only four armorial seals up to 1800. John Carr,¹⁷ jun., of Lesbury, gent., 1634, seals his will with a small stag's head erased, and reversed, on a paper seal.

¹¹ *Vide* Index in Harl. MS. 1448 in British Museum ; and Vol. III., pp. 5, 6.

¹² This Visitation was printed by Mitchell and Hughes for Dr. George W. Marshall (now Rouge Croix) 1878 ; and in "Genealogist," vols. i. and ii.

¹³ Harl. MS. 1448, incorrectly stated in "Genealogist" to have Errington in third quarter.

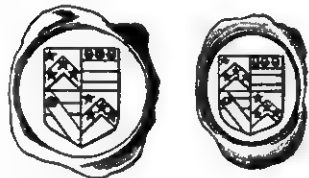
¹⁴ College of Arms, Dugdale's "Visitation of Durham," 1666.

¹⁵ See the Will of John Carr, Capt. of Wark (Surtees Society, vol. 2, p. 138) ; Humphrey Carr's Will in Welford's valuable "History of Newcastle," vol. ii., p. 349 ; and *cp.* Forster's "Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire," preface, p. vii. "Old Blazoned pedigrees and antique rolls, which made full oft the son beget the Father."

¹⁶ Seal to a deed, 1699, in MSS. of Rev. T. W. Carr, as margin.

¹⁷ Court of Probate, Durham.

His first-cousin William Carr of Eshott, in his will dated 1643,¹⁸ uses a quartered seal: first and fourth quarters Carr, *On a chevron three mullets, a mullet in the dexter chief for difference*; second quarter, Errington; third quarter, Grey of Horton. (The bars in the field are imperfectly given for Grey and Errington.)



John Carr¹⁹ of Lesbury, son of the above John, in 1667 seals his will with a different seal, but a similar device in every respect. The adoption of the mullet for difference must have arisen from some idea of differencing the family, and this later than the Visitation of 1615, since it is not found there.¹³ From that time till about 1770 no armorial bearings of Carr are found in wills, or in the deeds of Eshott²⁰ or Eshott Heugh.



Thomas Carr, who came from Georgia to the family estates, had a bookplate struck:²¹ *Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets sable. Crest: A stag's head erased proper. Motto: Nil desperandum* (see page of Bookplates, Vol. III.). This motto was either selected by him²² or adopted from the Herons,²³ to whom it is assigned in some accounts. The only seal armorial of Carr in the deeds of the period is one which occurs frequently, though seldom well marked: Carr impaling Colt. Motto: *Nil Desperandum*; and this occurs from 1775 to 1792, two different seals being used.²⁴

One is shewn to have been a swing seal by the pivots marked in the seals.

The descendants of Mark William Carr and John Thomas Carr²⁵ followed these bearings till Major Mark William Carr²⁶ reverted to the *estoiles* (see page of Bookplates, Vol. III.).

Thomas William Carr, sen., on moving to London at the end of the last century, first used a bookplate²⁷ like his father, except that the mullets are *Gules*, there being no motto with the arms. But on searching *Heralds' College* he found the entry of Carr of Hetton.²⁸ The knowledge of family history after the emigration to Georgia was exceedingly small, and he did not doubt that this was the main line of the Carrs of Eshott, as Hetton had been his

¹⁸ Court of Probate, Durham, Appendix II.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Deeds of Eshott, by the courtesy of the late Thomas Brewis, Esq.; Deeds of Eshott Heugh with the Rev. T. W. Carr.

²¹ The copper-plate is in the possession of Richard Storer Carr, Esq. Mr. Robert Robinson of 19 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle, considers it to have been from Bewick's workshop, perhaps the work of his master, Ralph Beilby, one of the best hands in the kingdom for engraving silver plate in ornamental style.

²² Andrew Morton Carr's statement commenting on his father's letter in Vol. III., Appendix II., MS. of Rev. W. R. Carr, Worcester.

²³ Heron of Chipchase, Burke's "Armory."

²⁴ Deeds of Eshott. The swing seal is in the possession of Rev. T. W. Carr. It has been worked down, and another coat cut in it, viz., Storer impaling Carr (of course intended to be the contrary). The seals are: *Gules, on a chevron three mullets*; impaling, *a fess between three colts at speed, 2 and 1*. In one seal the fess is *azure*, in another *sable*.

²⁵ Various later seals in the family—"Carr Scraps," Rev. T. W. Carr.

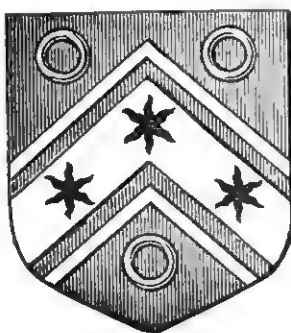
²⁶ Grandson of Colonel Mark William Carr. Bookplate struck about 1865: *Gules, on a chevron argent three estoiles sable. Crest: A stag's head couped proper. Motto: Nil desperandum*. Now in possession of Rev. T. W. Carr.

²⁷ Of this there are very few examples in the books of the Rev. T. W. Carr: *Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets of the field. Crest: A stag's head erased proper. No motto. "Tho^s W^m Carr, Gray's Inn."*

²⁸ E 6, Coll. of Arms, Visitation, 1552.

father's property,²⁹ and he himself was then titular lord of the manor. He therefore abandoned the arms on his first bookplate, and used the arms of Carr of Hetton. He had various bookplates of the stag's head with the ring and bars, the variations being due to the rudeness of the trick in MS. E 6, College of Arms. His sons and grandsons followed their father's use of arms on their seals.³⁰

In 1878 his grandson Francis Culling Carr, having to take the name and arms of Gomm in addition to his own, and being obliged to exemplify in the College of Arms, had (without entering proof of descent from Carr of Hetton) the following grant for Carr registered for the descendants of Thomas William Carr, sen., of Eshott Heugh : *Gules, on a chevron cotised, between three annulets argent, as many estoiles sable.* Crest : *A stag's head erased proper, gorged with a collar gemel, and the neck encircled by an annulet gules ; upon the attires a riband, also gules, passing through an annulet or.* Motto : *Pour deservyr* (see page of Bookplates, Vol. III.).



A note of Andrew Morton Carr, on a letter from his father on the family and arms,²² gives the origin of this erratic spelling with *y*, which was sometimes adopted :

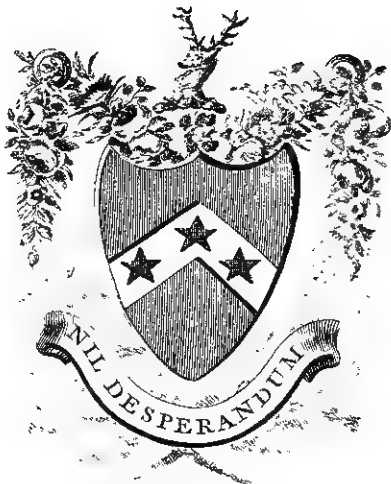
"My grandfather adopted the motto of *nil desperandum*, a better motto than which we have now, and intelligible, which it is not. The spelling was afterwards altered (to *y*) to make it look a little older on the suggestion of Mr. Drummond Hay (Kinnoul)."

The *y* was, however, a very useless and absurd addition, and scant justice is done to the motto, which in old French is a very good one. Littré's Dictionary gives *déservir*, to deserve, though in modern French it is not thus employed ; but *desservir* is to "serve a church," or "clear the table."

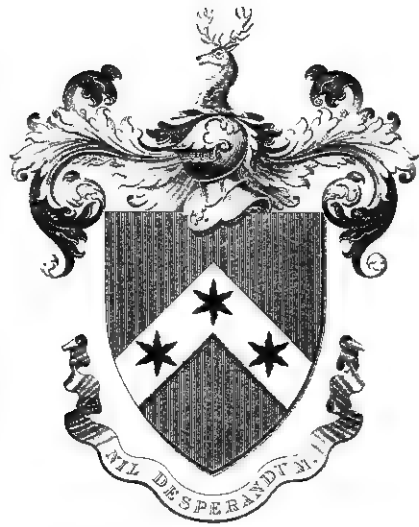
The Carrs of Dunston Hill bore on their seals, under a misapprehension of their right descent, the arms of Carr of Newcastle or Cocken, but on the tomb in Whickham of John Carr of Dunston Hill, who died 1739, there is, either by accident or design, a compounded coat : *On a dexter bend, between three choughs, three mullets* (Vol. I., p. 218).

²⁹ Sold by Thomas Carr on 13 January 1778. 12 February 1779 Thomas Carr covenants that his son Thomas Carr shall convey the Title to the Manor when of age, as heir of John Carr of Eshott Heugh. (Hetton Deed, by courtesy of the late Mr. Leather.)

³⁰ Sundry bookplates and seals and engravings on plate.—Plate and seal, Carr and Morton ; bookplate, Carr and Graham of Fintry, and Carr and Kerr of Lothian ; seals, Carr and Kerr of Lothian, Carr and Clement, Carr and Woodward, Carr and Deacon, Carr and Hamilton, Carr and Francklin—in four generations ; and the arms set up in the Hall of Gray's Inn, Thomas William Carr, sen., being Treasurer 1829. The late Rev. T. W. Carr, besides his arms, used as a device a lamp and girdle, with the motto : "Until He come." The same in another bookplate was used by his son, with the motto : "Watch, work, wait" (see page of Bookplates, Vol. III.). Two other modern mottoes devised by the Rev. T. W. Carr are : 1, on the name, "Care saves care ;" 2, on the old "*Pour Deservir*," "Serve to deserve."



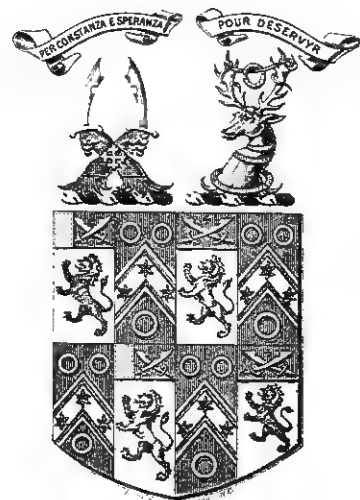
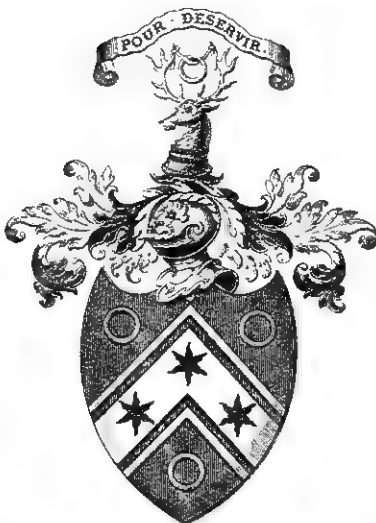
John Thomas Carr.
N° SHIELDS.



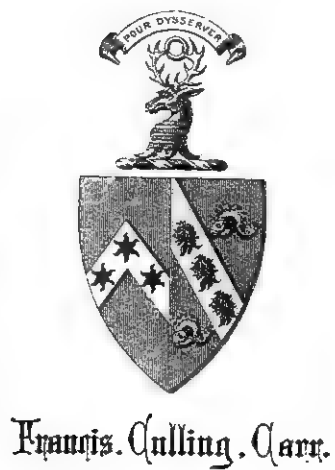
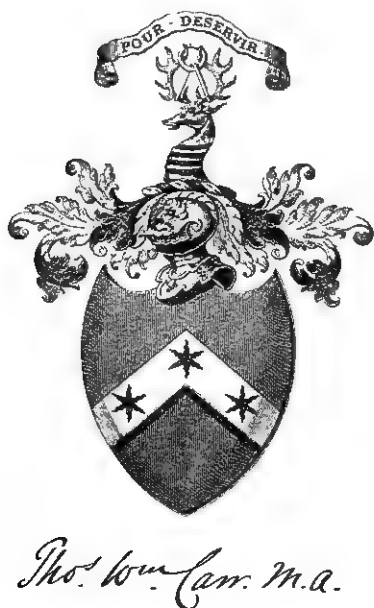
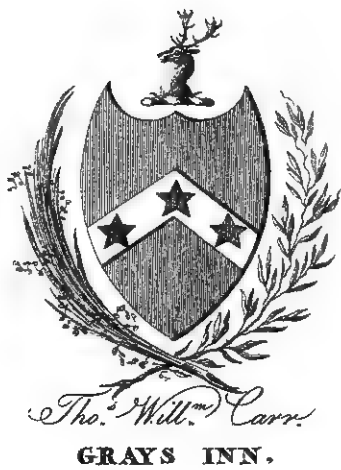
Mark William Carr.



Thomas William Carr.
C.C.C. Oxon.



Francis Culling - Emily Blanche
Carr-Comm.



On Mr. Ralph Carr of Hedgeley and Dunston Hill assuming the additional name of Ellison by Royal Licence in 1871, the following arms were assigned, without special inquiry into the family either of Carr or Ellison:³¹ Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gules, a chevron vair, cotised or, between three eagles' heads erased of the last, for ELLISON*; 2 and 3, *Argent, within two bendlets azure an estoile between two lions' heads sable, the whole between three Cornish choughs or*. Crests: *ELLISON, An eagle's head erased or, gorged with a collar vair, holding in the beak a branch of three roses leaved and slipped proper*; *CARR, A lion's head erased or, in front thereof a demi-Katharine wheel azure*. Motto: *Nec te quæsiveris extra*. Now, however, to the great advantage of all parties, these grants are superseded. Instead of them, with a due regard to family and heraldry, the following coat is allowed to the Rev. H. Byne Carr of Whickham and the descendants of his father John Carr of Dunston Hill: *Gules, on a chevron argent three estoiles sable, all within a bordure invected of the second*. Crest: *On a wreath of the colours a stag's head couped argent, attired or, gorged with two bars gemels between as many annulets gules*.³¹ And for *ELLISON*, to be borne by Mr. Carr-Ellison: Quarterly, 1 and 4, with *CARR*; 2 and 3, *Gules, a chevron argent between two eagles' heads erased or*. Crest: the same as that above, the wreath of the colours only being different, viz., *argent and gules*, instead of *or and gules*.

We now go back to the branch of Carr of Sleford, lately proved to be of the same blood as the family of Hetton.³² They are not asserted so to be in any of the Visitations, but derive from "John Carr of the North." Nor, though they possessed the standard of Sir John Carre (either on his death, he being indebted to executors of George Carr of Sleford,³³ or with the title-deeds of Hetton, which his son Robert acquired), do they appear to have ever referred to it, or to have used the annulet or motto. The bars on the stag's neck appear in all the earlier crests of Carr in England, whether granted or allowed, before 1666.

In College of Arms, MS. D 8,³⁴ "A book of pedigrees and arms in 1564," the arms shewn (without crest or motto) for Carr of Sleford are: *Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets sable*. The date appears to be 1562. In after Visitation entries³⁴ there is a good deal of variation. In MSS. E, D, N 10, College of Arms, professing to be the Visitation of 1562, there is a trick on the dexter side of the page: *Gules, on a chevron or three mullets sable*; but on the sinister side another trick has: *Gules, on a chevron argent three estoiles sable*, with this note, "They beare 3 mullets, but should not, but estoiles." A later edition was: *Gules, on a chevron argent three estoiles sable, a fleur-de-lis or in chief*. This may be seen in Harl. MS. 1550, fo. 9, Visitation in 1592, with additions, and in this pedigree the date 1633 is given to Sir Robert Carr, Knt. and Baronet. In Harl. MS. 1190, fo. 66^b,³⁵ the coat is: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *On a chevron three mullets*; 2 and 3, *An orle*. Here there is in the pedigree a date of 1644. The crest is generally: *A stag's head argent*,

³¹ Mr. C. E. Carr's Notes; and see Frontispiece, Vol. I., and p. 234.

³² Percy Archives, Sion House, A iii., 1^a, p. 13. (See Vol. II., p. 81.)

³³ Will of Sir John Carre, Court of Probate; and MSS. Wills, Rev. T. W. Carr.

³⁴ By the courtesy of H. Murray Lane, Esq., Chester Herald.

³⁵ British Museum, and MS. copies of Rev. T. W. Carr (Extracts, Carr MSS. I.); and in Lansdowne MS. 865, fo. 176, there is a narrative pedigree written probably about 1600. "Richard Carr, Esq^{re}, mar. the daughter of Sir John Emden, Kt., and had issue James George and the Prioress of Brinkburn Abbey. George Carr, sonne of Richard, and heire to Sir John Carre of Hartelpoole, Kt., mar. Annie, daughter of . . . Flower, Esq^r, and had seven sons and three daughters," but on what grounds this heirship is claimed is not apparent.

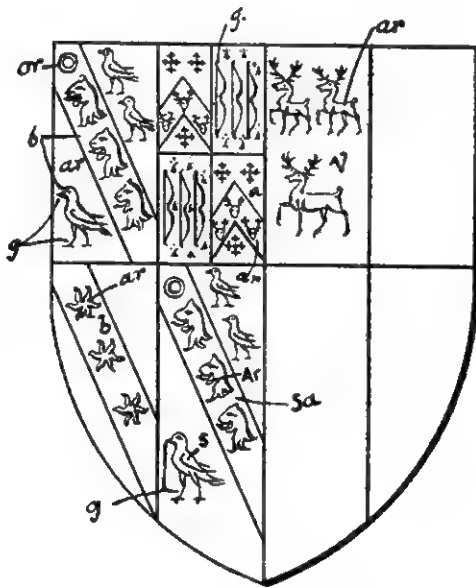
horned or; on the neck, *two bars gemel gules*. In College of Arms, I 16, 277,³⁶ is a funeral certificate :—

Sir William Carr of Sleford in the countye of Lincoln, Knyght, married Bridgit, sister to S^r George Chaworth, died wthout issue April 1608, buried at Sleford the 2nd of Maie. Arms of Carr: 1 and 4, *Gu.*, on a chevron or three estoiles sable, quartering 2 and 3, *Or*, an orle azure. Crest: *A stag's head couped Argent gorged with 2 bars gemel gules*.

There are large tombs to Robert Carre 1590, to Sir Edward Carre, Knight and Baronet, 1618, and to Sir Robert Carr, Knight and Bart., 1682, with armorial bearings, and a bust of Sir Robert Carr in Sleford Church.³⁷ The orle quartering must refer to a supposed descent from Bertram through Ogle,³⁸ and was perhaps an augmentation at the time of the baronetcy.

We next refer to the ancient coat of Carr of Newcastle. This was found on the tomb of George Carr, Mayor of Newcastle.³⁹ The inscription says: "Qui obiit Anno Domini, Millesimo CCCC." A "C" must be here obliterated, as it was certainly 1500,⁴⁰ and perhaps also some years of the century besides. On it is the coat: *On a bend, between two choughs, three pards' heads*.

In Harvey's Visitation, 1552,⁴¹ is found the pedigree and arms of Carr of Newcastle: *Argent, on a bend sable, between three Cornish choughs of the second, beaked and legged gules, as many pards' heads erased of the field*; below an annulet or. This coat is quartered with Wickcliffe, Bowes, and Baxter, and impales Trollope.



³⁶ Furnished by the courtesy of H. M. Lane, Esq., Chester Herald.

³⁷ "Sketches of Sleford, 1825;" Mr. M. P. Moore's "Carre of Sleford."

³⁸ "Genealogist," vol. iii., p. 199; and note shewing that Mr. Maurice Johnson, in whose handwriting is an effort to shew descent from Ogle for the Carrs, was himself descended from the Ogles of Pinchbeck, and quartered the *orle*. (Harl. MS. 1097, College of Arms; Visitation, 1634, C 23, fo. 82^b.)

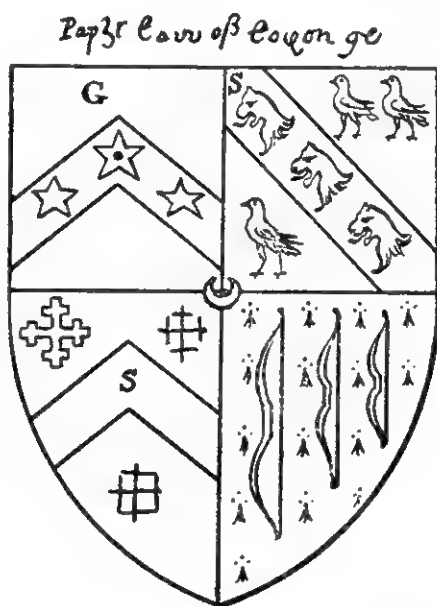
³⁹ Brand's "History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," vol. i., p. 278, and note.

⁴⁰ Brand, vol. ii., pp. 430-432. In Dugdale's Visitation, 1666, C 41^b, College of Arms, a note at the head of the pedigree of Carr makes it wrongly 1400, and the pards or lions' heads are *or*.

⁴¹ E 6, College of Arms. The cuts on pp. 110 and 111 are more finished than the original tricks.

The annulet does not appear again on the coats of the Carrs of Newcastle, except in the Visitation of Gloucester 1623, when Carr of Tewkesbury, deriving from Carr of Newcastle, bears it.⁴² What is the annulet thus borne here, and in the coat of James Carr of Thornton,⁴³ and on the badge on Sir John Carre's standard, and in the crest of Carr of Hetton?

It may be traced in the coats of some families⁴⁴ descended from the Cliffords, whose badge it was,⁴⁵ taken perhaps by them from the Viponts. It does not seem possible that it was in these cases a mark of cadency. There is a very interesting trick in Caius College, Cambridge (MS. 575, fo. 44), which shews that there was an attempt to unite the two coats of Carr of Newcastle and Carr of Hetton. It is in "A Collection of Arms of Families in the different Ridings," or "The Visitation of Yorkshire," by Mr. Glover, Somerset. The date would be about 1575. This trick is headed "Raphe Carr of Coken." This Raphe was the son of William Carr, who impaled the Trollop arms in 1552; he was in the fourth generation from George Carr the Mayor. See Vol. I., p. 124, and Vol. II., p. 198.



In this,⁴⁶ 1 is the Hetton coat; 2, the Newcastle coat; 3, Wickcliffe; 4, Bowes, with a crescent at the fess point over the quarterings. This shews that the Newcastle coat with the choughs was

⁴² The Harl. MS. 1543; Visitation, 1623. Arms: *On a bend sable, between three choughs of the second, beaked and legged gules, three leopards' faces (?) of the field, and above an annulet.* As to lions and leopards see Planché's "Poursuivant," p. 69.

⁴³ Notes I, 3, 11.

⁴⁴ This wants confirmation; but see Forster's "Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire," Surtees, 63*, Aske, p. 118, Tempest, p. 293.

⁴⁵ Palliser's "Historic Devices," Badges, pp. 282, 344; and Planché's "Poursuivant," pp. 116, 117. As to the annulet being the difference for a fifth son Mr. James Greenstreet writes: "With respect to the position of an annulet or anything else in a scale of difference, or 'cadency,' as our great authorities now are disposed to term it, I cannot bring myself to believe that there ever was any such rule. The file of so many labels and the baston seemed to have been the difference most used in families. Then about the time of Henry VI. a crescent was taken to be the younger house. A rose, too, was much used as a difference, that is to say, presumably a difference. . . . About the time of George I. or II. there were some absurd ideas set forth as to this supposed cadency, but I have always looked upon them as so much rubbish." And see Planché's "Poursuivant," p. 145; also for stars and mullets see pp. 110, 119.

⁴⁶ From a tracing kindly supplied to the Rev. T. W. Carr by Mr. R. L. Bensley, Librarian of Caius College.

not looked upon as the chief coat of the name at that time. It is an arrangement not found elsewhere, and was certainly not due to marriage with an heiress. In the Carre⁴⁷ Manuscript, "A catalogue of all the Maiores and Sherifs of his Majestye, Towne and Countye of Newcastle upon Tyne, with theyre cotes of Armes, etc., 1432—1726," some of the Carrs have the Hetton coat, though George Carr and his descendants have the Newcastle coat.

James Carr, Sherife, bears: *Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets sable*, 1631; 1635, Leonard Carre, Sherif, the same; 1643, Cuthbert Carre, Sherif, the same. James Carr and Cuthbert Carr belong to the family which passed from Hetton through Newcastle to St. Helen's Auckland.⁴⁸ For Leonard Carr, in the Merchant Adventurers' Hall in Newcastle, the Newcastle coat was set up,⁴⁹ but it is now known that he came from Giggleswick in Yorkshire; and this record of his coat in this MS. of Robert Carre of St. Helen's Auckland is interesting, because we may conclude that the ancient family of Carr of Settle and Giggleswick used at this date the Hetton coat. In the books of the Merchant Adventurers⁵⁰ is this entry: "Leonard Carr, son of William Carr of Langcliffe⁵¹ in Craven in the County of York, apprenticed to George Dent, Boothman and Merchant Adventurer, 1st August 1597." Langcliffe is a township in Giggleswick Parish.

The Carrs of Horbury in Yorkshire, an old family with three generations of Architects, applied in 1805 for their proper arms, having previously used: *On a chevron three estoiles*, and for Crest, *A stag's head*.⁵² Grant of arms was then made to John Carr of the City of York, and of Askham Richard Hall within the Ainsty of the said City, Esquire, having served the office of Lord Mayor of the City of York, and having been many years J.P. of the West and North Ridings, to be borne by him and the descendants of his late father Robert Carr of Horbury, Architect, his brothers being Robert, David, and the Rev. Samuel Carr, D.D. (Prebend of St. Paul's, who died 1794): *Per pale gules and azure, on a chevron embattled argent three estoiles sable*. Crest: *A stag's head coupé per bend embattled argent and gules, charged on the neck with two estoiles countercharged*.

Two grants of arms in the College (if they can be relied upon as shewing a correct derivation of the families) shew that the Carrs of Bristol and the Carrs of Hillingdon, Middlesex, are not of the Northumberland stock.

Vincent MS. 162,⁵³ fo. 177, "Grant of Arms by Sir Gilbert Dethyk, Garter, to Edward Carre of the citey of Bristol, gent., who descended of the ancient hous of the Carres in the Countye of

⁴⁷ Surtees Society, vol. 41, Appendix, p. iv.

⁴⁸ Will of James Carr 1638, Durham and MS. Wills, Rev. T. W. Carr; Surtees Society, vol. 34, p. 156, note; and Pedigree of Carr of St. Helen's Auckland 1666 (Vol. II., p. 177).

⁴⁹ Hall of the Merchant Adventurers, Newcastle.

⁵⁰ Books of the Merchant Adventurers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the courtesy of the Custodian.

⁵¹ Leonard Carr had his kinsmen as apprentices, William, son of Thomas Carr of Langcliffe, Yeoman, 1622, and his brother Laurence in 1623, and in 1630 William, son of Henry Carr of Langcliffe, deceased. Leonard Carr was in 1657 removed from the Aldermen by a letter from the Lord Protector and Privy Council for abetting against the Parliament. He was the person, according to Bourne, by whom Carr's fort in Shieldfield, one of the principal outworks of the defence, was built. He was Governor of the Hostmen 1653 and 1654, and in 1673 left by will £5 annually to the poor. Brand's "History of Newcastle," vol. i., pp. 372, 381; vol. ii., pp. 240, 455, 486, 663. See also Vol. II., pp. 185, 187.

⁵² From MSS. of Major Parker of Browsholme, Yorkshire, which he kindly sent to Rev. T. W. Carr.

⁵³ By the courtesy of H. Murray Lane, Esq., through the kindness of Mr. Eve.

Cumberland : *Gueules, on a chevron argent 3 starres sable*. Crest : *A hart's head argent, horned gold, about his necke ii. gemmels gueules*" (probably about 1570).

In a volume of old grants,⁵⁴ in colours, is the coat of Carr with a *canton ermine*, and underneath :—

The armes and crest of the aunceyent family of Carr of Carr in Latham⁵⁵ in the countye of Lancaster, from the which Edward Carr of Twickenham in the countye of Middlesex, gentleman, is lineally descended, the which armes and crest⁵⁶ I, William Camden, Clarencieux King of Armes, do confirm and ratifie and allowe to the said Edward Carr, his brother, and their posteritie. Gulielmus Camden, Clarencieux Rex Armorum 1640.⁵⁷

Some remarks on the arms of Carr of Etal will not be out of place here.

Sir Robert Carr of Etal is believed, though not formally proved, to have been of the family of Kerr of Greenhead in Scotland (Vol. II., pp. 124, 125). Sir Andrew Kerr, second Baronet, of Greenhead, about 1670 recorded his arms in the Lyon Register as : "*Gules, on a chevron argent 3 mollets of the first, in base ane hart's head or, and for ane difference in the middle chief ane crescent of the second,*" being those appropriate to his position as representative of a second brother of the house of Fernihirst. ("Herald and Genealogist," vol. vi., p. 236, by R. R. Stodart, Lyon Clerk Depute.) This is exactly the seal attached to a letter from Sir Robert Carr of Etal, Knt., to the Earl of Lauderdale, written from Boston, America, 5 December 1665. This letter was given to the Marquess of Lothian by the Editor, with some letters of the Lothian family which he purchased on behalf of the Marquess.



His son William Carr of Etal seals his will in 1667 (Durham Court of Probate) without the crescent, and the stag's head in base. The seal is : *On a chevron three mullets*. Crest : *A stag's head erased, with neck charged with as many mullets*. In Barber's "Arms of Northumberland Gentry," circa 1740—where the arms of the subscribers to the print of the statue of James II. are placed in a border round the print—William Carr of Etal has : *Gules, on a chevron argent three mullets sable*. Next it the arms of William Carre of St. Hellan Aukland are given : *Argent, on a bend, between three choughs sable, as many pards' heads*. This would be William Carr, M.P. for Newcastle, of the Cocken family (Vol. I., pp. 123, 124).

On 12 November 1798 King George III. granted to William Holwell of Menemot, Cornwall, Clerk, and Charlotte his wife (commonly called Lady Charlotte Holwell), daughter of James Hay, Earl of Erroll, by Isabella his second wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir William Carr, late of Etal, Northumberland, Bart., deceased, that they and their issue male (under certain conditions specified in the warrant) might take the name of Carr only and the arms of Carr.

On the 11th December following a patent was issued⁵⁸ granting and exemplifying : *Gules, on a*

⁵⁴ Pedigrees of Gloucestershire, Harl. MS. 1041, fo. 34. The Carrs of Bristol are said to descend from a fourth son of Carr of the North, and in the dexter chief is a *martlet or*. In Harl. MS. 1191, fo. 29, *mullets of six points* are given instead of *estoiles*.

⁵⁵ A house exists near Fleetwood and Lytham, West Lancashire, called Carr Hall. If this be ancient it does not follow it is taken from a family, as a carr is a lake or mere, as Carr House, near Doncaster, owned formerly by the Childers family.

⁵⁶ In Harl. MS. 1551, fo. 110, Visitation of Middlesex, the crest of Carr of Hillingdon is charged with an *estoile sable* between the gemels.

⁵⁷ By H. Farnham Burke, Esq., Somerset Herald.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

chevron argent three mullets of the field, as a coat to the said William and Lady Charlotte Carr (formerly Holwell) and their issue male.

On what grounds this undifferenced coat was granted as the coat of Carr of Etal, or why William Carr of Etal was here recognized as a Baronet by the College of Arms, when, in the codicil to his will, proved 1778, he disclaims the title as doubtful,⁵⁹ is not apparent.

In the Library of Queen's College, Oxford, H 38 or cxlvi., is a curiously-worded patent of augmentation of arms to the unhappy Robert Kar, Viscount Rochester, Anno 9 Jacobi. He is described as :—

Equitem auratum filium Thomæ Karr de ffernihurst militis, etc., *de Gules un cheveron d'argent trois mollets du camp, et en la dextre part de son escu deux*⁶⁰ [*? d'un*] *lions passant gardant d'or les cornes d'argent, et ulterius et concessimus d'escartelles et porter avec celle ou autrement à sa volenté et plasir cestes armoures ensignantes à scavoir d'or et d'gules escartelle ung. lyon de sable rampant, sur tout rampant, et une teste de Dragon d'or*

The arms of the Scotch families of Kerr or Carr have been fully treated with abundant knowledge of the subject in the papers by S***** in the "Herald and Genealogist," and which were written by the late Robert Riddle Stodart, Lyon Clerk Depute.

He thought it possible that the origin of the three stars in the coat of the Scotch Kerrs may have been the charges in the arms of Douglas, where they were in chief. In early times the Douglas was the feudal lord of the Kerrs, and as Planché says in his "Poursuivant of Arms," p. 66, "Anciently, not only sovereigns but every feudal chief granted or conceded a portion of their own armorial bearings to favoured followers in battle, or holders of land under them."

The earliest public record of the Scotch coat is in Sir David Lyndsay's Heraldic MS., illuminated in colours, 1542, facsimiles of which have been twice published. Ker of Cesfuirde occurs there: "Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gueles, three mascles argent, voided of the field, two and one*; 2 and 3, *Azure, on a chevron argent three mullets*." The tincture of the mullets in the original is uncertain; it looks like Or.⁶¹ They are rather spur rowels, pierced, than mullets, and have eight or nine points. Mr. Stodart, late Lyon Clerk Depute, says⁶² Sir James Balfour, in his MS., Advocates' Library, gave him the clue to the first coat. He blazons it by the name of Michelsone, which Mr. Stodart thought pointed to an heiress, Elizabeth St. Michael.

The question remains, to what arms are the Carrs of Eshott, West Ditchburn, and others entitled, being lineal descendants of John Carr of Woodhall and Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Grey of Horton, his wife? They certainly ought not to bear the undifferenced arms of Carr of Hetton—*Gules, on a chevron argent three estoiles or mullets*—though they have long been in use, unless they could prove themselves the chief house, which the pedigree of 1615, without taking into account the alteration by the College of Arms (Vol. III., p. 11), does not entitle them to do. But they may claim to bear the arms differenced by the quartering of Errington, or of Errington and Grey of Horton (*vide* Frontispiece to Vol. III.). They may point to this pedigree and its accompanying trick in Harl. MS. 1448, fo. 19b, as an original entry in the handwriting of Henry

⁵⁹ Notes on the traffic in Baronetcies, by S*****, "Genealogist," vol. iii.

⁶⁰ The trick in the margin has only one lion.

⁶¹ Personal examination of the original did not clear up the point. Perhaps there the tincture was not decided.

⁶² See papers by S***** in "Herald and Genealogist," vols. vi. and vii., for notes on the arms of Scotch Kerrs.

St. George, Blewmantle, who accompanied his father Richard St. George in the Visitation of Northumberland in 1615, Richard St. George being afterwards Clarencieux, and Henry St. George becoming Garter King-of-Arms. If they are not inclined to rate Philipot's pedigree so high as Harl. MS. 1448 (see Vol. III., pp. 6, 11, and Vol. I., p. 234), they may yet notice that the College of Arms has incorporated into its infallible records the quartering of Errington and Grey of Horton. Perhaps the Carrs of West Ditchburn, as coming from the second son of John and Katherine Carr, might put a crescent at the nombril or central point of their shield.

But if circumstances should lead any of them to invoke the ruling of the College of Arms on their proper bearings they would encounter some difficulties. The College of Arms would allow the arms in Vol. I., Frontispiece, and described at p. 234, and in Vol. III., p. 109, but they would limit them to the descendants of John Carr of Dunston Hill. They would also allow the arms described above on p. 108, but would confine them to the descendants of Thomas William Carr, sen., of Eshott Heugh. But, apart from these, the descendants of John and Katherine Carr in the pedigree of 1615 would have to exhibit a legal proof of their descents, and they would then discover that this important record—Harl. MS. 1448—being in the British Museum, and not in the custody of the College—might not be accepted as a final authority. They would have to pay heavy fees for a grant which would not cover all the descendants, but only a part of them, and they would have to learn what arrangement of the coats allowed to their ancestors by the Kings-of-Arms in the seventeenth century would be allowed to their descendants by their successors, the Kings-of-Arms of the nineteenth or twentieth century, when it should be referred to their decision.

NOTE.

In Brand, vol. i., p. 278, may be seen on the engraving of the tomb of George Carr his skin mark or merchant's mark. See also Vol. I., p. 33, for John Carr's interesting seal. Contemporary with old George Carr was John Carr, yeoman, of Kent. In Harleian Charters 80, C. 7, British Museum, is a bond by five persons to the Sheriff of Kent to keep securely the prisoners in Canterbury Gaol. It has five little seals attached. The fifth name and the fifth seal is that of John Carre of Canterbury, yeoman. The seal is not armorial, but some curious kind of cipher. The bond is dated 23 December 5 Edward IV. (1465). There is no reason to suppose that this John Carr had any connection with the Northern families. In the Canterbury Court of Probate, Archdeacon's Index, 1st vol., Liber Sextus, 1493, 6, is Test. Carre Johannis, Thanett, of Minster. Isabella his wife. John Hamond, Ex'or.

Appendix.

APPENDIX I.

SOME SPECIMENS OF REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

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APPENDIX I.

REGISTERS OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The various entries recorded in this Appendix do not at all pretend to be complete extracts from the Parish Registers of the parishes which are here noticed. They are given as specimens checking the pedigrees. Some of them are from certified copies in the MSS. of the Editor; some of them are from notes kindly furnished by the Clergy, or taken during a search; and a few are put in as being curious. Any one interested in them can, if they choose, verify their correctness. They are not entered in order of time, nor are they separated into different families.

As has been stated before, the early Registers of Georgia have perished. The Certificate of Marriage, which is from Sunbury, given below, has been preserved in the family. There are a few early wills, administrations, grants, and appointments to be found. Entries, from a Georgia Family Bible, from the Records of the Midway Congregation, and from the "Georgia Gazette," have only come to hand when the last Chapter was going to press.

The Registers of CHATTON, which might have been so important, do not begin before the eighteenth century, and contribute nothing to the history of the family, except the singular entry given before:—

"William Carr of Hetton, Esq^r, buried within his own Pew, November 13, 1738."

The Register in LESBURY begins in 1689. When examined many years ago it was in a very confused state. Mr. J. C. Hodgson, "History of Northumberland," vol. ii., pp. 430, 445, cites some of the entries:—

1732 Dec. "John son to M^r John Carr of Lesbury departed Sunday 31 Dec^r at 12 of the Clock, and was buried the 2^d Jan^r."

In the Registers of ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, which are very complete, are found two entries of the Carrs of Ford Castle:—

1575 May 24 Dorethie Carr, Daughter of M^r William Carr of fford.

1577 Mar. 13 Margaret Carr, daughter of M^r William Carr of fford, Esquier.

(Sureties: M^r Henry Anderson, Margaret Hearoun, wife of Sir George Hearoun, Sir George Hearoun, Knt., and Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, Knt.)

There are many Bonner entries, some baptismal ones having the sponsors recorded, as that of Robert Bonner, Vicar of Hartburne.

1612 Nov. 1 Robert Bonner, sonne of M^r Bonner, baptized.

(Sureties: M^r Robert Grenewell, M^r Thomas Bak of London, M^{rs} Jane Hall, wife of M^r Will^m Hall, merchant.)

1620 Aug. 20 Timothy Bonner, son of M^r Will^m Bonner, baptized.

(Sureties: M^r Robert Jennison, preacher of God's Word, Ralph Cole, and M^{rs} Margaret Cook, widow.)

1620 May 26 M^r William Bonner is one of the sureties and Grandfather to Ralph Jennison, son of M^r Jennison, preacher of God's Word.

The Registers of BERWICK record also the baptism of one of the Ford Carrs of another generation:—

1640 Dec. 20 Elizabeth daughter of M^r William Carr of fford.

The Registers of FORD are not early enough for the Carrs of Ford, but there are many entries of the Carrs of Etall, and other Carrs whose connection is unknown. There is one marriage of the Carrs of Eshott:—

1709 April 28 Will^m Carr of Eshett, Esq^{re}, and M^{rs} Elizabeth Porter.

And among the Baptisms occurs:—

1732 April 5 Andrew son to William Morton of Kim'erston.

The Registers of FELTON contain numerous entries of the Carrs of Eshott. The Rev. T. Ilderton, when Vicar, kindly supplied a considerable number. The Carrs of Swarland were probably of a Scotch family.

Baptisms begin 1654; Marriages 1656; Burials 1653.

1661 Nov. 24 Isabel daughter of M^r Robert Carr of Swarland, bapt^d.
 1663 June 22 Catherine daughter of Rob^t Carr of Swarland, bapt^d.
 1673 June 16 Edward son to M^r Rob^t Carr of Swarland, bapt^d.
 1681 July 9 James son to M^r James Car of Swarland. East House.
 1676-7 Jan. 2 Robert son to M^r Andrew Carr of Swarland.

1672 Sep. 13 Robert son to M^r Robert Carr, Minister.
 1672 Oct. 18 William son to M^r Tho^s Carr of Elyhaugh.

1678 June 25 M^r J. Carr and M^{rs} Esther de la Grange of Swarland, East House, were married.

1656 Aug. 7 An Car, dau. to M^r Will^m Carr of Eshot, was borne.
 1658 Aug. 4 Willi sonne to M^r Will^m Carr of Eshot, was borne.
 1662 July 22 John son to Will^m Carr of Eshot, Esq., bapt^d.
 1685 Nov. 17 William son to M^r Will^m Carr of Eshett.
 1688 May 29 Ann Carr, daughter to M^r Will^m Carr of Ashet.
 1689 Sep. 19 Elizabeth Carr, dau. to M^r Will^m Carr of Eshett.
 1691 Nov. 30 John Carr, son to M^r Will^m Carr of Eshett.
 1692 Dec. 6 Thomas Carr, son to M^r Will^m Carr of Eshett.
 1695 July 19 Ursula daughter to M^r William Carr of Eshett.
 1696 Aug. 5 ffrances dau. to M^r Will^m Carr of Eshett.
 1698 Nov. 27 Charles son to M^r Will^m Carr of Eshett.
 1700 Aug. 15 William son to M^r Henderson, Vicar. M^r Carr of Eshott had a child about the same time.
 1702 Oct. 15 M^r Carr of Etall had a child borne.
 1702 Oct. 20 Mark son to M^r W. Carr of Eshett.
 1703 Dec. 9 Henry son to M^r W. Carr of Eshett.
 1772 July 16 William Ogle Carr, son of Thomas Carr, Esq^{re}, of Eshot.
 1774 Jan. 6 Sarah daughter of Tho^s Carr, Esq^{re}, Eshott.
 1793 Feb. 21 Anne daughter of Mark W^m Carr, Esq^{re}, of Eshott, and Elizabeth his wife.

The entries of baptisms altered very much in Felton quite at the close of the eighteenth century. The wife is not entered till a little before 1790, but this entry of the baptism of a hind's child shews very great exactness in 1798:—

	Born.	Baptized.	Child.	Parents.
Tobias Carr	Oct. 26. ..	Nov. 4. ..	3 ^d son. ..	Tobias Carr of Felton, Labourer, native of Pegs-wood in the Parish of Bothal, by his wife. Jane Manders, native of West Chivington in the Parish of Warkworth.

Burials.

- 1684 Oct. 8 M^{rs} Ann Carr of Ashett.
 1688 Oct. 23 Ann Faulkiengnor of Eishett.
 1704 Dec. 13 Madam Jane Carr of Eshet. Henry son to M^r Will. Carr of Eshott Dec. 20, 1704.
 1705 Feb. 25 William son to M^r Will. Carr of Etal.
 1705 May 27 M^{rs} Carr of Elyhaugh.
 1721 Dec. 2 M^{rs} Jane Carr, d^r to M^r Will. Carr of Eshet.
 1722 Nov. 20 M^{rs} Margaret Lisle of Weldon.
 1728-9 Jan. 20 M^{rs} Elizabeth Porter of Eshott.
 1734 Mar. 5 M^{rs} Elizabeth Carr, wife to M^r Carr of Eshet.
 1743 Mar. 20 John son to Thomas Carr of Eshot.
 1751 April 25 M^r William Carr of Eshet.
 1756 May 17 M^r John Carr of Eshot Heugh.
 1760 July 19 M^r Tho^s Carr of Eshet.
 1768 Jan. 25 M^{rs} Elizabeth Carr of the Heugh.
 1768 Feb. 25 M^r Charles Carr of Eshett.
 1769 April 14 M^{rs} Catherine Carr of Cawsey Park.
 1774 June 26 Sarah daughter of Thomas Carr of Eshot, Esq^{re}.
 1775 Aug. 19 John Carr, Eshot Heugh.
 1775 Nov. 20 Frances Carr, Eshott.
 1786 June 7 Sarah daughter of Robert Carr, Esq^{re}, and Mary his wife, Elyhaugh.
 1793 Dec. 16 Thomas Carr, Esq^{re}, Brinkheugh, Parish of Brinkburn. [Dec. 16, aged 36 years.
 1802 Rose Carr of Eshot Heugh, daughter of the late Thomas Carr of Eshot, Esq^{re}, died Dec. 14, buried
 1806 M^{rs} Ann Smith of West Thirston, wife of Tho^s Smith, Esq^{re}, died May 25th, buried May 29, aged 40 years.
 1824 Nov. 15 George Carr, Esq^{re}, Boulmer House, Longhoughton Parish, ætat. 45.

Marriages.

- 1660 Feb. 26 M^r Robert Lisle of Weldon and Mistress Margaret Carr of Eshott.
 1662 Oct. 1 M^r Thomas Carr of Ankram and Mistress Frances Lisle of Elyhaugh.
 1669 Jan. 16 M^r Alex. ffalconer, Vicar of ffelton, and M^{rs} Ann Lisle of Eshott.
 1674 Oct. 1 M^r Tristram Fenwick of Kenton and M^{rs} Anne Carre of Eshott.
 1698 Nov. 3 M^r William Carr of Etall and M^{rs} Mary Carr of Eshot.
 1660 June 13 M^r Robert Manners of High Framlington and M^{rs} Jane Lisle of Acton.
 1660 Feb. 25 The most Honourable & most valiant Captain M^r Edward Widrington and the most virtuous
 and illustrious Lady M^{rs} Dorothy Lisle of Weldon.
 1673 April 15 Geo. Nonce of Edlington and Anne Carr of Felton.
 1682 June 27 Tho^s Story of Hawick & Frances Carr of Lesbury.
 1760 M^r William Lisle and Margaret Marshall of Framlington.
 1704 M^r Tho^s Lysle of Weldon and M^{rs} Elizabeth Lysle of this parish.
 1787 May 5 George Dickinson of the Parish of Nenthorn and Rebecca Carr of this parish were married in
 this Church by Licence this fifth day of May 1787 by me—HENRY JOHNSON,

This marriage was solemnized between us—

Curate *pro tempore*.

GEO. DICKINSON.

In the presence of us—

REBECCA CARR, now DICKINSON.

THO^s CARR. M. W. CARR.

(In the Marriage Licence, Durham, the Registrar notes that a letter was received from Thos. Carr, the father, agreeing to the marriage.)

1787 Aug. 30 Thomas Smith of West Thirston and Ann Carr of Eshot, both in this parish, were married in this Church by Licence the 30th day of August 1787 by me—

JAS WILKINSON, Curate.

This marriage was solemnized between us—

THO^s SMITH.

In the presence of—

ANN CARR, now SMITH.

THOMAS CARR.

T. W. CARR.

1792 Sep. 10 Thomas Carr, Esquire, of Eshott in this parish, and Ann Dobinson of Rothbury in the Parish of Rothbury were married in this Church by publication of Banns the tenth day of September in the year of our Lord 1792 by me—

ANGUS HUTTON, Curate.

This marriage was solemnized between us—

THOMAS CARR.

In the presence of us—

ANN DOBINSON, now CARR.

DOROTHY WATSON.

EDWARD COOK.

REGISTERS OF LONG FRAMLINGTON.

Marriages.

1738 April 19 M^r Carr¹ of Warkworth married to M^{rs} Dorothy Smith of Thirston.

1743 Dec. 6 M^r Robert Carr of Elyhaugh to Alice Turner of Elyhaugh.

Baptism.

1794 May 18 John Thomas son of the late Thomas Carr, Esq^{re}, of Brinkheugh, and Ann his wife.

REGISTER OF HEXHAM.

Marriage.

No. 388 Mark William Carr and Elizabeth Collinson of this parish were married in this Church by Licence the first day of December in the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty eight by me—

JOS. BUSBY, Minister.

This marriage was solemnized between us—

M. W. CARR.

In the presence of us—

ELIZABETH COLLINSON.

KATHERINE TEASDALE.

T. W. CARR.

REGISTER OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Marriages.

1794 Jan. 1 Thomas William Carr of the Parish of Felton and Frances Morton of this Chapelry were married in this Chapel by Licence this 1st day of January 1794 by me—

JOSEPH BURKETT, Curate.

This marriage was solemnized between us—

T. W. CARR.

In the presence of us—

FRANCES MORTON.

ANN BONNER.

AND^w MORTON.

¹ Poll Book, 1749, William Carr of Warkworth.

- 1653 Feb. 3 Robert Bowden, Shipwright, and Margaret Gibson, both of this parish, married by
M^r Thomas Bonner, Alderman and Justice of the Peace, the 3^d February 1653.
(Signed) THO. BONNER.
- 1657 Sep. 24 M^r Thomas Bonner and M^{rs} Susanna Lomax, both of this parish, married by M^r Peter
Sanderson, Alderman.
- 1690 Nov. 11 M^{rs} William Bonner and M^{rs} Ann Grey, married.

REGISTER OF ST. ANDREW'S, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Marriage.

- 1645-6 Mar. 3 Peter Horsley and Elizabeth Bonner, daughter of M^r Bonner, which was Sherrif of this
towne.

Burials.

- 1624 Jan. 16 John Gray, a por man.
- 1625 Aug. 14 One Gray, a pore infant.
- 1625 Sep. 21 Robert son of Frances Gray, pest.
- 1625 Oct. 23 William Gray, peste.
- 1645 Sep. 21 Henre son to M^r Francis Gray, preacher of this Church, desesed of the playg.
- 1645 Sep. 28 Margret wife to M^r Francis Gray of this Church, desesed of the playg.
- 1645 Oct. 12 John son to M^r Francis Gray of this Church, desesed of the playg.

SOME REGISTERS FROM HEDDON.

From "Archæologia Æliana," New Series, vol. xi., No. 2, p. 269.

John Carr of Eshet and M^{rs} Dorothy Hunter of West Heddou were married by M^r Rayne, March ye 29th
1687, at Heddou Church. [They had several children, and seem to have paid particular attention
to the selection of god-parents.]

Thomas filius Johannis et Dorotheae Carr de West Heddou, Gen., baptizatus erat 22^o die Mensis Septembris
1692.

Gulielmo Carr de Eshet, Armigero. Martino ffenwick, Generoso, Dominâ ffenwick, susceptoribus.

The sponsors to their son Ralph on 28th December 1699 were "M^r Michael Mitford et Edward
Collingwood et Domina Delavale."

Jane, baptized 17th Oct. 1693. Sponsors, M^r Dan. Craster, Madam Jane Carr, M^{rs} Jane Ruyter.

Robert, baptized 27 December 1697. Sponsors, M^r Robert Lisle, M^r Thomas Ogle, M^{rs} Jane Ruyter.

M^r John Carr of West Heddou was buried in this Church 20th Dec^r 1738.

REGISTER OF HARTBURN.

Burials begin 1682; Marriages begin 1678; Baptisms begin 1678.

Baptism.

- 1679 Nov. 6 Barbara dau. of Matthew Bon'er, Vicar of Hartburn.

LONG BENTON.

Magister Willielmus Bonner, charissimus et unigenitus Magistrî Bonner de Hartburne vicarii cum charissimâ
Sarâ Kitching, hærede et filiâ Mariæ Kitching de Killingworth connubii foedus inivit vicegesimo septimo
die Octobris, anno salutis nostræ millesimo sexcentissimo septuagesimo quarto.

¹ Mr. and Mrs. are crossed out, as in many other places about this date.

REGISTER OF PONTELAND.

- 1694-5 Joseph son to M^r William Bonner of High Callerton, bap. March 12th.
 1689 Sara Bonner de High Callerton, Generosa, sepulta vicessimo nono die Septembris.
 1690 Gulielmus filius Gulielmi Bonner de High Callerton, Generosi, sepultus primo die Maii.
 1763 Nov. 7 Robert Bonner, Esq., of High Callerton; with the consent of the Vicar. Church.
 1726 April 14 M^r Robert Carr of Lesbury and M^{rs} Dorothy Carr of Prestwich, married p. license.
 1726 June 30 M^r John Carr of Lesbury and M^{rs} Mary Horsley of Milburn Grange, married p. license.

REGISTER OF BOLAM.

- 1704 Aug. 21 Timothy son of Joseph Bonner, Vicar, and Isabel his wife, born on Monday the 21st of August, about half an hour after six in the evening, and was baptized on the 7th September, that being the Thanksgiving day for the glorious victory which the Duke of Marlborough obtained over the French & Bavarians at Hochstadt.
 1705 Feb. 24 Joseph son of Joseph Bonner, Vicar of Bolam, was born on Tuesday the 24th of Feb., exactly at three-quarters of an hour after 12 at night, anno 1705; baptized March 2^d, 1705.

1718, December 17. "When a W^m Yellowby of Milburn, a dissenter, was buried, M^r Bonner would not let the corps be carried into the Church, which the people at the Burial did not disapprove of, saying that it was either his father, who was a blacksmith who lived at Belsay, or he, who was born there, that was the Person that pulled M^r Forster, Vicar of Bolam, out of the Pulpit in the time of the Grand Rebellion. But it seems most likely to me to have been the Father, for it was the son who went from Belsay to live and farm at Milburn, where he died; he must have been very young when he committed so base and mad an action. This account was given me by M^r Mark Ogle of Harnam, who saw the Burial.

"G(EORGE) F(ENWICK), Vicar."

"I can safely aver that I do not remember this Register was ever out of my custody and possession but 2 or 3 days, when Miss Sarah Ainsley,¹ daughter of M^r William Ainsley of Gallowhill, being on a visit in the year 1760 at M^r Horsley's in Bolam, desired me to let her have the Register to peruse there awhile. But the first time after it was returned to me I had an opportunity and occasion to consult the Register, the leaf for 1720 was *not to be found in it*, in which year Miss Ainsley's Christening was registered, was awanting."

REGISTERS OF TREETON, YORKSHIRE.

- 1732 Dec. 5 Edith² daughter of M^r Carr of Brampton, baptized.
 1733 Jan. 14 Tho^s son of Mark & Jane Carr was baptized privately at Brampton by M^r John Fox.

FROM THE REGISTER BOOKS OF THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN'S IN THE ISLAND OF BARBADOS
IN THE YEAR 1757.

Anno 1757. Thomas Carr to Jane Cunliffe, Widdow.

"From an old Register of Marriages in my possession. . . . Most of our Registers were lost in the Hurricane which swept over Barbados in 1837. There are no baptismal Registers earlier than 1800 or thereabouts, and there are great gaps in the Marriages and Burials.

"A. H. BISHOP, St. John's Rectory, Barbados."

¹ Perhaps this bond of marriage casts light on this profane theft, prompted, it would appear, by feminine vanity:—
 1761, April. "Bond of intended marriage of Tho^s Bonner of the parish of Ponteland, Esq., batchelor, with Sarah Anesley of All Saints, Spinster. He 38. She 30."

1761 April 20 Married at All Saints, Tho^s Bonner, Esq., and Sarah Ainsley, Spinster.

² This must have been the mistake of the Clergyman, as she is always called Judith, and her grandmother had that name.

Copy of a Certificate, written on a form on vellum, in the possession of Rev. T. W. Carr:—

To Whom it may concern.

I do hereby certify that Thomas Carr, Esq^r, of Sunbury in the Province of Georgia in America, and Rebecca Ann Dixey of the said place, were Lawfully joined together in Holy Matrimony, according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, the 22nd November 1765.

Given under my hand and seal at Sunbury in the Province aforesaid this 8th of June 1767.

THO^s BOSOMWORTH.

A folio Bible was in May 1898 made known and presented to the Rev. T. W. Carr by T. W. Carr of 33 Holmdale Road, Hampstead, which had been the property of his grandfather John Thomas Carr, to whom it had come from his mother, the widow of Thomas Carr, formerly of Eshott.

In the fly-leaves of the Bible are the following entries:—

Tho^s Carr. His Book.

Ann Carr, the Daughter of Tho^s and Ann Carr,
was born the 22^d Day of Jan^y 1765.

Ann Carr, the Wife of Tho^s Carr, was born Oct. 9, 1743,
and departed this Life the 30th of Jan^y,
being Thursday morning, at 3 o'clock, 1765.

On another page are the following:—

Roseanna Carr, the Daughter of Tho^s and Rebecca Ann Carr,
was born the twenty first Day of Sept^r 1767.

Rebecca Carr, the Daughter of Tho^s and Rebecca Ann Carr,
was Born the twenty first Day of Feby. 1769.

William . . . Carr was Born the 19th Day of March 1770
at 40 minutes after seven in the afternoon.

[Thomas is written above William, but has a pen drawn through it.]

William Carr was born the 24th of May 1772
at half past one in the morning.

Sarah Carr was born the 15th of May 1773
between 5 and 6 in the morning.

From the above entry of the birth of Thomas William Carr, it would appear that his name was intended to be William, with another to be added; he was probably, however, baptized Thomas William. In the earliest entries of his name he signs Thomas Carr, and later his full name Thomas William is always used. William Carr was baptized at Felton William Ogle Carr, but first signs his name as William Carr.

Mr. William Harden, Secretary of the Georgia Historical Society, acknowledging a list of the Port Dues at Sunbury found written in Thomas Carr's Georgia Bible, forwarded in May 1898 some extracts relating to the Carrs from the "Georgia Gazette." The earliest volume in the Georgia Historical Society's Collection begins in 1770, but in the Massachusetts Historical Society there are two volumes covering the period 1763—1770. Mr. Harden in 1894 copied all the notices of marriages and deaths inserted in these volumes. Among them he noticed the following:—

"Gazette," Wednesday, 9 December 1767. [Died.] Lately, at Turtle River, Col. Mark Carr.

"Gazette," Wednesday, 23 March 1768. Notice from Judith Carr, Ex^x, calling on all persons indebted to the late Mark Carr to make payment to her, and requesting creditors to present their claims to her for settlement.

"Gazette," Wednesday, 25 January 1769. Notice of sale of the property belonging to the late Mark Carr by Judith Polson, Ex^x, on Tuesday 7th March next, at plantation of the late Mark Carr, known by the name of Blyth.

"Gazette," Thursday, 12 July 1787. [Married.] In Liberty County, M^r James Belcher to M^{rs} Carr, widow of William Carr, Esq.

Mr. Harden adds from the Records of "Midway Congregational Church":—

26 July 1759, Mary daughter of William Carr was baptized, and in 1782 Mary Carr married John Lines; the said John Lines, son of Isaac Lines, was born July 8, and baptized August 3, 1760.

By letter, 11 June 1898, Mr. Harden adds from the Records of Midway Congregation:—

1754. On the 14th of December we met at Captⁿ Mark Carr's to choose an Assembly man, when the person we had concluded to elect, with some others of our Society, not daring to take the oath imposed, as not having been yet put in legal possession of our lands, according to the custom of the place, we were debarred the privilege of giving in our votes, and Captain Mark Carr was chosen.

1755, January 18. A writ was sent up shewing that Captⁿ Mark Carr and some others were, by the Commons House of Assembly, voted out as not duly returned, and ordering a new election, and therewith a power to make deliveries of our lands in order to entitle us to votes.

Also in the Records of the Court House, Savannah, 14 February 1787, a mortgage was given by William Stephens, executor of the last will and testament of Charles Pryce, to Mrs. Grace Carr, widow, of Liberty County, the property mortgaged being in the town of Savannah, which mortgage was cancelled by James Belcher and Grace Belcher 10 April 1790.

REGISTER OF EGLINGHAM.

Marriage.

William Routh, Esq^{re}, of the Middle Temple, London, and Miss Jane Carr of the Hermitage, High Hedgeley, in this parish, were married in this Church by Licence this 30th day of Sept. 1782 by me, Hugh Hodgson, Vicar. This marriage was solemnised between us, William Routh and Jane Carr, now Jane Routh, in the Presence of Rebecca Ann Carr,¹ Ann Carr,² Rose Carr, Mary Hodgson, Rebecca Carr,³ Thomas Carr,⁴ James Dixey,⁵ Tho^s Carr,⁶ William Carr.⁷

REGISTER OF ST. JOHN, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Burial.

1790 April 4 Rebekah Ann Carr.

Tomestone in St. John's Church.

Sacred to the memory of M^{rs} REBECCA ANN CARR of Eshott in the county of Northumberland, who died April 1, 1790, Aged 43 years.

REGISTER OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW, KELSO.

Burial.

Next to the death and burial of George Dickinson in February 1805 occurs:—

M^{rs} Rebecca Ann Dickinson, his wife, died 16 October 1809, aged 40 years; buried 19 October 1809.

¹ Rebecca Ann Carr, third wife.

² Ann Carr afterwards married T. Smith, dau. of second wife.

³ Rebecca Carr afterwards married G. Dickinson.

⁴ Thomas Carr, the father.

⁵ James Dixey, son of Rebecca Ann Carr by first marriage.

⁶ Thomas Carr (Thomas William).

⁷ William Carr (William Ogle).

NOTE ON DOUBLE NAMES.

Two Christian names were at the end of the eighteenth century only beginning to come into use, and Thomas William Carr did not use his full name always until he grew up. Thus in Eglington Register he signs Thomas Carr, and his brother, William Ogle, signs William Carr; and in the books of Mr. Thomas Richardson, joiner, of Felton, is the entry:—

April 19, 1792, Tho^s Carr, jun^r, to cutting props, staying the joysts and couples, and making tressels at Eshot Heugh, etc., 5^s.

Rebecca his sister has two names entered at her burial, but not in the Bible, or at her marriage. Rose is so entered in the Eglington Register above and at her burial, but in the Bible she is called Roseanna.

APPENDIX II.

MISCELLANEA.

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NOTE.—The notes or copies of the above wills have been made or revised by Mr. J. J. Howe of Durham.

APPENDIX II.

MISCELLANEA.

ABSTRACT FROM THE LATIN LEASE FROM THE CROWN TO GEORGE CARRE OF A CORN MILL
AND LANDS IN LESBURY.

(Enrolment of Leases 6 Edward VI., Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Books, vol. 224, fol. 368.)

Grant by the King to our beloved George Carre of a Corn-mill and all waters and commodities belonging to it now in his tenure, and one messuage or tenement with appurtenances, and all land, meadow, pasture, etc., belonging to the said tenement or usually let with it, now in his occupation, and also four cottages with appurtenances, lately in ruin, and besides another cottage with appurtenances, lately in the tenure of Agnes Sedmond, now in ruins, all which are in Lesbury in the county of Northumberland, excepting, that all woods and copses are reserved to the King, to have and to hold by the said George Carr, his ex'ors and assigns, from the Feast of "St Martin in the Winter" next coming, to the end of a term of twenty-one years, paying yearly for the corn mill £8, for the messuage 40^s and 2^d, for the four cottages 6^s 8^d, and for the other cottage 8^s of legal money at the Feast of Pentecost and at the Feast of the aforesaid St Martin in the Winter, or within a month of the said Feasts, into the hands of the bailiffs or receivers, to be paid in equal portions.

George Carre to undertake all repairs of the mill, except for raw material¹ and iron, and of the houses during the term, and we will and grant to him and his ex'ors material and howsebote² for the repair of the mill and other houses and buildings, and of iron, and the work of the iron for the mill, and sufficient hedgebote,³ fyrebote, ploughbote, cartebote, growing on the premises, and there and not elsewhere to be expended; and provided that the rents should be in arrear in whole or part for the space of five weeks after they are due, that then and henceforth the lease shall be void.

Witnessed by Richard Sakeville, knight, at Westminster day in the sixth year of our reign.

(1) WILL OF ROGER ERRINGTON.

Dated 9 August 1558; proved 1558.

In the name of God Amen, xxixth daye of the monethe of Novebr in y^e year of o^r lord god 1558, I Roger Eryngton of Wallyke & wthin the p[']yshe of Wardon, gent., beyinge of holl mynd & p[']fyt rem[']brance lauded be god make & ordo[']n this my p[']nt testamente cont[']nying herein my Last wyll in man^r & forme folowyng, ffyrst I comend my Soull to almighty god my maker & redemer & my body to be buryed wthin y^e p[']yshe church of Wardon wth my mortuaries & oblatyons due & accustomed. It^m I gyve & bequeathe all my fyrminges & landes purchased in Wallyke ore ellsywh. unto my Suster soon John Carr, who I mak & ordon my ryght & lawful heyre after me, P[']uyded y^t my wyff Margaret Eryngton shall have & enjoye the same durying hyr wydowhood & so long as she is my wyff. It^m I wyll y^t all my gooddes, cattellys, & dettes shall be devyded unto thre equall p[']tes, whereof I wyll y^t Margaret my wyff shall have on equall p[']t accordyng to hyr wydow

¹ Maer'em, materiem, materials or timber.

² Bote—Halliwell gives *remedy* as one meaning; wood for repair of the house, or hedge and fences, or agricultural implements, or firewood.

ryght & por'yon, And the second equall p^t of all my say^d goodes, cattell moveable, and dettes I gyve & bequeth unto my wyff M^rgaret Eryngton & to my Suster Sonne . . . [decayed and gone], who I mak & ordo'n my hyr & ful executores of the same, disch'ing my fundell expencys, And the other equall p^t of all my say^d goodes, moveable cattells, detts I gyve & reserve unto th'andes of my trusty frendes Lyonell fenyck of blackden, Randall fenyke of Kykharll, Rauf Eryngton of hexme, & Alexand. basnett of heddon, who I mak & ordon my sup'visors whereof to dispose & employe the same to dyscharge and paye my dettes and legacyes, & to devyd amongst my children, next frendys, kynsfolkes, and specyally the poor for the honor of God & welthe of my Soull, & accordyng to ther dystretyon theyr paynes reasonably deserv^d as my sp'all trust is in theme, whereof to Esabell my Dowghter vj nolt xx^{to} shepe, to Katheryne Erygton my brother Dowghter ij nolt x shepe, to the rep'acons of wardon church vj^s viij^d.

Witnesses: Rauff Eryngton, Alexand. basnett, John ffenyke, Rychard hasnett, & John Olyver, wycca^r of wardon, wth others.

(The above is taken from a copy of the original Will deposited in the Probate Registry, Durham.)

NOTES OF WILL OF A ROBERT CARR OF ESHOTT, YEOMAN.

Dated 16 January 1573-4; inventory taken 2 February 1573-4.

(This Carr is not placed in the pedigree; he was probably put in as tenant by the Carrs of Ford.)

1573-4, xvi. day of January the xvi. year of the Reign of our most dear Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, I Robert Carr of Eshott of the Parish of Felton, yeoman, being of good & perfect remembrance, praised be God for the quietness and . . . satisfying of my wife and children. I commend my soul to God & my body to be buried in the Church of Felton, in . . . hope and sure confidence of Resurrection thereof to eternal life by y^e merits & passion of Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer. I will that if my wife be . . . to abyde in the house with my children she shall be governour of the same and have her living there . . . if she will not so do, then she shall have her portion as the law will. I give & bequeath to my son Thomas Carr . . . a yoke of best oxen . . . my daughters Jane Carr and Catherine Carr all house implements. Mentions his son James Carr, his son John Carr. If my children Thomas, Jane, & Catherine shall die without heirs their portion shall be divided among their brothers and sisters that live . . . always provided that my sons George and James Carr shall have no part nor parcell. I make my brother Thomas Carr supervisor, my wife and children to be aided by his advice without troubling any one other of the . . . Last of all I give and bequeath the rest of all my goods moveable, etc., unto John & Thomas my sons, whom I make ex'ors.

Wrytten before these witnesses: Tho^s Carr my brother, Will. Garrett, Thomas Hudson, John . . .

(2) SUMMARY OF THE WILL OF GEORGE CARR OF LESBURY, 1559.

(From a Book of Enrolments at Durham beginning 1550, revised by Mr. J. J. Howe.)

1559, March 10. Will of this date of George Care of Lesburie, Gent. Directs to be buried in S^t Nicholas Church, Newcastle. Gives to his wife Dorothy Carre the yearly rent of £8 6^s 8^d for the thirds of his (testator's) lands and goods. The said £8 6^s 8^d lyeth in those places as followeth, that is to say, in Felton Parish £7, by the hand of Thomas Johnson of Acton, and 13^s 4^d in Ellingham, and 13^s 4^d in Belfurthe. And further his wife to have his lease in the new improvement of the Reade and Fishery which M^r Harrison and Richard Clarkson were compartners with him (testator). Gives to his daughter Anne Carr the reversion of his lands in Ellingham & Belfurthe after the death of his wife, To have and enjoy the same to her and the heirs of her body, & in default of issue the same to remaine to his bastard son John Carre, to have and enjoy the same to him & the heirs male of his body, & for default of such issue the same to remain to his (the testator's) nephew John Carr of the Woodhall and the heirs male of his (testator's) brother John Carre his father, and for default

to his (testator's) daughter Margaret & her heirs. Gives to his said daughter all such interest or mortgage as he (testator) had of his cousin John Carre of Hetton, Landes in Halliwell mortgaged upon the sum of £25. His daughter Anne to have no further advancement of her marriage than £42 13^s 4^d, Provided always that his said Daughter in the order of herself and especially of her marriage follow the advice and counsel with her mother Mistris Thomlinson of Newcastle; his (testator's) sister-in-law Mistress Mytforde of the same; his cousin Cuthbert Horseley, John Carr of Hetton, Robert Horseley, and Richard Carr, and she not so doing to take no benefit nor comodity of that his will. Gives all manner of Lease, landes, mills, & tithes, together with his office of Warkworthe Park & his letters Patent, to his said bastard son John Carre, provided always that his (testator's) said son ordered & ruled himself by the advice & counsel of Testator's friends Cuthbert Horsley, John Carre of Hetton, Robert Horsley, Richard Carre, John Carre of Bowmer, William Herrison, & Robert Taylor, clerk, and John Carre of Woodhall, to such time as his (testator's) son accomplished the age of 18 years, Provided that the said John Carre and others last mentioned make an account of the rents appertaining to the said son to the said Cuthbert Horseley, John Carre of Hetton, Robert Horseley, Richard Carre, & John Carre of Woodhall. In case of his son's death before 18 then testator willed that the leases afore-mentioned which he had bequeathed unto him should remain unto his (testator's) nephew John Carre of the Woodhall, and the heirs male of his (testator's) brother John Carre his father. Gives unto his sister-in-law Mistris Mytford of Newcastle, widow, "all the teithe hennes" of his part of Felton Parsonage for her life, & then to M^{rs} Thomlinson. Gives to his bastard son John Carre two Cottages in Aleymouth & two of the Cobles Testator had there, and his heirs, and failing issue of the s^d John Carr the same to remayne to the heires male of the Body of Testator's Brother John Carr of Woodhall, deceased, lawfully begotten. Gives to his (testator's) Cousin John Carr, son of Richard Carre of Elwyke, the other Coble he (testator) had in Aleymouth, in the hands of Robert Foster there, to have and enjoy the same to the said John Carr & the heirs mayles of the said Richard Carre lawfully begotten. Gives 5 old ryals to his Daughter Margaret Greene & her four daughters. Testator bequeathed to Lancelott Lysle's wife two old ryalls. Testator bequeathed to Hughe Fynche's wife two old ryalls. Testator bequeathed to his cosyn Henrie Muschance xx^s; and further Testator forgave and released the said Henry Muschance from all debts and reckonings. Constitutes his bastard son John Carre, & if he die within age then Testator's daughter Anne Carre to be his executrix. Concerning the children of Robert Manners of Newton, the tuition of whom was committed unto Testator by their mother, he gave to his Cousin Robert Carre of Keamerston the tuition of the eldest, and the other two children to John Carre of Bulmer & William Herrison; and further Testator gave unto each of the s^d children 20^s. Testator also gave to John Carre of Bulmer the order of Luce Herringinge with x^{lbs} of hir own and Testator's gift together in money and 40^s by yeare which she hath of his Father's gyft. Requests that his (testator's) neice Beale Ogle, notwithstanding his former bequests, shall have the occupation of the tithe corn of Oulde Felton. Wills that his nephew Henry Muschance shall have the tithe corn of the Grene. Gives to Anne Mytforde the younger "one oulde ryall."

Witnesses: Cuthbert Horsley, Richarde Carre, John Carre, Robert Horseley, Anne Mytforde, widow, Edmund Parkinson, Henry Muschance, Thomas Lawe, William Hunter, Andrew Herrisonne.

Proved 29 April 1560.

(3) FUNERAL CERTIFICATE OF SIR THOMAS GREY OF HORTON.

Dated 10 August 1570.

In Hasted's "Kent," vol. iii., p. 133, occurs:—

"The following certificate on the funeral of Sir Thos. Grey is now in the Heralds' Office, I 5, fol. 179^a"
[Hasted's copy is here checked and corrected by Mr. Ebbelwhite, College of Arms]:—

The right Worshipfull S^r Thom' Grey, knight, of Horton in the County of Northumberland, dysceased at his howsse at Bednall Grene besyde London on Thursday the 7th of August, and was buried in the p[']ishe

Church of St Botalles wt'owt Algat the xth of the same monnth in A° 1570 in the xij^t yere of the raigne of o'r Sou'raigne Lady Quene Elizabeth.

The said S^r Thom' Grey maryed Doraty daughter to the Lord Ogle, & by her had issu Izabell wyff to S^r Raff Grey of Chelyngh'm; Anne wyff to Robert Claverynge of Calaly in Northumb'; Margery wyff to John Herne of Chipchase; Vrsula wyff to Humfray Herne of Bokynfeld; Barbara wyff to Roger Procter; and Margaret wyff to John Baxter.

The cheff morners at the said Fewneral were thesse: M^r Raff Grey, 2^d son to S^r Raff Grey of Chelyngham, Edward Grey his 3 son, M^r William Carre, M^r ffuller, & M^r Jones. The Herauld of Arms that served thereat was Hugh Cotgrave, Rychmond Herauld. In wytnes this certyfycat to be trewe, we the morners abovesaid have herevnto subscrybed o'r names the day & year above wryt.

INQUISITION TAKEN AT ALNEWICK IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND 9 APRIL 13 ELIZ.

[A.D. 1571], AFTER THE DEATH OF THOMAS GRAYE, KNIGHT.

(Court of Wards, Inquisition Post Mortem, vol. 13, p. 46. Extract.)

By his Charter dated 4 Jan. 38 Hen. VIII. he granted the Manor of Toggesden to Feoffees to hold to the use of the said Thomas and the issue male of his body, and failing such to the use of Ralph Graye, esquire, son and heir of Edward Graye, knight, and of such daughter of the said Thomas as the same Ralph shall marry and to their issue male, and failing such to the use of Peter, brother of the said Thomas, etc. The aforesaid Ralph took to wife Isabella Graye filiam seniore[m] of the said Thomas. The said Ralph Graye is dead.

And further the Jurors aforesaid say upon their oath that the aforesaid Thomas Graye, Knight, named in the said Commission, died at Beathnall Grene in the County of Middlesex on the 5th day of August last past. And that Isabella Ogle, now the wife of Thomas Ogle, Agnes Claveringe, now the wife of Robert Claveringe, Margery Heron, now the wife of John Heron, Barbara Prockter, now the wife of Roger Prockter, Ursula Heron, the wife of Humphrey Heron, and Margaret Baxter, now the wife of John Baxter, are daughters and heirs of the said Thomas Graye. And that Isabella is of the age of 40 years and more, Agnes 38 years and more, Margery 37 years and more, Barbara 36 years and more, Ursula 35 years and more, and Margaret 34 years and more on the day of the taking of this Inquisition.

(4) WILL OF JOHN SON OF GEORGE CARR OF LESBURY.

1574-5, Feb. 4. Will of this date of John Carre of Lesbury, Gen. I forgive the Executors of William Harrison, late of Lesbury, Clerk, all such debts as he was owing to me. To my Cousin John Carre of Bolmer all such interest as I have or ought to have in the mill farmhold with certain cottages in Lesbury, in one tenement at the Sneap House, with one farmhold in Brodderick, and in the Leases for fishing for Salmon in the Water of Aile, and in the sea according to the meaning of the last Will of my father George Carre of Lesbury, deceased, and also to certain Covenants passed between the said William Harrison, John Carr of Bulmer, and Robert Tom[?]son, appointed by the last Will of my father tutors and guardians to me during my nonage, and Robert Carr of Swarland. Executors: my Cousin John Carr of Bolmer, my Cousin Isabell Hoppe, and Robert Taylor, unto whom I Give all further my goods and chattells, and my lease of the half tithe corne of North Charlton.

Witnesses: William Hoppe, Roger Harrison, Thomas Sleaghe, Robert Brown, and George Taylor.

Inventory.		£	s.	d.
Imprimis, In the hands of Robert Carr of Swarland	. . . .	43	15	0
Item, In the hands of M ^r Robert Horsley	. . . .	52	10	0
Item, In the hands of M ^r Thomas Horsley	. . . .	2	0	0
Item, In the hands of M ^r Tho ^s Gray, late of Alnwick	. . . .	1	8	0

Proved at Durham 1574-5.

(5) WILL OF JOHN CARR OF LESBURY.

Dated 17 October 1587; inventory 10 February 1587-8.

In the name of Gode Amen. I John Carre of lesburie, being sicke in bodie, but whole in minde, do make this my last Will and Testament in man'er folowinge. First I bequeath and commite my soule unto y^e handes of almightie God and my bodie to be buried in y^e parish Church of lesburie. It'm I constitute and ordayne my wiffe Katherine and my sonne Will'm Carre my fulle executors of this my last Will, allowinge to them for ther executorshippe onely x^{lb} without anie further benefitte thereby. It'm I will y^t my wiffe duringe y^e minoritie of my children shall have and enioye all my landes, goods, leases, tenements, and all other my com'odities, and shall therewithall bringe up my children in learninge and vertuous exercises. It'm I bequeath unto my eldest son Will^m Carre for his whole filiall portion, & when he shall come to y^e full age of xxj yeares, all my freehold of Wallicke, Woodhall, Elrington, and whatsoever els with ther Appurtenances to him and to the heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten for ever, and faylinge him and his heires males I give the same to my sonne John and to y^e heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten for ever, and failinge him and his heires males I give it to my sonne Roger and to the heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten for ever, and failinge him and his heires males I give to my sonne James and to y^e heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten for ever, and failinge him and his heires males I give it unto my sonne Lancelot and to the heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten for ever, and failinge him and his heires males I give it to my youngest sonne Thomas and to y^e heires males of his bodie lawfully begotten for ever. Provided always y^t my wiffe shall have and enioye Woodhall and Woodhall Mille with appurtenances to them belonginge duringe her life naturalle; but if she be not herewithall contented for and in consideration of her whole third for her life naturall I will then y^t her third shalbe assigned unto her by the discretion of Will^m Carre of Ford, Ralph Graye of Horton, Esquires, and Arthur Gray and John Carre, gent^l, whom I do appointe not onely Supervisors of this my last Will, but also I would most earnestly beseech them to have a special care and regard of the bringing up of all my children. It'm I give unto my sonne John and to his heires by license of my lord all the landes, tenementes, and howses which I hould of my l. of Northumberland in Lesburie for his whole filiall portion, and y^t my executors shall leave unto him at his entrance thereunto xvjⁿ oxen with y^e sede sown upon all y^e afforesaid grounde. It'm I will y^t my sonnes James Lancelot and Thomas (untill they come to y^e age of xvijⁿ yeares) shalbe brought up by my wiffe at the Gram'er Schoole with y^e yearly com'oditie of my Tyth of Northcharlton. It'm I will that my executors shall in the meane season renue my lease of North charlton for and in y^e name of my sonne John and his heires. It'm I give unto my sonne Roger by license of y^e lord my Tenementes and farmholdes with appurtenances in Longhoughton and Hauxley, with sede sown upon y^e ground, together with viijⁿ oxen and tow nagges. It'm I give unto my daughter Agnes xl^{lb}, and for y^e rest of her portion to stand to y^e courtesie of my executors. It'm I give unto my base begotten sonne George Carre iiij Quies and xx^{te} ewes. It'm I com'ittee Agnes Midlam to y^e tuition of my wyffe desiringe John Carre of Hetton to defend her Title of her father's inheritance, haveinge all his charges allowed to him by my wiffe, And whereas I am charged by y^e executors of George Midlam to have conveyed some p^t of his evidences privily away here I take it upon my conscience y^t I have not hurt or empared theme y^e bredth of my naile, nor ever consealed anie p^t thereof from theme. It'm I will Will^m Erington shall continue (during his noe age) under the goverment of my wiffe. It'm I will y^t neither John nor Roger shall enter unto the occupation of their farmholdes without the consent of my wiffe so long as she shall continue a Widow. The rest of my goodes (my debtes beinge discharged) I give unto my children James, Lancelot, Thomas, Ursula, and Elizabeth equally to be divided amongst them, 17 of Octob. anno domiⁿ 1587.

Signed [damp and gone] JOHN CARRE.

Witnesses: James Carr, Thomas Car, John Ladman, Edward Sharp.

A true Inventory of all such goodes & chattels as John Carre, late of Lesburie, gent, dyed possessed of. Apprised by Thomas tailor, Michaell ffennicke, John heppell, and John Clegg 10 d. Feb. 1587.

Imp ^{re} 36 oxen	xl ^{lb}		
It'm 19 old Kine & 2 calves	xx ^{lb}		
It'm 25 Younge Cattle	xj ^{lb}	xiiij ^s	
It'm 9 horses and mares	xxij ^{lb}		
It'm 170 old shepe	xxvj ^{lb}		
It'm 108 hogges	xij ^{lb}	xvj ^s	
It'm 36 old youtes [?] & 7 Kids.	ij ^{lb}	xij ^s	
It'm 10 Swine		xx ^s	
It'm 9 Waynes with ploughes	ij ^{lb}	xij ^s	
It'm 40 paire of sheetes with inside goodes	xl ^{lb}		
It'm 112 bowels of Wheat & Rye	lj ^{lb}	xvj ^s	
It'm 109 bowels of bigge	xxxvj ^{lb}		
It'm 169 bowels of oates	xxxj ^{lb}	x ^s	
It'm 12 bowels of pease & beanes	ij ^{lb}	xij ^s	
It'm Debtes oweing to him	xxj ^{lb}	xiiij ^s	v ^d
Summ.	327 ^{lb}	v ^s	v ^d
Debita Testatoris	104 ^{lb}	iiij ^s	xj ^d
Sum'a bonor'n Testator's debitis diductis	223 ^{lb}		vj ^d

(The above is taken from a copy of the original Will deposited in the Probate Registry, Durham.)

(7) TESTAMENTUM WILLELMI CARR DE HETTON.

Dated 15 November 1624; inventory 27 January 1624-5.

In the name of God Amen. I William Carr of Hetton in the countye of Northumberlande, gentleman, beinge sicke in bodie, but of perfecte memorie, thanckes be to God, have thought good to make this my last will & testament this xvth daye of November 1624 in forme followinge. First I comit my soule to Almightye God, whose it is, & who bought it with his bloude, and my bodie to be seamlye buried in Chatton Church. And for my worldlye goodes I bequeathe them as hereafter is expressed. First I give & bequeathe to my wife Elizabethe Carr all my leases, corne, cattell, sheapp, horses, meares, and all other goodes & chattells moveable and unmoveable whatsoever I have or ought to have, to mayntayne & bring upp my children withall, & to paye them suche portions & legacies as by this my will I have left them hereafter expressed. Item I give & bequeathe to my eldest sonne William Carr his heires & assignes for ever all my landes, messuages, & tenementes in Wallicke, Erdington, & the Wood Hawll, in the said countye of Northumberlande, with all profittes & comodities thereunto belonginge, provided that when it shall please God that he marye & gets a wife that then he shall paye to my said wife Elizabethe the some of one hundrethe poundes to helpe to paye my other children's portions. Item I bequeathe to my saide wife Elizabethe my tiethe corne of Ewarte & Hetten to paye my children's portions now by this will left them, and as son as the same portions ar paide the saide tiethe corne of Ewarte & Hetten to come to my saide sonne William Carr & his heires. Item I give & bequeathe to my eldest daughter Agnes Carr the some of one hundrethe poundes, & to every one of my other two daughters Margaret Carr & Margery Carr fortye poundes the peace, and to everye one of my foure sonnes, viz., Thomas, John, Edmonde, & Lancelott fortye poundes the peace, to be paide to them by my saide wife Elizabethe Carr. And I doe make my saide wife Executrix of this my last will & testamente. Item my meaning is that my children's portions before expressed shalbe paid by my wife with the tieth corne of Ewart & Hetton, as the same shall accrewe & growe forthe of the said twoe tiethes. In witnes whereof I have

hereunto sett my hand & seale the daye & yere abovesaide before these witnesses. Item I give my sister Marye Stanley six bowles of ottes, & to my brother daughter Jane Carr twoe yonge quyes & three yewes. It is the will of the saide William Carr that the lease of the land in Hetton shall after the death of his wife Elizabethe come to his sonne William Carr.

WILLIAM CARR.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of: Tho. Carr, John Craster, Edward Muschamp, cler., Ro. Orde.

Inventory of the goods and chattels late belonging to William Carr, late of Hetton within the County of Northumberland, Gentleman, praised and valued by Robert Dennis of Fowberrie, Gentleman, Seithe Brown of Hortone, John Shorte, and William Reed of Lesselrige, yeoman, wtihin the said County of Northumberland, the 27th day of January 1624. Total amount of inventory £270.

	£	s.	d.
The lease of Hetton till Michellmasse next	16	0	0
Part of the tythe corne of Ewert now in Ewert	1	13	0
For the rent of Eslington [or Elrington?]	1	15	10
A sworde		10	0
For his Cloose and bookes	6	0	0

Debts owing by the above William Carr.

Item owing to M ^r Cuthbert herone of Cipchester	20	0	0
„ „ John Marchwine of Elerington	10	10	0
„ „ William Dicksonne of Barwicke	9	11	0
„ „ Michell Younge of Barwicke	10	10	0
„ „ Michell Sandersone of Barwicke	4	10	0
„ „ M ^r Greystone of Barwicke	1	8	0
„ „ Elspeth Younge of hesellrige	2	0	0
„ „ Henry Larkle of Ewert	1	10	0
„ „ M ^r Gilbert Carr of Lough Towre	13	5	0
„ „ my sonne William Carr	11	18	0
„ „ John Stobes of Newcastle	2	4	0
„ „ William Laisbine of howburne	5	0	0
„ „ Kirshon of Haggerston		4	0
„ „ Elspeth		5	0
„ „ Thomas Maden	1	12	8
„ „ Richisone		8	6
„ „ John Carre the Calforde		7	0
„ „ Andrew Black		12	0
„ „ Archbolde Colline		10	0
„ „ Thomas Langlands for Rye, etc.		9	2
„ „ M ^r Owstome of Barwicke	2	15	8
„ „ Sir Ralph Selbe, Knight	4	0	0
„ „ Marie Stanle six boules of oates	1	0	0
„ „ Jane Carre	1	10	0
„ „ Lu. Graye	1	10	0
„ „ Will ^m Willsonne	1	10	0
„ „ M ^r Poore of Newcastle upon a Judgment against Willy ^m Carre the yere before he dyed, being bond for M ^r Thomas Carr of Fourde	103	0	0
For his Funerall, blackes, & for the poor [in Mr. Greenwell's copy]	30	17	4

TRANSLATION OF INQUISITION POST MORTEM, WILLIAM CARR OF HETTON.

Among the Records deposited in the Public Record Office, London, to wit, Escaet., Bundle 10, No. 63, it is thus contained—Carr Extracts, Vol. I., MSS. of Rev. T. W. Carr—(translated below from original Latin):—

* Inquisitio indentata taken at Morpeth in the county of Northumberland the 26th day of October in the year of our Lord Charles, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, the first (1625) before Edward Wright, esq., Escheator, of the aforesaid county, by virtue of his office, after the death of William Carr, gentleman, deceased, by the oath of Ralph Carnaby, esquire, Richard Thirlewall, esquire, Richard Carr, gentleman, Robert Thirlwall, gent., Thomas Fenwick, gent., John Bullman, gent., Richard Smith, yeoman, Thomas Charleton, yeoman, John Hutchinson, yeoman, Hugh Gorton, yeoman, Robert Lawson, yeoman, Robert Straker, yeoman, Robert Sadler, yeoman, and Jerrard Redhead, yeoman, who say upon their oath that the said William Carr was seised on the day on which he died in his possession as in fee of and in the MANOR of ELRINGTON in the aforesaid county, with its appurtenances, and of and in thirteen tenements, one capital messuage called WOODHALL, of one water mill in Woodhall aforesaid, and of one tenement called DUNNETLEY, and also of and in one Messuage or Tenement in WALLICK with its appurtenances, and of forty acres of arable land, ten acres of meadow, forty acres of pasture, & of sixty acres of common pasture in the fields and land of the said Town WALLICK aforesaid. And the aforesaid Jurors also say that the aforesaid William Carr on the day on which he died was similarly seised in his possession as in fee of and in certain arable fields, meadows, pastures (called Demaine Land) within the fields and boundaries of WALLICK aforesaid, and also of and in a Tithe of growing corn in EWART in the said County, and it is worth four pounds a year, and of and in a tithe of growing corn in Hetton in the County aforesaid, and it is worth 40 shillings.

And they are held of the said Lord the King as of his Manor of EAST GRENEWICH in the County of Kent in free socage by fealty only. And the said Jurors further say that the aforesaid Manor of ELRINGTON with its Appurtenances is worth thirty shillings a year, and that the one aforesaid capital messuage and other premises in WOODHALL aforesaid is worth yearly twenty-six shillings and eightpence, and that the tenement called DUNNETLEY aforesaid is worth yearly five shillings, and the aforesaid messuage in WALLICK is worth yearly thirteen shillings and eightpence. And they also say that the aforesaid Manor of ELRINGTON and all other premises mentioned above and named in this Inquisition are held of the Lord the King by free socage through suit of Court as of his Manor of WARKE in TINDALL, and that the aforesaid William Carr died on the seventeenth day of November last past (1624), and that William Carr is his nearest heir, and is of the age of twenty-three years at the taking of this Inquisition. And that the aforesaid William Carr, deceased, at the time of his death neither had nor held any other lands or tenements of the Lord the King, nor of any other person or persons. In testimony of which thing, to the one part of this Inquisition, remaining in the possession of the aforesaid Escheator, both the aforesaid Escheator and the aforesaid Jurors have affixed their seals to this Inquisition, but to the other part remaining in the possession of the aforesaid Jurors the Escheator aforesaid has affixed his own seal A° D'ni 1625.

EDWARD WRIGHT, RADULPHUS CARNABY, RICHARD THIRLEWALL, RICHARD CARR, 1625.

This certificate is to the Latin original:—

I HEREBY CERTIFY the above to be a true and authentic copy of the original record in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, preserved in the Public Record Office, London, pursuant to Statute 1 and 2 Vict., C. 94, the same being sealed with the seal of the said office pursuant to the said Statute.

JOSEPH REDINGTON,
Assistant Keeper of the Public Records.

15 April 1861.

* p171: Page 138, line 5. For "Inquisito" read "Inquisitio."

SALE OF HETTON TO WILLIAM CARR BY SIR ROBERT CARR OF SLEFORD, BARONETT.

Dated 1 June 1637.

(Close Roll, 12 Charles I., Part 22, No 27.)

This Indenture made the first day of June in the twelveth yere of the raigne of our sovraigne lord Charles by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, king, defendor of the faith, etc., Betweene Sir Robert Carr of Old Sleford place in the County of lincolne, Baronett, of the one part, and Will'm Carr of Eshett in the County of Northumbr., Esquier, of the other part, Witnesseth that the said Sir Robert Carr as well for and in considerac'on of the so'me of one thousand pounce of lawfull money of England to him in hand paid by the said Will'm Carr att or before then sealing and delivery of theis p'sente, and for divers other good causes & valewable considerac'ons him thereunto moveing, hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, infeoffed, and confirmed, and by theis p'sents doe fully, freely, and absolutely grant, bargaine, sell, alien, infeoffe, and confirme unto the said Will'm Carr his heires and assignes for ev' All that the lordshipp, mannor, and village of hetton scituate, lying, and being in the p'ishe of Chatton in the County of Northumbr' aforesaid, now or late in the tenure or occupacon of the said William Carr or his assignes, With all the righte, members, and app'ten'ce thereof, and all and singuler mesuage, houses, edifice, buildinge, barnes, stables, yarde, backside, orcharde, gardens, mills, lande, ten'te, meadowes, pastures, feeding comons, comon of pasture, woods, underwoode, trees, heathes, moores, rakes, waste wayes, waters, watercourses, mynes, quarries, seames of cole, tithes, oblac'ons, obvinc'ons, rente, rev'cions, s'vice, Courte, p'quisitte of Courte, fishing, fowling, hawkins, hunting, p'viledge, jurisdiccons, p'fitte, comodities, advantage, emolum^{te}, hereditam^{te}, and app'ten'nce whatsoever to the said lordshipp, mannor, village, and p'misses or any p'te thereof belonging or in any wise apperteyning or therewithall or to or with any part or p'cell thereof used, occupied, and enjoyed, or accepted, reputed, or knowne as part, p'cell, or member thereof, or of any part thereof, To have and to hold the said lordshipp, mannor, village, and all and singuler other the p'misses with their and every their app'tenance unto the said William Carr his heires and assignes for ev', to the only use and behoofe of the said William Carr his heires and assignes for ev'. In witnes wherof the p'ties abovesaid to theis p'sente have int'changeably sett their hande and seales the day and yere first above written.

Mychell. Et memorand' q'd die et anno sup'script' p'fat' Rob'tus Carr, Baronett, venit coram d'co d'no Rege in Cancellar' sua et recogn' Inden' p'dict' ac om'ia et singula in ead' contenta et sp'ific' in forma sup'd'ca Irr^{te} secundo die Junij Anno p'd'co Ex^r.

(8) WILL OF WILLIAM CARR OF ESHETT.

Dated 29 March 1643; proved 1663 by Anne Carr, widow; inventory 11 May 1643.

In ye name of God Amen, I Will^m Carr of Eshett within the Countie of Northumb'land, Esquire, Being sick in Body, but whole in minde and perfect in memorie (praysed bee God), Doe make this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following. ffirst I bequeathe my soule to God, trusting by y^e blessed death and passion of my Lord and Sav^r Jesus Christ our only mediatour, advocate, and redeemer, to receive full remission of all my sinnes, and bee received after this life ended in the blessed life everlasting amongst the Elect people of God and his holy Angells, continually to give glorie and praise and thanks to God the Father and maker of all things heavenly and earthly, and that by the infinite Grace of the holy Ghost for ever and ever Amen. My will is that my Body bee buried in the Church of Chatton, and I dispose of my worldly Goods in forme and manner following. ffirst whereof I have by my Indenture bearing date y^e 29th of March 1643 conveyed unto my well-beloved friendes Tho. Lorayne and Rob^t Lisley of Felton Hall, Esquires, All my title & Interest of my Lordshipp and manner of Hetton, together with the tythes thereof with the tythe corne of Ewert for and dureing the tyme of five yeares for the discharginge of Annuities charged upon the say^d lands for the discharginge

& paying of divers debts, and also to divers other uses & intents & purposes by the sayde Deed more at large doth appeare. And alsoe whereas I have by another Deed bearing date y^e 29th of March Anno Dom^a 1623¹ conveyed unto my well-beloved Friendes Tho. Lorayne & Rob. Lisley of Felton Hall, Esquires, the one halfe or moytie of my Lordshipp of Eshett, knowen by y^e name of y^e Southe Easte syde of Eshett, for and dureing the tyme of five yeares, with p^rviso that they shall suffer my wife Ann Carr to receive the issues, rents, & p^rfitts & comodities of the sayd moytie of Eshett to the intent that shee shall therewith educate and bringe up our five children in learneing and good education as befitteth their calling, & find them sufficient meate, drinke, and clothing untill they shall attaine their several ages of one and twentie yeares, which I hope she will performe, and to pay unto o^r second Daughter Jane Carr the sum of Two hundreth poundes, & also to divers other uses, intents, & purposes as by ye saide deed more at large it doeth appeare. Now this my Will witnesseth that if it please God to call upon me at this present tyme that then these sayd severall deeds above-sayd shall remaine & be & stand in force to all the uses, intents, & purposes limited in the s^d severall Deeds, any thing in ye same conveyances to y^e contrary notwithstanding. Further whereas I have by my Indenture bearing date the 7th of April in ye 5th year of the Reign of o^r Sovereigne King Charles conveyed unto Rob^t Lisley of Felton and Edward Lysley of Acton for the use of my wife Ann during her natural life all the parcells of Ground called Eshet Demaine, with divers other closes in the s^d deed bounded, and sell forthwith with all the houses, barns, byers, & buildings on the North syde of Eshett to ye same belonging, for & in the Nature of her joynture, Now my Will is y^t if shee bee then with all content then I further give unto her as an addition to the same joynture Eight Oxen, tenn Kine, 15^{teen} boles of wheate, 30^{tie} boles of Oates, & 4 boles of Bigg, two of my best horses or mares to help to stock her sayd ground, & in addition to her s^d joynture. And whereas according to a deed beareing date the twenty-ninth of March 1643 my wife Ann is to pay to my second daughter two hundreth poundes in consideracon of the one halfe or moiety of my Lordshipp of Eshett, known by the name of the South East syde of Eshett, for & dureing the tyme of five yeares, My will is that if that there shall not so much of the aforementioned sum of two hundreth poundes accrue out of ye aforementioned Lands that then the remainder shall be payd out of my goodes & chattells. Moreover I bequeath unto my brother Edmond Carr 20^l and one horse all my wife her appointing. Moreover I give unto my brother Lancelot Carr five poundes and a younge Nagg or Mare at my wife her appoyning. It^m I leave to Will^m Carr, the eldest sonne of my Brother John Carr, 20 markes, to bee payd when hee shall attaine to the age of 4^{teene} yeares. Moreover I leave to my mother M^{rs} Elizabeth Carr a piece of Gould in value twentie & two shillings, and to my sister Margery Carr a piece of gould in value xi^s to buy them Ringgs. It^m I give to my sister Margaret Clavering a piece of Gould in value twentie shillings. I^t I leave unto James Carr, son to Tho. Carr of Hedlanslow, one new . . . at my wife her appointment. I^t I give to each of the sonnes of my cosen Will^m Carr of Crookham a piece of Gould in value 10^s to make each of them a Ringg. It is my will the silver Basen and ure,² the gift of the Countess of Roxburgh, be left as an heirloom to the house. I^t I leave to my Godsonne, the sonne of Tho. Carr of Lesburie, a young Quy at my wife her appointeing. Moreover I leave to my two Daughters Katherine Carr and Margaret Carr four hundred pounds out of my personall estate to bee equally devided betwixt them, and my will is that my wife Ann Carr should have the remainder for the assisting of Tho. Lorayne & Rob. Lisley of Felton Hall, Esquires, adding out of it what shall bee needful to my Lordshipp & Manner of Hetton, together with the tythes thereof & with ye tyth corne of Ewart, for the discharging of & payeing of debts and legacies. And if it please God that either of my two Daughters Katheryne or Margaret should dye before they attaine to the yeares of sixteene or be marryed (as God forbid) then my will is that the survivor shall have two hundreth poundes of the other's portion, and my will is that the other two hundreth pounds bee payd to my sonne Will. Carr if hee bee living. And if it please God that my Daughter Jane should dye before shee attaine the age of sixteene yeares then my Will is the one hundreth pounds of her filial portion bee devided betwixt my two Daughters Katheryne and Margaret, & that the other

¹ Original so, but surely a slip for 1643. See his father's will as to his future marriage.

² Vide John Carr's will, 1660.

hundreth pounds part of her filiall portion bee payd to my sonne Will. Carr if hee bee liveing. Moreover I doe appoint my loveing wife Ann Carr to bee sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, most humbly entreating the Right Hon^{ble} Rob., Earle of Roxburgh, within the Kingdom of Scotland, and ye right Worshipful Sir Will^m Widdrington of Widdrington, Knight & Barronet, that as they have been true friendes to me in my life tyme soe they would bee as a father to my wife & children after my departure out of this life. In witness whereof I have sett to my hand & seale the 29th of March 1643.

Willm: Carr

Signed and sealed in the pp'ence of us whose names are underwritten:—

Henry Jackson, Thomas Harrison.

(For his seal quartering ERRINGTON and GREY see Vol. III., Chap. X., p. 107.)

A true Inventory of all the goods and chattels, as well moveable as unmoveable, of William Carr, late of Eshett, deceased, taken & praised by George Lisle, Ralph ffoster, Tho. Carr, & Rob^t Wanles the 11th of May 1643.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis 57 Kine & 26 Kalves	133	0	0
It ^m 20 Stirkes	13	0	0
„ 24 Oxen	60	0	0
„ 33 Stotts & quie Elder sort	66	0	0
„ 41 of younger sort	61	10	0
„ 18 Koltes and fillies	36	0	0
„ 9 Horses & maires	28	0	0
„ 40 boles of Oates	10	0	0
„ 12 boles of Wheate	7	2	0
„ 12 boles of pees	4	0	0
„ 30 boles of Bigge	18	0	0
„ 12 boles of Rye	7	4	0
„ 12 boles of Malt	6	0	0
„ ¹ 14 boles of Hardcorne	8	8	0
„ 40 boles of Oates	10	0	0
„ 7 boles of pees	2	6	8
„ 100 yewes and lambes	30	0	0
„ 40 Keks and yeld yewes	8	0	0
„ 69 Hoggs, 20 dinmonds, 3 tuppes	12	5	0
„ 38 beasts, ij years old	45	12	0
„ Long Waines, short waines, plowes, plowirons, yokes ^{lons} , with all other ffurniture thereunto belonging	6	15	0
„ 2 Swine Hogges, 3 Sows, & 8 Shotts	3	0	0
„ Milk vessel, wood vessel, & all other things in the corn loft	3	10	0
„ ² 2 Bedsteads, 3 chaires, a chist, a table, a presser, with other things	1	0	0
„ 5 Suites of apparelle, with boots, shoes, & all things necessary	50	0	0
„ 107 yards unbleached cloth	5	7	0
„ linen sheets, 16 paire	8	0	0
„ Strakin sheets, 10 paire	2	0	0

¹ In margin—Sowen.

² In margin—Scoule House.

	£	s.	d.
It ^m harn [coarse linen] sheets, 21 paire	2	0	0
„ linen pillowes, 30 paire	1	10	0
„ 2 dozen table clothes		10	0
„ 2 linen table cloathes		8	0
„ 5 Strakin table clothes		6	0
„ 21 dozen napkins		11	0
„ linen napkins, 3 duzen		15	0
„ Strakin napkins, 4 duzen		13	4
„ j long dip towell		4	0
„ 3 long linen towels & five short towels	0	12	0
„ 16 Strakin towells & a cupboarde clothe		10	0
„ 3 duzen napkins & 13 Towells		9	6
„ 11 Spindle of linen	1	0	0
„ 3 Spindle harn & straking		3	0
„ 7 quarters of Woollen Yarne		16	0
„ 10 fether beddes, j flocke Bedde, 4 mateiress, 30 coverlets & pladds, 4 Ruggs	13	0	8
„ imbroidered work & nedle worke	8	13	4
„ Reed cairsa [red Kersey] Courtaines	1	15	0
„ j bed with furniture in the chamber	1	13	4
„ turki worke seats & backs for chairs 13, and 8 cushens	3	3	0
„ 3 paire of Courtaines & valents, 2 webbs of half drist, j webb of bumbesi, & 9 yardes small Cairsa [Kersey]	4	17	0
„ j Bedstead, j Court Cubert, j Livra Cubert [Livery Cupboard]	5	0	0
„ 4 bedsteads	2	0	0
„ j stand Bedd, j truckle bedd, j Livra Cubert, & j drawer	2	0	0
„ 3 little beds in the p'lar		15	0
„ 10 Chists, trunks, & coffers	1	13	0
„ 7 tables, j Cubert, 6 chaires, 6 stooles, j furme		5	0
„ 3 bigg brass potts, 2 lesser potts, 3 posnet potts, j iron pott, 5 bigg Ketles, 4 litle ketles, & 4 pans	7	10	0
„ 2 paire of Racks, 7 Speets, 3 paire of tongs, 3 pores, 4 fire shoule, j paire of Jibbs, 2 tossinge irons, j bice knife, 2 brass laddells, j minishinge knife, j, j mortar, j pestell, 3 smoothing irons, j grat, j warming pan, 4 iron crooks, j dripping pan, 2 frie pans	3	0	0
„ 10 pece of puder, j bazon, 4 sausers, 2 potting dishes, 2 puder candlesticks, 6 spoons, 3 brass Candlesticks, 19 short Codds, 2 Cirdle codds, 17 bouldsters, 18 paire of duble Blankets	4	17	0
„ 4 tubbs, 2 little barrels, a wide scene, a small scene, j bread binke with tongue & pin, & j hay spade		5	6
„ 2 stone of tallow, 3 paire of Yarm windles, 4 bakin flicks, 3 Barrells, j Tub, 2 spring wheele, j iron chimney, 6 Tubs, j pair of teames, 7 Rundells, 5 great long barrels, 2 standing barrels	2	3	0
„ j beefe tubb, j gyle ffatt, j tra, j litle table, 2 litle sheepes		16	0
„ 4 duzen of trenshers, j trensher Kase, 3 duzen of cheese trenshers, 6 ston bottles, j posset cup, j glass bottell		6	6

	£	s.	d.
It ^m 21 pece of puder, 8 Susers, 5 flatt dishes, j big plate, 2 hand basons, 6 chamber potts, 2 flaggons, 2 three pint potts, j quart pott, j tanket, j salt fatt	2	0	0
„ 34 yeardes of trued Sacking	17	0	
„ 10 sceles, j chaire, 2 Credles, j Credle Rugg, j spinning linen wheele	1	0	0
„ 2 seing glasses, 2 basons and ures of puder	13	0	
„ 2 silver boules, j double salt, j wine boule, 2 silver tumblers, j taister, 16 silver spoons, j litle wine boule, j bason & ure	23	0	0
„ bridles, sadles, & other furniture, j black bagg, a peake manbye, j stable chest, j lantorne	0	16	0
„ Books in the Study, j chaire	4	0	0
„ 3 Carpin clothes	12	0	

(9) WILL OF JOHN CARR OF HETTON.

Dated 27 Dec. 1660; proved 1661.

A just and true remembrance of the last Will and Testament and bequest of John Carr of Hatton, Esq^r, deceased, as itt was delivered from the s^d John Carr his owne mouth on the twenty-seventh day of December, hee beinge then in p^rfect memory, delivered to the parties heer under written.

Inp^ris the ffores^d John Carr deceased did give and bequeath unto his deare and lovinge wiffe Mary Carr the mantion house of Hatton wth all the Houses and out houses in the s^d towne of Hatton wth all landes both Arrable and unrrable; wth all the stock of goods Corne and chattels whatsoever as itt was att the discease of the s^d John Carr shee fully and ffrely to enjoy the same wthout lett or molestation of any p^rson whatsoever Duryinge the Life naturall of the s^d Mary Carr, and the lande only to returne to William Carr his Brother and his heires male fforever, and faylinge his heires male to the next heires male of his line and soo fforever, Alwayse provided that Katherine Lisle his sister enjoy one convenient house in the s^d towne of Hatton and also two cows grass in the s^d towne of Hatton duringe the life naturall of the s^d Katherine. Item. Itt was the will of the s^d John Carr that the s^d Mary Carr his wife shall receive and enjoy all the benefit and proffitt of the tythes of Eward ffor the space and terme of nine yeares next after the Date hereof in lew and consideration of certaine debts and incumbrances alredy contracted by the s^d John Carr together wth his ffunerall charges and severall Legacies heerafter spesified, that is to say, hee doth give and bequeath unto Katherine Lisle the sum of ten pounds anually to bee payde to herr every yeare out of the tythe of Eward during the liffe naturall of the s^d Katherine Lisle. Item, hee did give and bequeathe unto every Child of the s^d Katherine Lisle now alive at his discease the sum of ffive pounds a peece to bee payde unto the s^d children by the sum of ffive pounds yearly untill the whole Legacyes bee payd, Beginning ffirst at the eldest and consequently to bee disposed on ffor theire ffuture Benefitt. Item. It was his will Apoyntment that his wiffe Mary Carr shall put John Lisle, eldest sonn unto Katherine Lisle, unto the schoole of Berwick to bee maintained at her cost and charges in meate, drinke, clothes, and learninge untill hee bee of the age of eightene yeares, and then the s^d Mary is to bind him unto a councillor all at her owne charge. Item, hee did bequeath his Bay white ffaced mare unto his Brothe Will^m Carr. Item, hee did bequeath his sword unto his nephew Will^m Carr, sonn to his Brother Will^m Carr, and soe to desend unto the next heire. Item. It was his will that the plate Exchanged for the Bason and Ewar shall remaine in the possession of his wiffe Mary Carr during her widowhood. Item, itt was his Will that the ten pounds anuall left to his sister Katherine Lisle should bee payd unto his mother Ann Carr ffor the use of the s^d Katherine; all this wee shall bee ready to attest upon oath, as witness oure hands this eighteenth day of January 1660, and of this his Will he did apoynt his wife Mary Carr to bee his sole Executrix.

WILLIAM ORDE. WILL^m NEGOSÉ.

CHANCERY DEPOSITIONS, *CARR v. CARR*, circa 1655.Chancery B. and A. "Before 1714," Collins 128, No. 1 (*Carr v. Carr*).

[Extract.]

Rob't Carre of Eatall in the County of Northumberland, Esq^r, & John Carre of Hetton in the s'd County, gent., & Anne Carre, widdow, mother of the s'd John, doe p'tend title to seu'all p'ts of the s'd Manno^r & lande soe settled as afores'd by Couler of some antient deede & conveyances p'tended to be made by the sayd Thomas Carre the Grandfather And the said John Carre & Anne Carre doe alsoe p'tend & giue out in speeches that the s'd Thomas Carre did grant & convey seu'all Messuage, lande, & tenemente called Eshott (other p'te of the s'd Intayled p'misses) unto one Michael Sanderson, late of Barwicke upon Tweed, Marchant, & that the same are since granted & Conveyed unto Will'm Carre, father of the s'd John, or unto them the s'd John Carre & Anne Carre their heires & assignes, & that they ought to hold & enjoy the same, whereas in truth hee, the said Thomas Carre, did never really make & execute any such deede or Conveyance, & if hee soe did the same were only in force duringe his life, hee havinge only an estate for his owne life

The joynt and sev'all Answeres for parte and Demurrer of John Carr and Anne Carr, two of the Def^{ts}.

As to the Combinac'on & confederacy and as to the Conveyance made to Michael Sand'son, these Defend^{ts} deny that y^e Deed of Intaile now is or ever was or did ever come into the hande of these defend^{ts}, or of any person for them, or that these def^{ts} did ever practize, confederate, or combine with Robert Carr or any other person, or doe either of them believe there ever was any such deed. Thomas Carr, the grandfather, was seized of the Manno^r of Foorde, and lands, etc., in Foorde, Crookeham, Hetherslawe, Kymerton, Easte Flodden alias Low Flodden, West Flodden alias High Flodden, one Grainge or Hamlett called Broomerigge, etc., & of the Rectory of Foorde, & of three water Corne Mills & one Fulling Mill in the County of Northumb^rland, and did enter into a treaty aboute a Marriage to be solemnized between the sayd Thomas, the grandfather, and Isabell Sellby, one of the daughters of S^r John Sellby, and a portion of £1000 was to be given to the sayd Isabell, as also the aforesaid Manno^r, etc., of w^{ch} the sayd Thomas by the said Bill is p'tended to have beene seezed at the time of the said treaty (of w^{ch} the lande & tenemente in Eshot were none) were to be settled to the use of the sayd Thomas, the grandfather, for life, & after his decease to the use of the heires males of the body of the said Thomas on the body of the said Isabell to be begotten. Afterwarde the said Marriage taking effecte & the sayd portion payd, the sayd Thomas did settle the said Manno^r, etc., with the said Rectory of Foorde, nor any wayes includeing the said lande in Eshot, but by the sayd generall worde to the use of the sayd Thomas for his life, and after his decease to the use of William Carr his sonne on the body of the sayd Isabell begotten, & of the heires males of his body, with dyvers remainders over. Thomas dyed, & the sayd Manno^r, etc., did come to the said William his sonne. William dyed, and the sayd Thomas ought to have had two parts of the said Manno^r, etc., as eldest sonne of the sayd William by vertue of the said Settlement, and Susannah ought to have had the other thirde parte for her dower. The Complainant John Ratcliffe afterwards married the sayd Susanna, and soe became entitled to the said third parte. And that now these Defendants doe pretend that the said Thomas Carr, the grandfather, did convey severall messuages, lands, and tenements called Eshot to certaine p'sons und^r whome these defend^{ts} claime & to their heires being pretended to be part of the said pretended to be intayled premisses, whereas the said Thomas Carr was onely tenante for life and could not make any such Conveyances, and that the sum of £1500 was onely payd upon the sayd Conveyance made to the sayd Saund'son, And to be releived in the premisses concerninge the sayd lande in Eshot, And likewise to have a comission to examine witnesses, to the end there Testimony may be preserved and their Deposic'ons remaine upon record. Now forasmuch as it appears on the Complainant's own showing that the pretended Agreemente did not extend to the lands in Eshot, And for that it doth not appeare by the Bill that the said Thomas, the grandfather, was seized at all of the sayd lande in Eshott, etc., these defendants claime and the Prayer of the Bill in parte beinge to Examine witnesses as well as to be relieved, these Defendants doe demur & abide in Lawe and demande the judgment of this Court whether they shall be inforced to make any further Answer.

ROBERT CARR OF ETAL—EXTRACTS FROM DOMESTIC CALENDAR, 1645—1647.

20 Sep. 1645. Presteign. George Lord Digby to Earl of Montrose. Lieut.-Col. Robert Carr (and another), prisoners to the Scots in England, to be exchanged for some persons of like quality if you have prisoners, for here we are more in the way of being taken than of taking. (Page 149.)

29 Dec. 1647. Carisbrooke Castle. Grant to Col. Robert Carr of the full benefit of making a Baron & Baronet in England in Consideration of his faithful services when he was by us employed, & his continued endeavour in promoting our interests not only while we were present, but in the hazardous condition of our absence & necessitated retirement. He is to be admitted to serve as one of the gentlemen of our chamber, or Keeper of the Privy Purse, whichever shall be most convenient, notwithstanding our former warrant to swear him in as one of our Equerries.

NOTES OF ROBERT CARR, COMPOUNDING FOR ETAL, 6 JULY 1645.

Calendar of State Papers, First Composition Series; Committee for Compounding, etc.

5 June 1651. Claimants on the estate of William Carr, (late) Ford Castle, North^d. John Radcliffe & Susan his wife, relict of W^m Carr, & Tho^s Carr her son & heir, beg enquiry into case of Tithes of Etal, held till 11 years ago, when Rob^t Carr, a Scot, Commander of the Scottish army in the then expedition, finding Tho^s Carr an infant & his mother a widow, seized the tithes, & in those troublesome times none dare question him, till she married Radcliffe, a commander for Parliament. When the case should have been tried Rob. Carr returned to Scotland & took up arms against the State, whereby the Tithes are sequestered & they deprived thereof. (Page 2823.)

1 June 1654. Robert Carr petitions that the Committee for the 4 northern Counties in Nov. 1652 discharged his estate from sequestration, etc.; that they sequestered the tithes of Etall, for wh. he did not compound, being in suit for them with Tho. Carr of Ford; is a Scot, & within the Protector's late Act of Grace & pardon (for Scotland) . . . pleads that he was to have the rents for Old & New Etall for 1652 restored; petitioned for the $\frac{1}{2}$ for his wife & children (not granted). (Page 2964.)

WILL OF SIR ROBERT CARR OF ETAL.

Dated 29 May 1667; proved 6 July 1667.

Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

The Will of S^r Robert Carr of Ithall in the County of Northumberland, K^t. I will all my estate in America to his¹ eldest sonne William Carr, & all the estate, right, title, & interest of me the said S^r Robert Carr in America aforesaid, th'other estate in England beinge formerly settled. I give unto James Deane my now Serv^t & his heires, for & in considerac'on of his service, a plantac'on within any of the six Islands graunted vnto me, except in Carr's Island.

Th'above written paper beinge the twenty ninth day of May 1667 read to th'above named S^r Robert Carr, he the said S^r Robert Carr did then declare the same to be his last Will and Testam^t in the p'nce of Hump. Holloway, John Tony, Thomas Hans.

Decimo sexto die mensis Julij An'o D'ni 1667^o em^t Com^o Willimo Carr Ar. filio n'rali et 'ltimo Necnon principali legatario no'iat in tes'to D'ni Roberti Carr militis nuper de insula Carr in Novo Angliæ in partibus transmar' vel apud Civ^t Bristol defunct he'nts, &c. Ad administrand' bona jura et Credita dicti defuncti juxta tenorem et effectum tes'ti ipsius defunct Eo quod nullo omnino nomina Executor De bene, &c, Jurat.

¹ Sic in Office Copy.

EXTRACT OF WILL OF WILLIAM CARR OF ETAL, NORTHUMBERLAND, ESQ.

Dated 22 June 1687; proved 1689.

Gives unto his wife Margaret all his silver plate, & all that she usually had in her own custody during his life, & all her rings, jewels, & wearing apparell, also the best bed with all the furniture wherein the same standeth. To have the use of the other household stuff for one year after his decease, then same to go unto his nephew William Carr, Son of his brother George Carr, deceased. Gives to his Sister Katherine Carr her children £500, to be paid out of Barmoor, to be divided among his Sister's children (*i.e.*) To her Son William £200, & £200 to each of her daughters Margaret, Alice, and Mary. Gives unto his Sister Margaret £300, to be paid out of his personal Estate, & in case of her death then to his nephew William. Gives unto his brother Gilbert Carr £200. "My will is that my Aunt Mary Partridge, Widow, have £200 paid to her for life out of my Colliery by my heir-at-law, desiring also that my Aunt Partridge may be supplied by my said heir-at-law with whatsoever she needs for her maintenance." To William son of M^r Luke Ogle of Bosden (Bowsden?) 10^l. Gives unto William Carr, son of William Carr of Eshett, ten broad pieces of Gold. Gives residue to his nephew William Carr, son of his brother George. Appoints his wife & his good friends Sir William Carr of Greenhead, Bart., & M^r John Carr of Frogden, both in Scotland, M^r Nicholas Harding of Furnival's Inn, the Elder, Supervisors of his will, & William Carr of Eshett, Elder, of Eshett, & his Servant Thomas Jordan, Executors.

Signed WILLIAM CARR.

Witnesses: John Carr, And^r Carr, etc.

Seal.—Arms: *On a chevron three mullets.* Crest: *Stag's head erased charged with three mullets on the neck.*

(14) EXTRACT OF WILL OF WILLIAM CARR OF ETAL, ESQ.

Dated 18 January 1714-15; proved 1715.

Subject to my debts being paid I devise my houses & lands at New Etal & Heslyside unto my wife Mary Carr for life, after her death to my eldest Son William Carr. Executrix, the s^d Mary Carr. Supervisors and Trustees, Sir W^m Kerr of Greenhead, Baronet, Mark Strother, Esq., and Rob^t Strother, Gent., both of Fowberry, and Thomas Orde of Felkington, Gent.

Witnesses: W^m Carr, W^m Ogle, & Charles Lamb.

NOTES OF THE WILL OF ANNE CARR OF ETAL.

Dated 16 January 1766; proved 1776.

16 Jan. 1766. Will of Ann Carr, wife of William Carr of Etal, Esq. Gives to her husband, after the death of William Ogle of Cawsey Park, Esq., All that Messuage or Farmhold of Ogleboro' in the parish of Chatton. Gives also to her husband all Messuages, &c, in the county of Durham, of Felkington, Sandybank, Easter Newbigging Moor, Farm & lands in Norham, together with her fisheries in the Tweed. After his decease the premises were to descend to her two sisters Isabella Fenwick, wife of Robert Fenwick of Lemington, Northumberland, Esq., & Mary Kettleby, wife of Walter Kettleby of Orde, Esq., for life equally. After death of Isabella her share was to descend to her husband for life, & after his decease to her sister Mary, & then to her husband, subject to payment of £1000 to each of Isabella's children as attained 21, & subject thereto testatrix bequeathed the above premises to her nephew Nicholas, son of her sister Fenwick, for life; rem^r To the use of Sir Walter Blackett, B^t, & John Orde of Morpeth, Esq., In Trust to preserve the contingent remainders, & after the decease of the said Nicholas property entailed.

(10) NOTES OF WILL OF RICHARD HERON OF BOCKENFIELD, WITH NOTE ON VISITATION 1666.

Dated 18 May 1665; proved 12 September 1665.

18 May 1665. Will of this date of Richard Heron of Bockenfield in the county of Northumberland, Esq. To my eldest Daughter Barbara, wife of M^r Robert Johnson, a bond of £100 in lieu and satisfaction of her filial portion. To my second daughter Jane, wife of William Carr of Eshett, Esq^r, a bond of Roger Pearson and James Bell, being £800 of lawful money of England for the payment of £400 of lawful money of England. To my said Daughter Jane the Covenants of money due unto me from the Executors or Administrators of Ralph Midforth, Esq., late deceased, the which bonds and covenants I give unto my said daughter Jane in full lieu of her filial portion. The rest of my personal Estate I leave to my son John Heron.

Declaration accompanying the will states that the Accountant John Hearon, Esq., craveth allowance of £1000 which the deceased was owing him for certain annuity payable out of the Manor of Bockenfield, which said annuity has been in arrear for divers years. Also £20 which the deceased was owing for salary and service of Humphrey Heron, Gen., for the space of 40 years, which amounted to £800.

NOTE.

Comparing this will with the Visitation entry made by John Heron, the son of Richard Heron, on 27 August 1666, it is to be observed that there are these serious discrepancies between the two:—

1. Richard Heron in his will, 18 May 1665, speaks of his eldest daughter Barbara as wife of Robert Johnson, and of money owing to him from the executors or administrators of Ralph Midforth, Esq., late deceased, but the Visitation entry, in ignorance of this fact, makes Barbara the wife of Ralph Mitford of Seghill, Esq. (Vol. III., p. 41.)
2. Richard Heron calls Jane Carr his *second* daughter, but the Visitation entry after his death calls her his *third* daughter. This is another proof of the inaccuracy of the Visitations.

It may be observed also from the will that the testator, having allowed such heavy arrears to accrue, must have been practically insolvent, which would account for the Herons giving up Bockenfield after John Heron was High Sheriff in 1666.

(11) WILL OF WILLIAM CARR OF ESHETT.

Dated 2 July 1672; proved 1685.

In the name of God, Amen, This second day of July in the yeare of our Lord God 1672. I William Carr of Eshett in the County of Northumberland, Esq^{re}, being sick in body but of perfect remembrance (thanks be to almighty God), Doe make my last Will & Testament in manner & forme following, viz^t, First I give and bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my Creator and to Jesus Christ my blessed Saviour and Redeemer, by vertue of whose bitter death and passion I hope to have remission of all my sinnes & to enjoy everlasting life. And for my temporall estate, w^{ch} it hath pleased God to bestow upon me, I doe hereby devise it in manner & forme following. First I devise All my Mann^r of Eshett in the county afores^d, and all my Mann^r of Hetton in the said County, and all my tenement in the Hugh in the said County, and all my Tythes in Ewart in the s^d County, and all that my Tenement called the firth in the said County, And all other my lands, Tenements, & hereditam^{ts} whatsoever in the said County of Northumb^rland To the R^t Hon^{ble} William, Lord Widdrington of Widdrington, Edward Widdrington of ffelton, Esq^{re}, Humphrey Mitford of Mitford, Esq^{re}, and William Carr of Eatall, Esq^{re}, all in the County afores^d, & to their heires upon the speciall trust & for y^e uses herein after mentioned (that is to say), That the s^d William, Lord Widdrington, Edward Widdrington, Humphrey Mitford, & William Carr, and the survivors or survivor of them, or the heirs or heire of the surviv^r or surviv^{rs} of them, shall sell and convey all or any part of the said Lands and Tenements to any person or persons whome the s^d William, Lord Widdrington, Edward Widdrington, Humphrey Mitford, & William

Carr, or y^e surviv^r or surviv^r, or the heire or heires of y^e said surviv^r or surviv^r of them shall think fitt, for the raising of such sune or sumes of money as they shall think fitt for the severall filial portions, provision, & maintenance of my younger children Anne, John, & Thomas, & for the payment of my debts or any part of them, or otherwise to dispose of the said Lands & Tenements, or any part of them, by mortgage, lease, or any other wayes as the said William, Lord Widdrington, Edward Widdrington, Humphrey Mitford, & William Carr, the surviv^r or surviv^r of them, or ye heire or heires of the survivor^s or surviv^r of them shall think fitt for the uses afores^d. And all the residue of my said lands and Tenements I devise to my eldest sonne William Carr & his heirs for ever. And it is my Will that the said William, Lord Widdrington, Edward Widdrington, Humphrey Mitford, & William Carr the surviv^r or surviv^r of them shall have full power to call to Accompt all my servants, Bayliffs, & receiv^r of any of my rents & profitts of any of my s^d lands & Tenements, & to allow or disallow, charge or discharge any of my said servants, Bailiffs, or receiv^r as they shall think fitt. And I doe hereby revoake all former & other Wills & Testaments whatsoever by me formerly made. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seale the day & yeare afores^d.

WILL^m CARR.

Signed, sealed, & published in the presence of us: Cha. Stoddart, Will. Marshall, Edward Lumsden.

(The above is taken in the Court of Probate, Durham, from a copy will only of the original.)

(12) WILL OF ANNE CARR OF ESHETT.

Dated 3 August 1681; proved 1684.

In the name of God, Amen, The third day of August in the three and thirtieth yeare of the Reigne of o^r sovereigne Lord Charles the second, by the Grace of God Kinge of England, Scotland, ffrance, and Ireland, Defend^r of the ffaith, etc., I Ann Carr of Eshett in the County of Northumberland, widow, being well in Body and of p^rfecte and sounde memory (praise be given to God for the same), and knowing the uncertainty of this life on earth, and being desirous to settle things in Order, Doe make this my Last Will and Testam^t in manner and forme following (That is to say), ffirst and principally I com^{end} my Soul to Almighty God my Creat^r, assuredly believeing Thatt I shall receive full p^rdone and free Remic^{on} of all my sins, and be saved by the precious death and meritts of my blessed Saviour and Redeem^r Christ Jesus, And my Body to the Earth from whence itt was taken, to be buried in such decent and christian manner as to my executo^rs hereafter named shall be thought meete and convenient, And as touching such worldly estate, goods, chattels, and debts as the Lord in mercy hath lent me, my Will and meaning is, and I doe order, give, and dispose the same in manner and forme following (That is to say) ffirst I will That all those debts and duties as I owe in right or conscience to any manner of p^rson or p^rsons whattsoever shall be well and truely contented and paid or ordained to be paid within convenient tyme after my decease by my Executo^rs hereafter named. Item I give and bequeath All my p^rsonall estate, Goods, and chattells moveable and immoveable, debts, Bills, Bonds, Rights, and Credits whatsoever unto my grandchildren Anne ffaukener, widow, Charles Lisle, Mary Lisle, Barbary Dawson, Magdalene Lisle, and Katherine Lisle, and Anne Lisle, eldest Daughter of my grandchild John, to be equally divided among them. Item I give and bequeathe unto my Daughter Margaret Lisle of Weldon, widow, the sume of ffive poundes lawfull English money, to be paid her out of my said p^rsonal estate, and I doe hereby appointe my trusty & well beloved nephew Will^m Orde of Beall Executo^r of this my Last Will and Testament, And doe renounce, frustrate, and make void all Wills by me formerly made, and declare and appointe this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and Seall the day and yeare above written Anno D^m 1681.

ANN CARR x her mark. [L.S.¹]

Signed, sealed, & delivered in the presence of us: Gilb^t Swinhoe, Robert Ratchstor, David Horestoune.

¹ Seal is broken and cannot be made out.

CHANCERY BILLS AND ANSWERS, *CARR v. WIDDINGTON.*

"Before 1714," Whittington 897. Depositions: *Carr v. Widdington.*

Inter. No. 4. Doe you know that Edward Widdington, the def^t, Edward Horsley Widdington's late father, did att any time & when take upon him the Guardianship of the said Comp^t?

Interr. No. 9. Did you know W^m, lord Widdington, Edward Widdington of Felton in the county of Northumb[']land, Esq.?

Mem. 8, No. 4. Luke Mackforth of Eshett, East houses, co. Northumberland, husbandman, aged 47 years, deposeth that aboute six & twentie yeares since the Compl^t's late father William Carr dyed, after whose death the said defend^t Widdington's father Edward Widdington did imeadiately for & on the behalf of the Compl^t & as his tutor & Guardian, enter into & upon the said Lords'pp & lands of Eshett, the Heugh, & the firsth [*sic*], & received the rents, Issues, & profitts thereof, & soe continued to doe from the time of the death of the said Compl^t's late Father for & dureing the Compl^t's Infancie, & untill such time as the Compl^t attained to y^e age of one & twentie year^s, w^{ch} as this Depo^t rememb^r was for the space or terme of five or six yeares. [*Vide* further, Vol. III., p. 42.]

No. 4. James Hardie of Acklinton in the County of Northumb[']land, yeom., aged 60 years & upwards, deposeth that Edward Widdington, the Defend^t Widdington's late father, did imeadiately from & after the death of the Compl^t's said late father take upon him the care & Guardianship of the Compl^t dureing his minoritie, & did then alsoe Enter upon & receive the rents, Issues, & profitts of the Compl^t's said Estate & lands at Eshett, the Heugh, & the Firth aforesaid, for & on behalf and as tutor to the Compl^t, & did soe continue to receive the rents, Issues, & profitts of the Compl^t's Estate . . . from the time of the said Compl^t's late father's death, at wich time the Compl^t was fourteen or fifteen years old, as this depon^t computes, until such time as he the Compl^t attained to the age of one & twentie years.

George Forster of Wontrigg, co. Northumberland, Husbandman, aged 79 years or thereabouts, deposeth: To the fourth interr^{'ie} he saith that he knowes & for sixty years last past or thereabouts he hath knowne the Messuages, Farmeholds, Villages, or tennem^s of Eshett, the Heugh, & the Firth, and said thatt he Compl^t's late Father was in his life time and at the time of his death seised or possessed of the said Lands & tennem^s of Eshett . . . & this depon^t saith that after the death of the said Will^m Carr, the Compl^t's late Father, the defend^t Widdington's father, the s^d Edward Widdington, did imeadiately take into his tuition & care the Compl^t, & at the same time did enter upon & receive the rents, Issues, & profitts of the Compl^t's Estate at Eshett . . . & continued to receive the same from the time of the Compl^t's late Father's death till the time of the Compl^t's attainment of the Age of one And Twentie years, & this Depon^t doth thinke & beleive that the Compl^t at the time of his said late Father's death could not be above the age of fifteen years or thereabouts; & this depon^t is the better able to depose the matters and things abovesaid, for that he this depon^t was a tenn^t or Farm^r of some parte of the Compl^t's Estate at Eshett, & during the minoritie of the Compl^t paid his rent for his said Farme at Eshett unto the said Defend^t father Edward Widdington, for and on behalfe of the Compl^t as tutor & Guardian to the Compl^t.

No. 4. Thomas Carr of Long Framlington, Smith, aged 64 yeares, deposeth that after the death of the Compl^t's late Father M^r Will^m Carr, w^{ch} is aboute six or eight & twentie years since, the s^d Edward Widdington, the Defend^t Widdington's Father, took upon him the Guardianship of the Compl^t & his Estate in the pleadings mentioned, called by the severall names of Eshett . . . and rec^d the Rents, Issues, & profitts thereof dureing the minoritie of the Compl^t, and this Depon^t aboute eight & twentie years since lived at the place in the pleadings mentioned called the Helm or Helm on the Hill.

Interrogatories to be administered to Wittnesses to be produced on the part and behalfe of Edward Horsley Widdrington, Esq^r, and S^r Mark Milbanke, and others, Defendants.

Mem. 11, No. 1. Doe you knowe the partyes, pl^t or Def^s, in this Cause, or any and which of them did you knowe, Edward Widdrington the Def^s Father, or Will^m Carr the Compl^t Father?

Mem. 12, No. 1. W^m Telford of Felton saith he knowes and for these severall yeares last past hath knowne the Compl^t and all the said def^s, excepting Barbara Nicholls, and he did know Edward Widdrington, the Def^s Father.

William Dobson of Cockle Parke, Yeom., aged 70 yeares or thereabouts Saith he did know Edward Widdrington, Esq^r, the Def^t Widdrington's Father.

The same answer Given to *Interr. No. 1* by Bartholomew Wright of Newton by the sea, Yeom., aged 80 yeares or thereabouts; Andrew Storey of the High Moore, Yeom., aged 48 yeares or thereabouts; Michaell Harbottle of Bywell, Yeom., aged 57 yeares or thereabouts; Thomas Tyndale of the Wester brenke-heugh, Yeom., aged 74 yeares or thereabouts.

Mem. 13. Mathew Lawes of Brenchley, Yeom., aged 74 yeares or thereabouts, deposeth he knowes and for these severall yeares last past hath knowne the Compl^t and the def^t, and he did know both their Fathers, and knew them severall yeares before their deaths.

John Tully of Bywell, Yeom., aged 80 yeares and upwards, saith he knows the Compl^t and the def^t Horsley Widdrington, and he did know Cap^t Edward Widdrington, Father of the def^t Widdrington.

Leonard Punton of Felton, Yeom., aged 76 yeares or thereabouts, saith he knowes the Compl^t & the def^t Horsley Widdrington, and did know the Grandfather of the Compl^t Carr and did alsoe know M^r William Carr, Father of the Compl^t, and knew Edward Widdrington, Esq^r, Father of the def^t Horsley Widdrington, for severall yeares before their deathes.

Mem. 10, No. 5. William Dinning of Widdrington, Mason, aged 67 years, deposeth that aboute seaven or eight & thirtie years since he, this depon^t, was imployed to worke & did worke at severall times for the use of the Compl^t's late Father M^r William Carr, late of Eshett, severall stones out of two Quarries in the Helm side; & did at one time build an house for the Compl^t's late Father with the stones which he digged out of the said Helm side, and at two times he ledd stones which he wrought out of unto Eshett, to be used by the Compl^t's late Father.

Mem. 12 (13 end). [Top of the membrane.] William Telford of Felton, Yeoman, aged 70 years.

1. Saith that William Carr the father Intermarryed with one M^{rs} Jane Heron of Bockenfield, and according to the best of this Depon^t's remembrance itt is Foureteene¹ yeares and upwards since he dyed. And he did alsoe very well know M^r Richard Heron, late of Bockenfield, dec'd, who was Father of Jane, wife of the said William Carr the Elder. And saith the said Richard Heron was Owner or reputed Owner of the Manno^r of Bockenfield, where the said Richard Heron all along lived and dyed there, And his sonn John Heron Marryed in Yorkshire, and lived att a place called Beverley and dyed there.

(15) NOTES OF THE WILL OF ROGER PERKINS (FATHER-IN-LAW OF MARK CARR).

Dated 29 June 1733; proved 13 October 1733.

Roger Perkins, late of Doncaster, but now of Brampton, co. York, gent. To be buried at discretion of ex'ors. Wife Judith for her life all my freeholds & copyholds in Stainforth & Hatfield, co. York, & my messuage in S^t George Gate, Doncaster, in occupation of Widow Wagstaffe, in full satisfaction of provision

¹ Another witness says 26 or 28 years.

under our Marriage Articles. On her death to my eldest son John & his heirs for ever. Wife £30 & the use of my furniture for life, & then to my dau. Jane Carr. Also my little mare. Son William all my books & shop goods. Son Timothy £10 for mourning (my brother M^r John Perkins having by agreement with me undertaken to provide for him). Residue of lands & personalty to friends John ffountayne, esq^r, s^d brother John Perkins, brother-in-law M^r John Fox, & the Rev. M^r Edward Wolley, upon Trust to pay my debts, etc., & for the maintenance & education of my 2 sons John & William till fit to be placed out to trades. Son William £500 at 21. Residue to said sons John & William equally. Long provisions in case of sons' death under age. Daur's husband M^r Mark Carr. Sister Fox £5. Said 4 trustees & friend D^r Geo. Cheyne of Booth a ring each. Said 4 trustees to be ex'ors & guardians of my s^d sons.

Witnesses: Sam. Buck, Tho. Archdale, Jn^o Hurst.

(York Court of Probate, lxxxiii., 178.)

WILL OF CHRISTOPHER CARR OF ALNWICK.

Dated 13 April 1751; proved 1752.

Will of this date of Christopher Carr of Alnwick, Merchant, as follows:—1st. I charge all my messuages, lands, etc., situate in the Town, Township, or Territories of West Heddon, with the payment of a bond debt I owe to my sister Ann. 2^d. I devise the same, and all my right, title, equity of redemption, and demand thereon (subject nevertheless to the payment of such sum and sums of money as my brother Henry Carr may become entitled to receive yearly out of the same Estate, or the rents and profits thereof, during his life, by virtue of an Agreement entered into by me and him bearing date the 24 March 1749) to my friends George Carr of Bowsden and John Cook of Tugston, To hold the same To the use of my brother Ralph Carr for life, and after his death without issue To the use of George Carr (eldest son of the above-named George Carr), his heirs and assigns for ever. 3^d. To my wife Dorothy Carr, her heirs, etc., All my messuages, etc., situate in Alnwick aforesaid, To hold the same Subject to and charged with the annuity of £10 to my brother Henry Carr for life, and an annuity of £15 to my brother Ralph Carr, for the joint lives of my said brothers Henry and Ralph Carr. 4th. To my said wife Dorothy Carr All that Granary which I lately built at Alnwick and all other my real Estate, To hold the same for her life, and after her decease I give and devise the same and premises in Alemouth unto the said John Cook, his heirs and assigns for ever, Subject to a legacy of £50 to my brother Edward Cook, a legacy of £30 to Dorothy Smith, daughter of my brother Thomas Smith, £40 to my sister Margaret Cook, £40 to my sister Ann, £40 to my Godson Thomas Strother (son of Thomas of Alnwick, Merchant), £40 to my Cousin William Fenwick of Dunston Steeds, & £20 to my worthy friend the Rev. William Stoddart, Minister of Alnwick aforesaid. 5th. To my brother John Cook All my leasehold lands, etc., upon Trust to pay £6 to the poor of Alnwick, and a Gold ring to William Carr of Eshott, Esq., and another Gold ring to William Carr of Etall, Esq., and a suit of black cloth mourning to my said brother Henry Carr. Residue to wife. Appoints wife and John Cook Executors.

NOTES OF INDENTURE BETWEEN JOHN CARR, ESQ., OF THE HEUGH, AND THOMAS CARR OF ESHOTT, ESQ. (*Vide* Vol. III., pp. 45, 46.)

Dated 25 July 1754.

Indenture 25th July 1754 between John Carr of the Heugh, Esq^{re}, eld. son & heir of Will^m Carr, late of Eshett, Esq^r, & Thomas Carr of Eshett, Esq^r, another son, John Orde of Morpeth, Esq., Francis Potts of Fetter Lane, gent., for docking & barring, destroying & extinguishing all estates tail & the Reversions or Remainders thereupon expectant, etc., & for limiting & assuring to & for the uses & purposes hereinafter mentioned, all that Messuage, Tenement, or Farmhold, & the land & ground thereto belonging, commonly called the Heugh, and all that parcel of ground called the firth, which premises were formerly the estates of Will. Carr, deceased, & lately of his son Will. Carr, also deceased, Brother of John & Tho^s Carr . . . together with the 2 closes particularly mentioned, the West field & the Sheep field, in occupation of Rich^d &

Tho^s Heron at a yearly rent of £100, *i.e.* £84 Heugh & West Field, £16 the Sheep field [six lines describing appurtenances, etc.], & all Deeds, Reversions, & Remainders wh. either of them have in their custody, to have & to hold for Francis Potts for the purpose of a common Recovery, to the only proper use of the said John Carr, his heirs & assigns for ever, John Carr to be held harmless from a term of 1000 years, created by Indenture 2 Oct. 1736 between Will. Carr of Eshett, deceased (father of Tho^s and John Carr), & W^m Carr of Rhodes, 1st p^t, Tho^s Henzell of Gray's Inn, 2^d p^t, gent., Tho^s Clennell of Newcastle, Esq., 3^d p^t, Nicholas Burdon of S. Shields, gent., 4th p^t, John Forster of Edderstone, Esq., John Ord of Felkington, gent., 5th p^t, Henry Ogle of Causey park, esq., John Shafto of Whitworth, Durham, Esq., 6th p^t; & by a common Recovery of certain lands & premises in Eshett, for the use & behoof of Nicholas Burdon by way of mortgage to secure £2000 & Interest, & also from & against the Jointure of Katharine Carr, widow & relict of W^m Carr the son. Except a certain indent of Lease 10 Nov. 1751 made between the s^d Tho^s Carr of the one p^t & Rich. & Tho^s Heron of the other part, whereby the Heugh & the West Field was leased for 21 years for £84, the Heugh at £72 15s., the Westfield at £11 5s.; & whereas the s^d closes, the Westfield & the Sheep field, now are & have been frequently demised & enjoyed with the Heugh; therefore John Carr, for his heirs & assigns agree, doth agree with Thomas Carr his heirs that he shall peaceably enjoy these closes and the other estates of Will^m Carr the father without molestation other than the Indenture above, in trust for paying £100 a year for the life of John Carr, & John Carr to observe covenant of the lease, & to hold Tho^s Carr harmless, etc.

[It appears that the West Field and the Sheep Field must be fields in Eshott, also that William Carr the father had arranged for £100 to be paid to John Carr, when he disinherited him.]

(21) WILL OF MARK CARR IN GEORGIA.

Dated 8 June 1767; proved 4 December 1767.

In the name of God, Amen! I, Mark Carr, of the Parish of Saint Patrick in the Province of Georgia, Esquire, do make and declare this my last will and Testament. I give to my son William Carr and his heirs for ever my Town Lot in Frederica known by the number One, North. I give to my son Thomas Carr and his heirs forever my Town Lot in Frederica aforesaid known by the number twenty one, North. I give and bequeath unto my natural Daughter Elizabeth Carr, Daughter of Elizabeth Rutherford, all that my Island situate and being on the north side of the river Midway in the said Province of Georgia, together with a tract of land on the main fronting the said Island which I purchased of John Cubbage, to hold the said Island and Tract of Land to her and her heirs for ever, subject to and chargeable nevertheless with the payment of such a proportion of such just debts as shall at the time of my decease be due and owing from me, as the said Island and Tract of Land shall be esteemed worth or valued at as part of my General Estate. All the rest, residue, and remainder of my Estate, real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, I give and bequeath to my beloved Daughter Judith Carr and her heirs forever. And I do hereby constitute and appoint the said Judith Carr sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former and other wills by me made. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven.

MARK CARR. [L.S.]

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the Testator as his last will and testament before us, who, in his presence, and at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto set our hands as witness thereunto: Grey Elliott, F. Holzendorff, W^m Stephens.

GEORGIA. Before his Excellency James Wright, Esq^r, Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's said Province, and Ordinary of the same: Personally appeared the Honourable Grey Elliott of Savannah, Esquire, one of the subscribing witnesses to the annexed written last will and Testament of Mark Carr of the Parish of Saint Patrick in the Province aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, who being duly sworn on the

Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, made oath that he was present and did see the Testator sign, seal, publish, pronounce, and declare the same to be and contain his last Will and Testament, and that he was of sound and disposing mind and memory to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he, with Frederick Holzendorf and William Stephens, subscribed their names as witnesses to the said will at the request and in the presence of the Testator, and in each other's presence.

Given under my hand the 4th day of December 1767.

JA. WRIGHT.

GEORGIA. By his Excellency James Wright, Esquire, Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's said Province, Chancellor and Ordinary of the same. To Donald Mackay and John Polson, Esquires. I, reposing especial trust and confidence in the fidelity, care, and circumspection of you, the said Donald Mackay and John Polson, I have given and by these presents do give and grant unto you the said Donald Mackay and John Polson, or either of you, full power and authority to administer the hereunto annexed oath of Executrix unto Judith Carr, Executrix named in the last will and Testament of Mark Carr, deceased, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, before you the said Donald Mackay and John Polson, or one of you, to be taken: which executed and done you are to return with all convenient speed to the Secretary's Office of this Province.

Given under my hand and seal at Savannah the fourth day of December in the year of our Lord 1767, and in the eighth year of his Majesty's reign.

JA. WRIGHT.

Secretary's Office.

Certified by Thos. Moodie, *D. Secry.*

YOU, JUDITH CARR, do swear that you believe the annexed Deed to be the last will and testament of Mark Carr, deceased, and that you will produce to, shew, and inform the Appraisers that shall be appointed by the Ordinary all and singular the goods and chattels of the said Mark Carr, deceased, as already have, or shall before the day of making the appraisement come into your hands, possession, or knowledge, and that you will well and truly administer all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the said Deceased, and pay his debts and legacies so far as his Estate will extend, and the Law charge you, and that you will make a true and perfect Inventory of all the rights and credits of the said Deceased, whether the same be in ready money, judgments, bonds, or other specialities, or notes of hand, together with a list or schedule of the Books of accompts of the said Deceased, and exhibit or cause to be exhibited the said Inventory or Schedule, together with the appraisement of the said Deceased's goods and chattels, certified under the hands of three or more of the appraisers aforesaid, into the Secretary's Office of this Province within the time prescribed by Law.

So help you God,

JUDITH CARR.

THESE DO CERTIFY that the above oath was duly administered and subscribed by the said Judith Carr the twenty-eighth day of December 1767. Before me—

JOHN POLSON, J.P.

GEORGIA. SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

16th November 1791.

The underwritten certifies the foregoing to be and contain a true copy from the original Record in Book A (of Wills), fos. 245—247.

JNO. MILTON, *Secry.*

Endorsed: Copy of Mark Carr's Will for Capt^a Coddington.

(Copied by Colonel Jones, and sent to the Librarian of the Georgia Historical Society, who forwarded it to me December 1878. The certified copy is written by John Milton.)

(23) WILL OF JOHN CARR OF ESHOTT HEUGH.

Dated 7 August 1775; proved 5 October 1775.

(Extracted from the Registry of the Consistory Court of Durham.)

This is the last will and testament of me, John Carr of Eshott Heugh in the parish of Felton, in the county of Northumberland, Gent., made this 7th August 1775 as following: I give and devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate, of what value or kind whatsoever I shall die possessed of, interested in, or entitled unto, unto Thomas Carr of Eshott Hall in the s^d psh. of Felton, Esq^{re}, and John Archbold of Acton in the s^d psh., gent., th^r H^{rs} & ass^s, In trust, and to, for, and upon the sev^l uses, Intents, and purposes herein mentioned, th^t is to say: In trust for the s^d Thom^s Carr, Esq^{re}, & John Archbold within 12 months, or as soon after as conveniently may be after my decease, either by grant, mortgage, or sale of any part of my Estate called the Heugh, to raise the sum of £1000, and to apply and divide the same equally among the lawfull children now living of Samuel Sharpe, late of Lutterworth in the county of Leicester, Shopkeeper, deceased. Item I give & bequeath unto Will^m Carr of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Grocer, the sum of 5 g^s, and all the rest, residue, and remainder of my real and personal estate I give, devise, and bequeath to the s^d Tho^s Carr, Esq^{re}, and the s^d John Archbold, in trust that they shall receive and take the rents, issues, and proceeds th^rof, and duly place the same at Interest until Tho^s Carr the younger, an infant son of the said Tho^s Carr, Esq^{re}, shall attain the age of 21 years, and then I give, devise, and bequeath and every part & parcel of my real and personal estate unto the s^d Tho^s Carr the younger, his Heirs & succ^{rs}, Absolutely for ever, and whom I appoint my sole Heir; but in case the said Thom^s Carr the y^{ng^r} shall happen to die before he attains the age of 21 y^{rs}, then I give, devise, and bequeath the same and every part and parcel of my real and personal estate of whatever nature and kind soever unto the above named Thom^s Carr, Esq^{re}, his Heires and ass^s absolutely for ever; and I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint the s^d Thomas Carr, Esq^{re}, and the s^d John Archbold Executors of this my will, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made, and declare this as my last will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereby set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

JOHN CARR. [L.S.]

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the above named John Carr as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto: S. Fenwick, Mark Moffit, Jno. Chapman.

This will was proved on the 5th Oct. 1775 by Tho^s Carr, Esq^{re}, one of the Executors therein named, to whom administration was granted, he having been first duly sworn well and faithfully to execute and perform the same as usual, a power being reserved for making the like grant to John Archbold, the other Executor in the said Will named, when he should apply for the same.

(Extracted by Rob^t Burrell, proctor.)JOHN BURRELL, *Depty. Reg.*

EXCHEQUER BILLS AND ANSWERS (NORTHUMBERLAND) AS TO JOHN CARR'S WILL, WITH ANSWERS OF THOMAS CARR, JOHN ARCHBOLD, AND THOMAS WILLIAM CARR TO PRETENDED CLAIMS OF CERTAIN SHARPS OF LUTTERWORTH, 1792. No. 100.

Trinity Term in the 31st year of the reign of King George the third.

Humbly complaining shew unto your Honours your Orators, Samuel Sharp of Kilmorton in the County of Northampton, Labourer, John Smith of Aston in the County of Leicester & Susannah his wife, Ann Sharp of Bitteswell in the County of Leicester, Spinster, Thomas Newnham of Towcester in the County of Northampton, Taylor, and Mary his wife, Elizabeth Sharp of Burbage in the County of Leicester aforesaid, Spinster, William Sharp of High Cross in the said County of Leicester, Labourer, James Sharp of Meridon in the County of Warwick, Labourer, and John Sharp of Lutterworth in the County of Leicester, Labourer . . . That John Carr of Eshott Heugh in the parish of Felton, in the County of Northumberland, and elsewhere

. . . did on the seventh day of August 1775 make and publish his last will and testament . . . and thereby did give, devise, and bequeath all his real and personal Estate . . . unto Thomas Carr of Eshott Hall in the said parish of Felton, Esquire, and John Archbold . . . In Trust for the said Thomas Carr, Esquire, and John Archbold within two months, or as soon after as conveniently might be after his decease, by Grant, Mortgage, or Sale of any part of his Estate called the Heugh, to raise the sum of £1000, to apply and divide the same equally amongst the lawfull Children then living of Samuel Sharp, then late of Lutterworth . . . and by his said Will he gave and bequeathed unto William Carr of Newcastle upon Tyne, Grocer, the sum of five guineas, and all the rest, residue, and remainder of his real and personal Estate he gave, devised, and bequeathed to the said Trustees that they should have, receive, and take the rents, etc., thereof, and duly place the same at Interest untill Thomas Carr the younger, an Infant son of the said Thomas Carr, Esquire, should attain his age of 21 years, and then he . . . bequeathed the same and every part and parcel of his real and personal Estate unto the said Thomas Carr the younger, his heirs and assigns, absolutely for ever . . . Your Orators further shew that they are the lawfull Children of the same Samuel Sharp begotten on the body of Mary his wife . . . Your Orators further shew that 16 years are now elapsed since the Testator's decease, and your Orators have not received any part of the said Legacy, etc.

The joint and several Answer of Thomas Carr, Esquire, John Archbold, Gentleman,
and Thomas William Carr (in the Bill called Thomas Carr the younger), Esquire,
Defendants to the Bill of Complaint of Samuel Sharp, etc.

These Defendants jointly and severally make answer and say that John Carr, late of Eshott Heugh, did about the 7th day of August 1775 duly make and publish his last Will and Testament in the words and figures following (that is to say): This is the last Will and Testament of me, John Carr of Eshott Heugh . . . Gentleman, made this seventh day of August 1775, as follows: "I give, devise, and bequeath all my real and personal Estates . . . unto Thomas Carr of Eshott Hall in the said parish of Felton, Esquire, and John Archbold of Acton in the said parish, Gentleman, their heirs and assigns in Trust" (as set out in the Bill). John Archbold saith that he never acted in the trusts of the said Will, nor took upon himself the execution thereof . . . These Defendants deny that the said Complainants are the Children of Samuel Sharp in the Will of the said Testator John Carr mentioned . . . and . . . submit to this Honourable Court whether the said Testator had any Title to the said Estate called the Heugh, or any power to devise the same, for . . . by Indentures of Lease and Release bearing date 30 April and 1 May 1682, being the settlement made previous to the Marriage of William Carr of Eshot and Jane Strother, the Grandfather and Grand Mother of this Defendant Thomas Carr and the Testator John Carr, the said William Carr was possessed of an Estate for life in the Manor or Lordship of Eshot and the Estate called the Heugh, etc., with Remainder . . . to the first and every other son of the said Marriage in succession in Tail Male . . . and there being issue of the said Marriage six sons, namely, William Carr the eldest son, John Carr the second son, the Father of the Testator John Carr, Thomas Carr the third son, Charles Carr the fourth son, Henry Carr the fifth son, and Mark Carr, the Father of this Defendant Thomas Carr, the sixth son. And the said William Carr the son having attained his age of 21 years, the said William Carr the Father and William Carr the Son by Indentures of Lease and Release bearing date 1 and 2 Oct. 1736 . . . in consideration of £2000 . . . did grant, bargain, sell, release, ratify, and confirm unto and to the use of Thomas Henzell,¹ his heirs and assigns, all that the manor or Lordship of Eshot in the parish of Felton, etc., And also all that messuage or tenement called the Heugh,² etc., to make him, the said Thomas Henzell, a tenant to the Precipe for suffering a Common Recovery of the premises in which the said William Carr the Father and William Carr the Son were to be vouched. And it was declared by the said Indenture of Release that the said Recovery should be and enure

¹ In the Indenture 25 July 1754 between John Carr and Thomas Carr it says for the use of Nicholas Burdon.

² The Heugh is not mentioned in the above.

to the use of Nicholas Burdon, his Executors, Administrators, and assigns, from the day of the date thereof for and during the term of 1000 years . . . subject to a Proviso therein contained for determining the said term, on the payment to the said Nicholas Burdon, his Executors, etc., of the sum of £2000 and Interest, etc. And after the end or other sooner determination of the said term . . . to the use of the said William Carr the Father for his life, with remainder to Thomas Clennell and his heirs during the life of the said William Carr the Father in trust to support the contingent Remainders thereafter limited, etc. And these defendants . . . have heard and believe that the said William Carr the Father continued in the possession of the said Manor, etc., till the time of his death, which happened, as they have heard and believe, in or about the year 1740, and that upon the death of the said William Carr the Father the said William Carr the son entered and took possession . . . and continued in possession thereof till the time of his death, which happened, as these Defendants have heard and believe, in or about the year 1752 . . . without issue. And upon his death Thomas Carr, the third son of William Carr the Father, by virtue of the limitations in the last Indenture of Release contained . . . took possession . . . and demised the said tenement called the Heugh for 21 years . . . until in or about the year 1773. But divers disputes having arisen between the said Thomas Carr and John Carr the Father, who claimed to be intitled to the said messuage, tenement, or farm called the Heugh, etc., under the Indentures of 30 April and 1 May 1682, thereupon an agreement was entered into in the year 1754 between the said Thomas and John. And in consequence thereof, by Indentures of Lease and Release bearing date 24 and 25 July 1754 between the said John Carr of the first part, the said Thomas Carr of the second part, and John Ord, Esquire, of the third part, and Francis Potts, Gentleman, of the fourth part, for docking all Estates Tail, etc., the said John Carr and Thomas Carr granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed unto the said Francis Potts, his heirs and assigns for ever, all that messuage, etc., called the Heugh, etc., To hold to the said Francis Potts, his heirs and assigns for ever, in order to make him a tenant to the Precipe for suffering a Recovery, which Recovery was afterwards suffered . . . to the use of the said John Carr, his heirs and assigns for ever, etc. And the said Thomas Carr covenanted that the same should be free from all incumbrances except the lease for 21 years . . . Soon after the execution of the said Indentures John Carr the Father entered into the receipt of the rents and profits of the premises thereby conveyed, although these Defendants submit whether the said Thomas Carr, having only a life estate in the premises, had any power to convey the same to the said John Carr in Fee. And the said John Carr continued in receipt of the rents and profits thereof during his life. And upon the death of the said John Carr, which happened during the life of the said Thomas Carr, the said John Carr the Testator, the son of the said John Carr, enjoyed the rents and profits of the said premises. And the said Thomas Carr, having departed this life without issue about the year 1760, Charles Carr, the fourth son of William Carr the Father . . . took possession of the premises, except the Heugh, which was in the possession of his nephew John Carr the Testator . . . Charles Carr departed this life without issue about the year 1769. And Mark Carr, the Father of this Defendant Thomas Carr, having departed this life in the life time of his brother Charles, leaving William Carr his eldest son and this Defendant Thomas Carr his second son him surviving, the last mentioned William Carr, on the death of Charles, became entitled to the said manor, etc., under the Indentures of 1 and 2 Oct. 1736, and entered and took possession of the same, except such part thereof as was in the possession of John Carr the Testator, and died soon afterwards without issue male, but leaving several daughters him surviving, and thereupon this Defendant Thomas Carr insists that he, under the Ind. of 1 and 2 Oct., became intitled to the Manor, etc., and, amongst others, to the messuage or tenement called the Heugh¹ . . . But this Defendant Thomas Carr saith that, being at the time of the death of his brother William in North America and unacquainted with the particulars of his title to the said estates, the said John Carr the Testator was permitted still to continue in receipt of the rents and profits of the Heugh, etc.,

¹ This statement appears to be made in ignorance of the circumstances which led to the Indenture of 1754 between John Carr and Thomas Carr, in which John Carr is called of the Heugh.

and that when he returned to England . . . about the year 1771, this Defendant, finding the said Testator John Carr in receipt of the rents of Eshott Heugh, and that the said John Carr must have been greatly distressed if not permitted to receive the same, and this Defendant not being perfectly acquainted with his title . . . permitted the Testator to continue in receipt of the rents and profits of the said Messuage or Tenement until his death in the year 1775. And on the death of the Testator this Def^t Tho^s Carr, in his own right, entered upon the Heugh and continued in possession until May last, but out of his natural love and affection to his son, the Defendant Thomas William Carr, he hath since delivered up the possession thereof to him . . . And this Defendant Thomas William Carr admits that in consequence of an agreement between him & the said Thomas Carr the Father he is now in possession of the said estate called the Heugh . . . And these Defendants . . . say they believe that the Samuel Sharp mentioned in the Will of the said Testator is not the Samuel Sharp in the said Complainants' Bill mentioned, but that the Samuel Sharp in the said Will mentioned is another Samuel Sharp who was a shopkeeper at Lutterworth aforesaid, and who was also dead at the time of making the said Will, which last mentioned Samuel Sharp was the Father to the Mother of the said Testator, and of whom there were living at the time of making the said Will, and at the time of the death of the said Testator, two Children, namely, Thomas Sharp and Dorothy Wilcox, whom this Defendant insists are the persons intended to be described in the Will of the said Testator . . . and that the said Dorothy Wilcox afterwards departed this life intestate . . . and that letters of Administration were granted to one Robert Wilcox. And this Defendant Thomas Carr having refused to pay to the said Thomas Sharp and Robert Wilcox the said legacy of £1000, he insisting that the said John Carr had no right to dispose of the said Estate called the Heugh, the said Thomas Sharp about the year 1779 filed his Bill in Chancery against this Defendant Thomas Carr, John Archbold, . . . Wilcox, and one William Carr praying the establishment of the said Will . . . The said Thomas Sharp and Robert Wilcox, as this Defendant believes, did, by a certain writing bearing date in or about the year 1779, in consideration of £100, release and discharge this Defendant Thomas Carr and the said Messuage called the Heugh from the said legacy, and all actions, etc., on account thereof. For the reasons aforesaid they have refused to pay the said legacy, and submit to this Honorable Court whether they ought to be compelled to pay the same.

John Archbold was sworn to the truth thereof, and Thomas Carr, Esquire, was also duly sworn 8 May 32 Geo. III.

Sworn by the Defendant Thomas William Carr at Westminster the 30th June 1792 before—

JA. EYRE.

EXCHEQUER ORDERS, HILARY, A.D. 1792.

Fryday, 3 Feb^y 1792. No. 197.

Between Sam^l Sharp and others & Tho^s Carr the elder, Esq^{re}, & others, Def^{ts} by Bill.

Upon the Motion of M^r Bell of Council with the def^{ts} praying that they may have a Commission to take their plea, ans^w, or Dem^r in the Country, and six weeks time allowed them to return and file the same to the pl^{ts} Bill, the s^d Def^{ts} not being in Contempt nor before prayed any time. It is by the Court Ord^d accordingly as prayed, but the s^d def^{ts} are not to demur alone.

Saturday, 3 March 1792. No. 444.

Upon the Motion of M^r Bell of Council for the def^{ts} praying that the s^d Def^{ts} may have a month's further time to plead, etc., from the 24th day of March Instant, etc. It is ordered as prayed, etc.

NOTES OF DEEDS AS TO THE MANOR OF HETTON, 2 February 1779.

The following deed, of which, by the kindness of the late J. Towlerton Leather, Esq., owner of Hetton, a note was taken by the Rev. T. W. Carr 21 October 1881 at Middleton Hall, shews the means taken to make good the missing title to the "Manor" of Hetton:—

"2nd Feb. 1779, between Tho^s Carr of Eshott, only surviving brother of Will^m Carr, eldest son & heir to Mark Carr, brother of Charles Carr, 4th son and heir-at-law of William Carr, Esq^{re}, and Elizabeth¹ his wife, of the one part, and John Wilkie of Hetton of the other part. Whereas the grandfather of Tho^s Carr died intestate and seised of the Reversion and Fee simple of the Manor of Hetton, leaving Will. his son heir-at-law, and John Carr, and several other children. Will^m Carr, the eldest, died intestate & s.p. 1750 (?), and the Manor descended to John Carr, eldest surviving son and heir-at-law." Deed then proceeds to recite John Carr's Will in favour of Tho^s Carr the younger, and mentions a memorandum of agreement dated 13th January 1778, and a sale of Hetton for £19,500, and declares further: "Whereas the said Tho^s Carr, the son of the said Tho^s Carr, party thereto, is still under the age of 21 years. And the said John Wilkie being advised that the Manor of Hetton is vested in Tho^s Carr and John Archbold, Trustees for the said Tho^s Carr the infant . . ." There is further a Deed of Covenant that Tho^s Carr the infant, when of age, Tho^s Carr, and John Archbold shall convey the Manor of Hetton in the County of North^d to John Wilkie, Esq^{re}, in fee, signed Thomas Carr, 2^d Febr^y 1779. This deed is endorsed 1793.

There is in the papers of T. W. Carr, sen., a Draft of Indenture between Tho^s W^m Carr and James Allen Wilkie conveying the Manor of Hetton, with the note: "I approve of this Draft, R^d Hopper Williamson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4th April 1825." But this appears to have been carried no further.

The earliest deeds of Hetton have been destroyed, the following being mentioned in a schedule made by T. W. Carr, sen., as in an abstract of the Title to Hetton:—

16th Eliz^a, 21 June 1574. Mortg^e from Jno. Carr to Sir Valentine Brown.

16th Eliz^a, Michaelmas Term. Fine levied by Jno. Carr of the manor of Hetton, etc.

12 May 1578. Reconveyance to Rob^t Carr upon payment of Mortgage Money.

20th July 1608. Enrolled. Conveyance of Hetton Tythes to W^m Carr.

26 Oct. 1625. Inq. p. m. Will. Carr declaring that he was seised of the Tithes of Hetton & Ewart.

1st June 1636. Conveyance by Sir Rob^t Carr and uxor. of Manor of Hetton, etc., to W^m Carr.

PAPER ON THE ESHOTT ENTAIL BY T. W. CARR, SEN., IN 1790.

The following paper by T. W. Carr, sen., about 1790, gives an interesting account of what he knew then of the matter:—

"Mr Carr of Eshott had seven sons, some of whom, not having conducted themselves properly and according to his wishes, he resolved with the advice and assistance of Mr Claxton, an attorney in Alnwick, to prevent them ever enjoying any part of his property. For this end he pursued the following method: The estate of Eshott, of Hetton, of the Heugh *alias* Eshott Heugh, and some other property having been by the old gentleman's marriage settlement entailed upon his male issue according to their seniority, he, co-operating with his eldest son, was advised to break the entail by suffering a recovery. Under the direction of Mr Claxton this was conducted, but when compleated was found to be irregular in point of Form, and a second recovery was suffered. In this some years afterwards there was a more material error discovered, viz., the having omitted the Heugh in the enumeration and description of the estate. Notwithstanding this another entail was made, whereby the disobedient sons were altogether barred from inheriting. Soon after the old gentleman died. Under the operation of the latter entail W^m the eldest son succeeded to the Estate, but dying without

¹ This is a wrong name; it should be Jane.

Issue was followed in the possession by Thomas the 3rd son. During his life John, the second son, claimed the estate, and strongly disputed the validity of the title by wh. Tho^s held. This it is presumed occasioned an enquiry into the transactions respecting it, and led to a discovery of the defect before mentioned in the 2nd Recovery. By advice of Counsel Tho^s agreed by an article (dated 25th July 1754) to surrender the farm of the Heugh, as it is therein described, together with all appurtenances, in consideration of John's releasing his whole claim upon the other parts of the Estate. This was complied with on his part, and he took possession of the farm and kept it until his death. His only child John succeeded him, and enjoyed uninterruptedly the Estate for his lifetime, having some few years previous to his death levied a fine, the deed to leave the user of which is dated 17 . . . He in his will devised the Farm and all his real and personal estate whatsoever, except some Legacies, to Tho^s the second son of Tho^s Carr, Esq^r, his first Couzen, and the then possessor of Eshott, naming him as devisee in trust for his s^d son, together with John Archbold, then of Acton, Esq^r, to take & receive the rents of the s^d farm, & to put them out to interest to accumulate until the s^d Thomas the son should attain his age of 21 years, & then to him and to his heirs for ever; but if he should die before he attained such age, then to the s^d Thomas Carr the elder. Likewise that they, the s^d Tho^s Carr the elder and John Archbold, should as his executors pay the several sums of Money in his will directed. The s^d John Carr died after making the above will on the day of 1775, and Thos. Carr the elder proved the said will, and took upon himself the office of Administrator. As such obtained possession of every property of the dec^d, sold his personal effects after having them valued as per schedule, paid his debts as per do., and discharged the several small legacies contained in the will as per rec^d, and rec^d the rents of the farm.

"Mr Adams had persuaded Mr Carr the elder to suffer recoveries and levy fines to break the entail of his estates. Several were completed, and among others one particularly for the Heugh, considering it as the entire property of the elder Mr Carr, and soon after this all the s^d lands were conveyed unto Mr Adams as a Mortgagee, and under this right he took possession of all the estates in 17 . ., and has continued ever since to receive them. Mr Adams having gained possession of all the deeds and papers respecting the Heugh, except the deed to lead the uses of the fine the Ind're parts, and a copy of the before-mentioned Article of agreement, it was not until 17 . . that the younger Mr Carr obtained any knowledge of the Title, and then upon Mr Adams agreeing to pay him £95 per annum he was induced to waive the claim till he should attain his 21st year, which will be 19 March 1791, and then the subject disputed upon will be finally determined."

(24) NOTES OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THOMAS CARR OF BRINKHEUGH,
IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND, ESQ.

Dated 20 June 1793; proved 30 December 1793.

He gives and bequeaths, after payment of just debts and funeral expenses, to his dear wife Ann Carr, daughter of Thomas Storer of Rothbury, gentleman, called before her marriage Ann Dobbinson, widow of Thomas Dobbinson, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant, deceased, all that farm and remainder of lease held under John Fenwick of Morpeth, and all goods and chattels, furniture, linen, china, plate, and all for her proper use and benefit, and the interest for her life of £2000, to make up an annuity of £50 per annum. Conveys to trustees Eastfield otherwise Sturton Grange, Eastfield, in the parish of Warkworth, water corn-mill called Sturton Grange Mill or Buston Mill, and all tithes therefrom, to sell after his decease, upon trust to satisfy all debts, funeral expenses, and invest £2000 in the public funds, and pay the interest to the said Anne Carr otherwise Ann Dobbinson for her life, and the surplus to his son Mark William Carr. If the said Ann Carr shall have issue the £2000 to go to such child or children, or else the reversion to go to his son Mark William Carr, his heirs and executors. This devise to bar the annuity of £50 to his wife. Probate of will in possession of Thomas William Carr, Hampstead.

ENTRIES IN FAMILY BIBLE AS TO INOCULATION AND VACCINATION, 1794—1810.

The following extracts from the Family Bible of T. W. Carr, sen., are given to shew the transition from inoculation to vaccination, and the extraordinary confidence in vaccination felt at that time. The particulars as to births and baptisms and the references to infantile ailments are (after the first child) here omitted :—

Thomas William Carr, second son of Thomas Carr of Eshott, North^d, and Frances Morton, 3^d daughter of Andrew Morton of S^t Anthony's, North^d, were married at the Parish Church of All Saints', Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Wednesday the 1st of Jan^r 1794.

- 1795, Inoculated.¹ " Sarah Grace their daughter was born on Saturday night at 11 o'clock the 6th dec^r 1794. Baptized & regist^d in the Parish of S. Pancras 6th January following, Mid^x. Inoculated for the small pox in the spring of 1795 (favourable). Autumn 1805, all her sisters and brothers except Anna (who was absent) had the hooping cough. She slept with Frances the whole time (many weeks), & was fully exposed to the infection. She herself had during this time a very bad cough, but never, though nearly, hooped. Her mother and I were therefore satisfied that she then had the disease. May 1815, she had the measles, with very severe Fever and a great eruption, but not dangerously."
- 1796, Inoculated. *Frances Rebecca* born 8th June 1796 Inoculated for the small-pox in the autumn following (favorable).
Anna Margaret born 3 dec^r 1797 Inoculated for the small-pox in the spring of 1798 (favorable).
- 1799, Inoculated. *Andrew Morton* born 17th July 1799 Inoculated for the small-pox in November following (favorable).
- 1801, Vaccinated,
and 1804, Inocu-
lated. *Thomas William* born 6th June 1801 Inoculated for the Cow-pox in dec^r following (favorable). Inoculated for the small-pox for safety in Nov. 1804. Only the arm inflamed and no Fever.
- 1803, Vaccinated. *William Ogle* born 13 Nov^r 1802 Inoculated for the Cow-pox in April following (favorable).
- 1805, Vaccinated. *Isabella* born 20th Nov^r 1804 February 1805, she was innoculated for the Cow-pox, and had the disease very perfectly and favorably.
- 1810, Test five
years after, and
Inoculation. Sep^r 1810, she was taken into the room where a child was ill of the natural small-pox, and shook hands with her under the bed cloaths, in addition to which she was inoculated, but no disease was communicated, though the arm inflamed.
- 1807, Vaccinated. *Laura* born Easter Monday 30th March 1807 June 1807, she was innoculated for the Cow-pox, and had the disease very perfectly and plainly.
- 1810, Test three
years after, and
Inoculation. 10 Sept. 1810,² entry precisely similar to that of Isabella her sister.

¹ Notes by Editor.

² In 1807 Jenner was voted £20,000 by Parliament. Mr. Carr must have been one of his most devoted admirers, with the fullest confidence in vaccination as a safeguard. But when in the next year, 1811, one of Lord Grosvenor's sons had the small-pox very severely, having been vaccinated by Jenner ten years before, this experiment must have seemed a very hazardous one. Isabella, afterwards Lady Eardley, who was then nearly 6 years old, well remembered in after life this uncomfortable interview.

LETTER OF T. W. CARR, SEN., AS TO FAMILY HISTORY ABOUT 1828.

There is a letter, in the handwriting of Isabella Carr afterwards Lady Culling Smith, but signed by Thomas William Carr, sen., to his son Andrew Morton Carr, which gives such scanty particulars as were then known about the family history. It was written about 1828, and is in answer to his son's enquiries. He says he could not find out whether his family was a branch of the Kerrs of Fernihurst or Cessford, but he inclines to Cessford. He says Hetton and Eshott descended by entail to his father, and that his grandfather as Lieut.-Col. of Oglethorpe's Troop of Horse went out to America and died there. He next shews how Eshott Heugh came through one of his great-uncles to him, and that he should be sorry that it should ever leave the family. He then explains that he has never seen the old family deeds and papers, but adopts his form of the Crest, Arms, and Motto from a book in Heralds' College, where they are entered with a pedigree. He goes on: "I have heard my father say that in the Family Chest were letters from the Roxburgh Kerrs to the Carrs of Eshott entitling them cousins. The Etal family were called cousins, and Strother Ker, who lived in Newcastle, was called a cousin, but how all became cousins I never understood. By the way I am still *legally* Lord of the Manor of Hetton, a Title of Honor without Profit."

Andrew Morton Carr says in a note he has "heard that the Charter Chest is in the hands of Government, the estates having passed to the Crown."

There seems no foundation for any relationship with the Roxburgh family. The letters might possibly be of the seventeenth century, when William Carr in his will, 1643, mentions a silver bason and ewer as the gift of the Countess of Roxburgh, and entreates the Earl of Roxburgh and Sir W. Widdrington, as they have been true friends to him in life, to be as a father to his wife and children. The Carrs of Etal were connected by marriage, and Strother Ker was a cousin through the Strother family. No early deeds or papers exist among the Eshott papers, and none can be traced in the hands of Government. They were probably destroyed by Mr. Adams, who kept only those of the early papers which were material at the time to his title. Since his time Eshott reverted to the Crown, but was by a Crown Grant, 14 May 1822, passed to the heirs of Adams, behind which grant there can now be no question of title.

GRANT OF ARMS ON FRANCIS CULLING CARR AND HIS WIFE EMILY BLANCHE CARR TAKING THE NAME AND ARMS OF CARR-GOMM.

To all and Singular to whom these Presents shall come, Sir Albert William Woods, Knight, Garter Principal King-of-Arms, and Robert Laurie, Esquire, Clarenceux King-of-Arms of the South, East, and West Parts of England, from the River Trent southwards, send Greeting, Whereas Walter Raleigh Carr, Clerk, Master of Arts of the University of Oxford, Vicar of Foleshill in the County of Warwick, son of Andrew Morton Carr, late of Lowndes Street in the Parish of St George, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, and Grandson of Thomas William Carr, late of Eshott Heugh in the Parish of Felton in the County of Northumberland, and of Frognal in the Parish of St John, Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex, Barrister-at-Law, both deceased, hath represented unto The Most Noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, that upon an examination of the Records of the College of Arms it appears that the Armorial Ensigns hitherto used by his family have not been duly registered, and being unwilling to continue the use thereof without lawful authority, he therefore requested the favour of His Grace's Warrant for Our granting and confirming the said Armorial Ensigns with such distinctions as may be proper, to be borne by him and his descendants and by the other descendants of his father the said Andrew Morton Carr, as also by the descendants of his Uncles, Thomas William Carr, Clerk, late Vicar¹ of Southborough in the County of Kent, and Sir William Ogle Carr, Knight, sometime Puisne Judge and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon, both deceased, the sons of the said Thomas William

¹ This is an anachronism ; he was then Incumbent.

Carr, deceased, according to the Laws of Arms, and forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal did, by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the first day of May instant, authorize and direct Us to grant and confirm such armorial Ensigns accordingly: Know Ye therefore that We the said Garter and Clarenceux, in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant, and by virtue of the Letters Patent of Our several Offices to each of Us respectively granted, do by these Presents grant and confirm unto the said Walter Raleigh Carr the Arms following, that is to say, Gules, on a Chevron cottised between three Annulets Argent as many Estoiles Sable, And for the Crest, On a wreath of the Colours a Stag's head erased proper, gorged with a Collar gemel and the neck encircled by an annulet Gules; upon the attires a Riband, also Gules, passing through an Annulet Or, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said Walter Raleigh Carr and his descendants, and by the other descendants of his father the said Andrew Morton Carr, as also by the descendants of his Uncles the said Thomas William Carr and Sir William Ogle Carr, both deceased, with due and proper differences according to the Laws of Arms: In witness whereof We the said Garter and Clarenceux Kings-of-Arms have to these Presents subscribed Our names and affixed the Seals of Our several Offices this Thirty-first day of May in the Forty-first year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy eight.

ALBERT W. WOODS,

Garter.

ROBERT LAURIE,

Clarenceux.

Somerset Herald in Ordinary, 30 March 1892.

The accompanying pedigree begins thus:—

<p>Thomas William Carr of Eshott Heugh in the Parish of Felton, co. Northumberland, of Hetton in said County, and of Frognal in the Parish of Hampstead, co. Middlesex, Barrister-at-Law and Treasurer of the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn, and 25 years His Majesty's Solicitor of Excise. Died 27 April 1829, aged 59. Buried at Hampstead.</p>	<p>Frances, 3^d dau'r of Andrew Morton of Ouzeburn & of St Anthony's in the Parish of All Saints, Newcastle, co. Northumberland. Married at All Saints, Newcastle, 1 Jan. 1794. Died 12 and buried 19 Feb. 1836 at St John's, Hampstead, aged 71.</p>
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Somerset Herald in Ordinary, 30 March 1892.

IN MEMORIAM: ALURED JOHN DEACON CARR, SON OF REV. T. W. CARR,
DECEASED 28 DECEMBER 1888.

(Reprinted from the "Barming Chimes," February 1889.)

You may like a few memorial lines on our dear son ALURED JOHN DEACON. He was born in our first year here, on August 9th, 1866. He was baptized September 30th. In his infancy he had, at Mabledon, a dangerous fever, after croup, and he recovered, under God, only owing to the loving care he received there, and the devotion of the Nurse, who also nursed him in his last illness. He was very graceful in childhood, and bright in boyhood. He left Mr. Rose's school at Ramsgate with credit, though after a serious and painful attack of scarlet fever, in which his mother tenderly nursed him. On his recovery he went to Winchester. The life at a Public School may be very unequal in its hardships and temptations: a boy's position for good or evil depends so much on the character and influence of older ones. Always scrupulous and conscientious, Alured looked back with keen sorrow to any time in School-life when he might have been overborne to what was wrong, or should have stood more firmly. He left Winchester with an excellent character, in 1884, for the College of Engineers, at Cooper's Hill. Here he worked diligently, but seeing that he could not get among the first fifteen who get Indian appointments, he left in 1885, and went to Downton Agricultural College, with some idea of Canada later on. To his surprise he here took the prizes of his division in April, in Agriculture, Geology, Anatomy, Veterinary Medicine, Book-keeping, Estate

Management, Building Construction and Drawing, Practical Chemistry, and Inorganic Chemistry. In August he took the Scholarship of the College, and was first in Agriculture, Chemistry, Botany, Surveying, and Mensuration.

The Professor, in whose house he lived, wrote: "He was not a grinding worker, but always read the newspapers, and was well up in politics and subjects of general interest. The intelligence and memory which he brought to bear upon so many subjects was astonishing." The Vicar of Downton wrote: "He was so simple-minded and earnest in what he did. He was one of those who always attended Holy Communion, and I feel sure that his life, short and quiet as it has been, has not been without its influence for good."

He returned terribly altered after a severe chest attack, not sufficiently noticed, and the assistance which he gave to the cricket eleven that summer, though he ceased to play any but home matches, must have been attended with serious risk.

By the advice of a physician and the kindness of some Relatives he went, in 1886, by sea to New Zealand, returning by Tasmania, Australia, and the Red Sea. Though at first better, he failed in the summer, and went by Switzerland to pass the winter in Bordighera with us. He did not think this agreed with him. It was just the time of life "*where two seas met*" and buffeted the frail vessel. The growing visitation of a new disease, the utter disappointment in life and uncertainty as to the result, beat upon the poor invalid—neither yet understanding new symptoms, nor resigned to meet the worst. He returned by sea in May from Marseilles, seemed better, and it was a great pleasure to him to be at home. It was settled that he should pass the winter at St. Leonards, but there he grew worse, and it was evident that the end was approaching, with much suffering in the throat and chest, from cough and sickness.

His religious character greatly developed the last few weeks of his life, and he met calmly and trustfully the doctor's announcement that he had not long to live, thanked him very touchingly for his care, and at once made his preparation for the end. On the 12th December he received the Holy Communion with us and his Godmother, his Mother joining but not being able to be in the same room. On Christmas Morning he appeared sinking, but rallied and passed a cheerful day, with kind thought for others. On St. Stephen's Evening he spoke to his youngest brother, giving him the texts Prov. iii. 6, with James iv. 7-8. At 10 P.M. on St. John's Day he thought he was dying and wished us all good-bye, but again he rallied, and did not breathe his last till 1 A.M. on Holy Innocents' Day. He was fully conscious to the end, and wished to hear the continued comfort of his Saviour's promises, repeating part of them himself with whispered voice; that one emphatically "that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious Body." A favourite text had been "Heaviness" ("*not much of that,*" he said) "may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning," and when complaining of extreme weariness he brightened up at the words "Come unto Me, ye that are weary."

He was committed to his last earthly resting place on New Year's Eve. The coffin of elm, plainly rubbed with oil, inlaid with a cross of cherrywood, was made by the husband of his Nurse, in the old play shed. It was placed on the Bier, which we had presented for the use of the Church, and conducted by his cousins and friends, who committed him to the grave. Those present will remember well the touching scene—the plaintive chants of the Choir in the Choral Service, the hymns, the sun setting red over the Southborough Hills, the covering of the coffin with soft earth during the latter part of the Service, the short Evensong; later on, the muffled peal, and then the bells ringing out the old year and ringing in the new. For him the short year of life had ended, and the new year of a blessed eternity had begun.

He left the money which he had prudently saved (with a legacy not used) to his Nurse for faithful service,—to other Servants,—to a sick friend in Tasmania, and to some Convalescent Institutions—and those gifts were offered on Sunday in the Alms Dish which he had had a share in presenting at Easter 1877, after some little self-denial in Lent. We thank God for so good a son, who never caused us anxiety by his conduct, and rejoice in the happy end of his life, so that we truly "sorrow not as those which have no hope," since he has fallen asleep in CHRIST. May God grant that some young men of his own age may be touched by his example, to use the life which is given still to them for the glory of God, and the good of others . . .

IN MEMORIAM: HARRIET CARR, WIFE OF REV. T. W. CARR, DECEASED 21 FEBRUARY 1889.

(Reprinted from the "Barming Chimes," March 1889.)

... The Mother and the son have been taken together, who were most closely united in affection. She had felt for him, and feared for him, and nursed him, and rejoiced over his recovery, but these thus bound in life have been united in death. Now that we have laid them, after so short an interval, in one grave, the words of David's beautiful lament over his friends sound true: "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."

Mrs. Carr's old home, Mabledon, on the Southborough Hill, was in sight of Barming. She was a devoted daughter and an affectionate sister, and began her life of usefulness by visiting regularly in the hamlet of Haysden, just below the hill.

It was a cheerful day when she passed to her marriage under the arch her friends had raised at the Church gate, and when we passed along this valley below this church on our way to Belvedere, going on in a few days to our home at Loddington.

There, a wife in the Rectory was a new blessing, and she was received with every demonstration of joy. I well remember the modest self-possessed way and sweet grace with which she stood at the door with its floral decorations, when I introduced her to the crowd of parishioners who filled the old-fashioned courtyard of the Rectory.

She devoted herself at once to her new duties, loving and loved by all her husband's relations, and winning golden opinions in the parish by her work in the Sunday School, and by her welcome visits in the homes of the people. She took much pleasure in the establishment of a Day School, and finally in a new School which we gave, and which was opened with great joy on the Holy Innocents' Day.

She was very happy in her first home, and it was a sorrowful day for her, and a bitter one for the affectionate people, when she left it for this home in Barming, to which in time she became so deeply attached. Not even the attraction of being so near her mother allowed her to influence me in deciding on the move. Here, in 1866, she began the same work; she taught in the Sunday School, was soon welcome to the sick, and a constant visitor in her district. She brought her love of plain needle-work into the school, with a success which was attested by the frequent favourable reports of the work. Mrs. Stanton was then conducting her Mothers' Meeting, and in this Mrs. Carr first assisted, and on Mrs. Stanton's departure continued it with deep interest. Later on she threw herself with energy into the Girls' Friendly Society, both as Secretary to the Deanery and as the friend and helper of individual girls. I have heard also from some of you how her presence was valued in the sick room, with her gentle smile, her affectionate sympathy, her help and advice, and her treasury of comfort in God's Word.

While she had strength what a regular attendant and devout worshipper she was at all the Services of the House of God! She was a devoted mother, in the highest sense of a Christian mother, to her children. The Sunday after her death the 116th Psalm occurred in the Psalms of the day, and I remembered how, nine times, she had come to Church and humbly used that Psalm to thank God in the Churching Service.

But Mrs. Carr has had six years of illness. This has separated her from the parish, and from this Church, and from all her former work. In 1882 she was very ill; the next winter Nice was tried for her restoration, but with no permanent benefit. It was, however, in 1885 that she first had any attack on the lungs, and from that, in spite of our alarm, she to some extent recovered. We went in 1886 to Bordighera. There, as at Nice, she enjoyed the sun and air, and somewhat improved. She shewed her calm courage at the time of the earthquake. Some one remembered how she pointed to a star at that time of trouble, saying that if a star is unmoved when the earth is shaken, much more is God "the same." In the summer of 1887 we returned to be with my dying mother. My sister also was passing through a time of acute suffering, and was greatly comforted by the peaceful presence and support of my beloved wife.

She grew stronger during the winter, but after Easter 1888 she suddenly failed. Her last public Communion was on Monday in Easter week, and very soon after that she became very ill, and never again put her feet to the ground. She greatly longed for her dear home. I think only twice in her last illness did she experience any fear of mind, and for a very short time. Once when the funeral of a little English child passed her house, she feared whether she might not be left at Bordighera, and once in the last week she feared that a severe pain in the chest which she had might continue; but her general tone was one of simple trust, neither questioning or fearing about the morrow. She very much liked the answer which was made to me by a relative, who, when I said "we know not what is before us in life," replied, "but we know what is beyond!" The long months of sickness were a severe strain on mind and body. A sufferer, with shattered nerves, scarcely then understands the extent to which the fatal disease is sapping the strength. But, all through, her simple faith in her Saviour's merits never wavered.

She liked to have the lessons read to her, sometimes by candle light, when she could not bear the light from the window. Though she asked for "short, very short" prayers, she was latterly never content to miss any of the three collects—that for the day, that for peace, and that for grace. Her favourite hymns were in "The Comforter," and these were often read to her in the middle of the night. They were very simple and trustful ones: "One step more," "What then?" "The chamber of peace," "When the King comes in"—this one, she loved to say, reminded her of a happy old Christian woman from Lancashire, who, when she read the account of our Lord's coming, would draw close to her, and put her hand on her, and say reverently, with kindling face, "Won't it be grand!" Her great pleasure in her sick room were the visits of her relations, the presence of her children, especially of her son from Canada, for which she had earnestly looked. A happy privilege was the Holy Communion, which she knew united her with Christ in Heaven, and His Church on earth and in Paradise. The last was on February 10th.

The illness of her third son was a very deep trial, most patiently borne. Not to nurse him, not even to give him a parting kiss, was a sore burden to the loving mother; but she rejoiced in his happy death, and thankfully acknowledged the ripening of the good seed, of which she felt sure.

Ten days or so before the end she grew much worse. Then the spirit which had always characterized her in former illnesses shone forth most conspicuously. A wonderful calmness, a holy stillness in great trouble, came to her; and she was a touching example, by the great grace of God, of faith and patience. Of all these days, the last (February 21st) was the most beautiful. She went from us, gently, by God's mercy, perhaps not knowing she was so near, quietly breathing her last, till the spirit fled to the presence of the Saviour, whom she had loved on earth.

However sweet and natural the still sleep of death looks in its last narrow chamber (as it did with our departed one before, on Monday the 25th, we committed her to the ground) we know the soul is not there; it is but the loved body in which the soul was—"the dust shall return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return to God who gave it."

Was not here one of the holy women of the Church of Christ, for whom we may thank God? In the 31st chapter of the Proverbs you will find the sketch of a good mother, and a wise and prudent wife. Such she was, illuminated with the grace of Christian faith and hope.

Does it seem as if I should not have said so much? Might not others have said it better? Yet is it not written there, "her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her . . . a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised. Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her own works praise her in the gates" . . .

THE FAMILY OF CARR.

IN MEMORIAM: COLONEL FREDERICK SCHOMBERG CARR, SON OF ANDREW MORTON CARR,
DECEASED 29 MARCH 1890.

FREDERICK SCHOMBERG CARR,

Born in London April 8th, 1845;

Entered the Indian Army by direct Commission in July 1861; Capt. 1870; Served as D. A. Q.-M.-G. in the Afghan Campaign, 1878-9; Brevet-Majority, Nov. 1879; Lt.-Colonel, July 1887. War Services:—Jowaki Expedition, 1877-8—Despatches, Medal with Clasp—Afghan War, 1878-9-80; Capture of the Peiwar Kotal; Actions of Matoon and Charasiah; Operations at and around Kabul, December 1879. Despatches (twice), Medal with 3 Clasps, Brev. of Maj.; Zhob Valley Expedition, 1884.

Died at Rawal Pindi March 29th, 1890.

*Extract from Regimental Orders issued by Lt.-Colonel W. J. VOUSDEN, V.C., Officiating Commandant,
5th Punjab Cavalry.*

KOHAT, Saturday, March 29th, 1890.

It is with the deepest sorrow that the Officer Commanding has to announce to the Regiment the death of Lt.-Colonel F. S. CARR this morning at Rawal Pindi.

The oldest British Officer in the Regiment, by length of service with it; there is no need to say a word concerning the life of one whom we have all been learning, for the past 24 years, to respect and honor more and more as the years went by.

His loss, just as he was reaching the goal of his ambition, will be long and deeply felt by the Regiment as the trusted friend of every officer and man, British and Native.

(True extract.)

G. E. D. ELSMIE, Lieut.,

Officiating Adjutant 5th Punjab Cavalry.

Order to the Punjab Frontier Force, by Brigadier-General Sir J. W. MACQUEEN, K.C.B.

HEAD QUARTERS, EDWARDESABAD.

29th March 1890.

It is the very painful task of the Br.-Genl. Commanding to announce to the Force the death of Lt.-Colonel F. S. CARR, 5th Punjab Cavalry, in the Officers' Hospital at Rawal Pindi, on the morning of the 29th inst.

Lt.-Colonel CARR entered the Force in 1866, and during the long period of service, which he passed entirely in the 5th P. C., his devotion to duty, and his ability in discharge of the same, had frequently marked him out for the commendation of Government and the various Officers under whom he had served. His passing away now, when about to realize the legitimate hope of a regimental officer, the command of his regiment, lends a fresh poignancy to the grief that will be felt by his many old comrades in the Force and a large circle of friends.

The Br.-Genl. condole with the family and friends of the deceased Officer, and would place on record his sense of the loss sustained by his Regiment and the Force through his early death.

(Signed)

J. W. MACQUEEN, Br.-Genl.

Telegram from the Commander-in-Chief H. E. Sir FREDERICK S. ROBERTS, Bt., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.

Dated March 30th, 1890.

TO THE OFFICER COMMANDING 5TH PUNJAB CAVALRY.

Please let all ranks know how much I regret Colonel CARR's death, and that I deeply sympathize with the Regiment in the loss it has sustained.

**Blessed is that servant whom his Lord, when He cometh, shall find so doing.
He shall receive a blessing from the Lord, and righteousness from the God of his salvation.**

IN MEMORIAM: MARK WILLIAM CARR, SON OF JOHN THOMAS CARR,
DECEASED 5 FEBRUARY 1888.

(Excerpt Minutes of Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, vol. xciii., Session 1887-88, Part iii.)

MARK WILLIAM CARR died suddenly at Morelia, in Mexico, on the 5th of February 1888, whither he had gone to examine and report on some silver-mines, on behalf of parties in England. Mr. Carr was born in the year 1822, at North Shields, and was the son of the late John Thomas Carr, who became Russian Consul and Sheriff of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was educated at the Grammar-school in Newcastle, and in the year 1837 he entered the works of Messrs. Robert Stephenson and Co., where he served an apprenticeship of six years in the shops and drawing-office of that establishment. He then proceeded to the University of Glasgow, where, under the guidance of Professor Gordon, he prosecuted scientific studies bearing on engineering.

On leaving Glasgow he obtained an appointment as Resident Engineer for the construction of the Syston and Peterborough Railway, under Messrs. Liddell and Gordon, who were the Engineers of the Company. He afterwards, under the same gentlemen, became Resident Engineer of the Newport, Aber-gavenny, and Hereford Railway, which included the construction of the well-known Crumlin Viaduct, one of the most novel constructions of the time, being entirely of iron, including the piers, and about 200 feet in height over the valley. Mr. Carr remained on this line after it was opened, occupying the positions of Resident Engineer and of Locomotive Superintendent, for which his early training admirably fitted him.

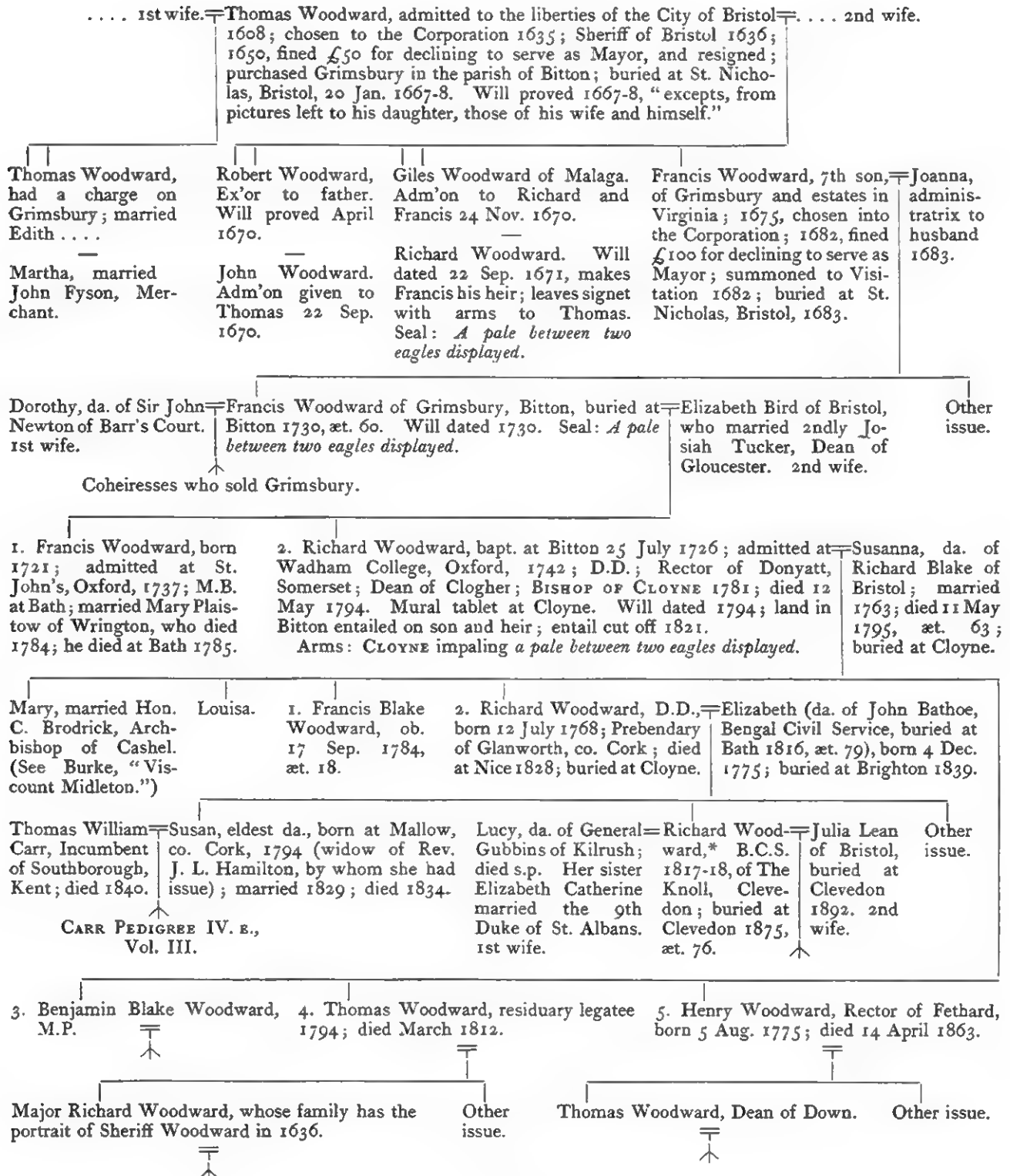
In 1858 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Great Southern of India Railway, on the recommendation of Mr. George B. Bruce, President Inst. C.E., Consulting Engineer of that railway. Five years later he was appointed Chief Contractor's Agent by Messrs. Waring Brothers and Hunt, during the construction of the Allahabad and Jubbulpore branch of the East Indian Railway. After ten years' residence in India, Mr. Carr returned to England, and accepted an appointment as Engineer for the contractors of the Grosswardein and Klausenburg Railway in Hungary. In 1873 he became General Manager of the Rio Tinto Mining Company in Spain. These mines, which had been worked by the Romans, had long remained unused. It was Mr. Carr's duty to lay out a plan for developing this important property that would admit of the enormous output which has subsequently been attained. This he did with such skill and judgment that no alteration in principle has to this day been introduced. For six years Mr. Carr retained this position, with credit to himself and benefit to the Rio Tinto Company.

Mr. Carr on various occasions went on professional engagements to Chili and to Russia, to examine and report on railway and other engineering works in those countries. For about five years he was Managing Director in actual charge of the Blaina Ironworks.

Mr. Carr was elected a Member of this Institution on the 8th of January 1861, and took an intelligent interest in its affairs. Throughout life he was distinguished by calm judgment, stainless integrity, and a power of securing the confidence of those whom he served and those who acted under him, which rendered his services in conducting large works very valuable, and dying left his memory dear to a large number of professional friends.

Pedigree of Woodward of Bitton.

(THE LATTER GENERATIONS NOT GIVEN IN FULL.)



The Pedigree of Woodward is introduced here, though it concerns only a late branch of the Carr family, because it is curious to find in each family the portraits of a civic dignitary handed down, in one case of a Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne who was never Sheriff, son of a Sheriff who was never Mayor, in the other of a Sheriff of Bristol who paid a fine for not serving as Mayor, whose son also paid a like fine. In each family, in spite of changes of line and of residence, these were preserved, though the originals became unknown. They can be now, however, traced down.

Susannah Bonner was second wife of Thomas Bonner, thrice Mayor of Newcastle, in 1643, 1651, 1659. She, by her will dated 10 May 1684, bequeaths to her son-in-law Joseph Bonner of St. Anthony's "one large picture or effigies of his late father Thomas Bonner, which is in a wood frame gilded." This picture, brought into St. Anthony's, would descend to Joseph Bonner's son William Bonner, from him to Margaret Lewen his granddaughter, to her father Thomas Lewen, to his cousin Mrs. Grace Ord Ibbetson, and through her sister Margaret Lewen Morton to her sister Mrs. Thomas William Carr of Frognel, Hampstead. In the division of chattels left by Mrs. Carr it came to Miss Frances Carr, who left it to her nephew Mr. Edward Lushington, who now has it in his house at Brackenhurst, Cobham, Surrey. The contemporary portrait of the lady must be Grace, Thomas Bonner's first wife. This is not mentioned in the will of the second wife, most probably because it had already gone to her son Joseph Bonner. All knowledge of the originals had been lost, and from the initials A. B. on the back, aided by their antiquated complexion, they were nicknamed by the Frognel family *Sir Anthony and Lady Biles*! These initials A. B. occur also on a horn snuff-box with masonic insignia of the sun, moon, and stars on the silver plate. No male name with the initials A. B. occurs in the Pedigree.

The portrait of Thomas Woodward, Sheriff of Bristol in 1636, but who was never Mayor, is marked by the Sheriff's robe. As Thomas Woodward, in his will 1667-8, in leaving some pictures to his daughter, excepts "those of the nine sibbils, and of his wife and of himself," they would go to Robert Woodward his executor, and so reach Francis of Grimsbury in 1671, and would descend by his heirs to the Bishop of Cloyne, and so to a son Thomas Woodward, his residuary legatee in 1794, with whose descendants the old Sheriff of 1636 is still found with portraits of the Bishop and his family. Others were possessed by Dr. Woodward of Glanworth, and are now in the possession of his granddaughter Miss Woodward of the Knoll, Clevedon. One of these is a portrait of Francis Woodward, the Bath Physician, who is favourably mentioned in Clarke and McArthur's "Life of Nelson," who was his patient. He is also noticed in Mrs. Thrale's letters to Dr. Johnson.

His brother the Bishop also is honourably mentioned in Mant's "History of the Church of Ireland," and commended by Wesley as a reader and preacher in his Journal, xvi., p. 31. His mural tablet in Cloyne Cathedral, besides the laudatory monumental epitaph of that age, says he might be justly called "the Father of the Poor and the Friend of Toleration." There is a little memoir of Bishop Woodward's family, and in particular of his excellent son the Rev. Henry Woodward, Rector of Fethard, in Essays by the Rev. Henry Woodward, with a Memoir by his son Thomas Woodward, Dean of Down (Macmillan).

The Arms of Bonner, on the tombstone of Joseph Bonner at Wallsend, are: *A lion passant between two escallops*. Crest: *A hand holding a sword*. Mr. Warwick of High Callerton kindly furnished an impression of an old seal of the Bonners of High Callerton, which is exactly the same, the field being gules. It is not, however, recorded in College of Arms, and no Arms are given to William Bonner the Sheriff in the Carr MS. referred to, Vol. II., p. 197.

Mr. Carr of Frognel impaled as Morton Arms, *six lions rampant, three, two, and one*. There appears no authority for this. In Lansdowne MS. 865, British Museum, is: "Murton of Murton beareth *quarterly indented ermine and gules, in the 2^d and 3^d quarter a goat's head erased argent*." The Mortons of Berwick purchased Murton in North Durham of Thomas Carr of Ford in 1601, Vol. II., p. 129 (where Munwick appears to be a mistake for Berwick).

In the Pedigree of Bonner many of the *disjecta membra* in Sir Cuthbert Sharpe's MS. v. 2, No. 12, 15A, in Cathedral Library of Durham find their proper position. There are, however, many Bonner entries in the register which are not placed. Timothy Bonner is rightly placed, it is believed, as the son of Joseph Bonner, Vicar of Bolam. His name also occurs in a tripartite indenture dated March 27, 1726, which refers to a lease dated March 10, 1725, between Timothy Bonner, hatter, and Catherine Cotesworth (Hedgeley MSS.). His grandfather Timothy Bonner had three sons named Timothy, who died young, and were buried at St. Nicholas in 1647, 1652, and 1661.

The discovery of the marriages of the Rev. Robert Bonner and Isabella . . . about 1640, and of Joseph Bonner and Elizabeth . . . between 1718 and 1721, is much desired.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

Page 21, line 10. *For* "had been sixteen years" *read* "and, later, was fifteen years."

Page 26, line 10. *For* "Robert Carr of Hauxley" *read* "Thomas Carr of Hauxley."

Page 27, line 6. *Delete* "April."

Page 27, line 10. *For* "May 1616" *read* "31 May 1616."

Page 35, line 5. *For* "Anne" *read* "Dorothy, daughter of Gregory Ogle of Choppington."

Page 40, line 1. He is called *chirurgion* in the entail of 1682; the (?) is placed because the description is not on other notes of the will.

Page 41, line 12. *Delete* "who probably died young, as he is not named in the entail of the estates by his brother in 1682."

Page 42, lines 7—11. The entail runs—On the children of William and Jane Carr, then to John Carr, second brother, now living, and his heirs, then to Thomas Carr, third brother, now living, and his heirs, then to William Carr, Berwick-on-Tweed, "chirurgion," and his heirs, then to John Carr, brother of William Carr, and his heirs, then to the right heirs of William Carr of Eshott.

Page 47, lines 7 and 10. *For* "1762" *read* "1760."

Page 77, line 40. *For* [second son] "of Colonel Carr" *read* "of William Carr."

Page 81. Frognel was the old spelling of the house, Frognal the later one.

Page 86, line 5. *For* "Sir Richard Birnie" *read* "Sir R. Baker."—Thomson's "Comprehensive History of England," Div. xi., p. 365, is wrong in calling Sir Richard Birnie the chief magistrate in charge. He was concerned in preparing for the inquest on the persons killed in the affray. The Blues were following the procession. A detachment of the 1st Life Guards was sent under orders from the Government to conduct the procession through the Park, the mob wishing to force it through Piccadilly. Sir R. Baker wished to give the people their way, but Captain Oakes asked him to allow him to carry out his precise orders. There was a sharp affray at the Marble Arch, two of the mob being shot and many of the Life Guards seriously injured with brickbats. On gaining the Edgware Road Sir R. Baker considered that the services of the Life Guards were no longer needed, and they returned to barracks. The procession encountered a barricade at the top of the Edgware Road, and Sir R. Baker then allowed them to turn, and the procession went into the Strand and through the City. There was a strong feeling of indignation that the Queen had been cruelly treated by the King, and the populace wished thus to mark their sense of it. Sir R. Wilson, who had interfered with Captain Oakes in the execution of what was his painful duty, was cashiered. Captain Oakes returned from Boulogne for the inquest, at which the jury shewed a very hostile feeling to the Life Guards. However, on Captain Oakes leaving the witness-box, the jury stood up to shew their respect for him.

The Queen had herself prepared an inscription for her coffin—

"Deposited
CAROLINE
OF BRUNSWICK
the injured
Queen
of England.
Departed this life 7th Aug^t
In the year of our Lord
1821,
Aged fifty-three years."

She left as her executors Mr. Wilde (afterwards Lord Truro) and Mr. Lushington, two of the counsel who had defended her, and desired that she should be buried by her father at Brunswick. A solid silver plate was prepared with the above inscription for the coffin. This was placed upon the coffin by the executors on arriving at Colchester. A special

messenger on horseback arrived with directions from Lord Liverpool, then Prime Minister, to remove the plate as obnoxious to the King, and to substitute a plain one with the name of the Queen and the dates of her birth and death. The silver plate, which had been wrenched off, was lost sight of. Many years after the widow of Dr. Lushington's valet and butler sent on her deathbed to ask to see Dr. Lushington or a member of his family. His sister-in-law, Miss Frances Rebecca Carr, went to see her; when the dying woman took from under her pillow the silver coffin plate, which she said her husband had taken, but had not been able to dispose of, and she wished to restore it to those who had the right to have it. The plate is now in the possession of Edward H. Lushington, Esq., at Brackenhurst, Cobham, Surrey.¹ (Brougham's "Memoirs," vol. ii., p. 425 *et seq.*; Annual Register, 1821; Contemporary Newspapers in the possession of Augustus H. Oakes, Esq., Librarian of the Foreign Office; and Notes of E. H. Lushington, Esq.)

Page 86. A Journal of his son Thomas William gives a full and interesting account of a tour of the family in two carriages in France and Italy during the months of August, September, and October, 1824. The enjoyment of it was, however, sadly marred by Mr. Carr breaking the *tendon Achilles* of his left leg near Amiens soon after their start.

Page 86, line 11. For "and his daughters Fanny, Anna, and Laura," read "with his wife and his daughters Anna and Laura."

Pages 86, 87. "The letter about the journey was written in 1829, as when they arrived at Frognel they were met with the sad news of their father's sudden death."—Notes by the Hon. Mrs. W. H. Fremantle.

Page 87, line 34. After "Sarah" add "Grace."

Page 88. "Anna went to live near her uncle at 9 Windsor Terrace, Plymouth, and after his death her aunt and Miss Annie Harrison came to live with her. She took up drawing after Mrs. Lushington's marriage, and from a desire when she went out to Ceylon to be able to give her family at home an idea of the beauty of the strange far-off country in which she found herself. She used to speak of her struggles to find out for herself *how* to represent the lovely strange flowers, with their bright colouring, when they faded in a few hours, and she said at first she could only see where to put in the shadow by drawing in a darkened room, or at night, with a bright lamp shining on the flower."—Notes by the Hon. Mrs. W. H. Fremantle.

Page 91, line 13. For "his great-grandsons" read "his father's great-grandsons." A Psalm Card, on which was a continuous arrangement for reading the Psalms, one for each day, was long printed annually, and was widely used, being known as the plan adopted by the Rev. T. W. Carr.

Page 95, line 34. For "Nuwera" read "Newera."

Page 99. "Though Lady Eardley shared in the earnestness of her husband's religious convictions, and was ready to give the right hand of sympathy to all good men of whatever party, she never severed herself from the Church of England, and brought up her children as its members. Belvedere was not at once sold, nor did they immediately quit it; it was finally sold, after Sir Culling's death, in 1864. The Church was built in what was then the little village of Lessness Heath, and was at first served by a Dissenting Minister. After four years it was licensed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1861 it was consecrated in special deference to Lady Eardley's dying wish."—Notes by the Hon. Mrs. W. H. Fremantle.

Page 100, line 4. For "1845" read "1846."—Line 38. Lady Cranworth was a frequent visitor at Rydal Mount.—*Ibid.*

Page 102. In last line of Lady Augusta Stanley's letter, to "reached" add "Osborne."

Page 109, line 11. For "invested" read "invected."

Page 138, line 5. For "Inquisito" read "Inquisitio."

Pedigree IV. z. See children of Robert Carr by Mary Richardson. 4. Sarah, married James Robertson and had issue. Hannah, married . . . Bullock of Spital Hall, by whom issue.

Pedigree IV. f. Ninth generation line. Richard Carr, who married Maria Wheeler, was born 15 May and baptized 23 June 1806. Their daughter Elizabeth was born 19 Jan. 1843.

N.B.—Dates not fully supplied in the text may be found in the pedigrees.

¹ Mr. Lushington was married to Sarah Grace Carr on the 8th August, the day after the Queen's death; their journey to Brunswick was consequently of necessity in their honeymoon.



John Thomas Carr
youngest son of the last
Mr Carr of Eshott
married first Miss Green
who died leaving 6 children
second Miss Balleny of Little
Greencroft
Barras Bridge,
directly opposite St. Thomas Church
late 95 & 97 Clayton St.
Newcastle on Tyne.
Miss Balleny of Little
Greencroft.

NEGATIVES KEPT COPIES CAN BE HAD

John Thomas Carr (12 May 1794 - 13 February 1855); [text] John Thomas Carr, youngest son of the last Mr Carr of Eshott; married first Miss Green, who died leaving 6 children; secondly Miss Balleny of Little Greencroft [photographer] E. Sawyer & Co. Barras Bridge, directly opposite St. Thomas Church. Late 95 & 97 Clayton Street, Newcastle upon Tyne [Note: probably a photo from a painting or drawing] [link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Ann-Carr/6000000018565144596>



John Thomas Carr Jr
Newcastle on Tyne

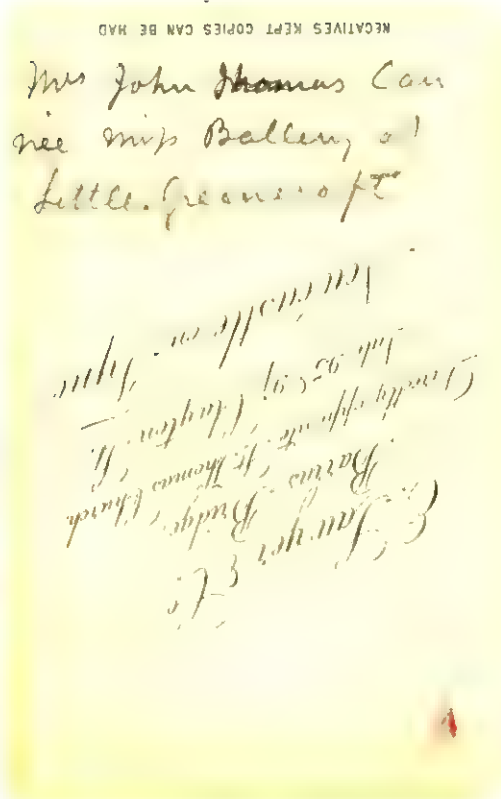
John Thomas Carr second
1794 - 1855
son of John Thomas Carr
married Agnes Cargill
Russian Vice Consul

John Thomas Carr (15 September 1819 - 4 January 1860)

[text front] John Thomas Carr Junior, Newcastle upon Tyne

[text rear] John Thomas Carr, second son of John Thomas Carr (1794-1855); married Agnes Cargill; Russian Vice Consul

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/John-Carr/6000000018559499021>



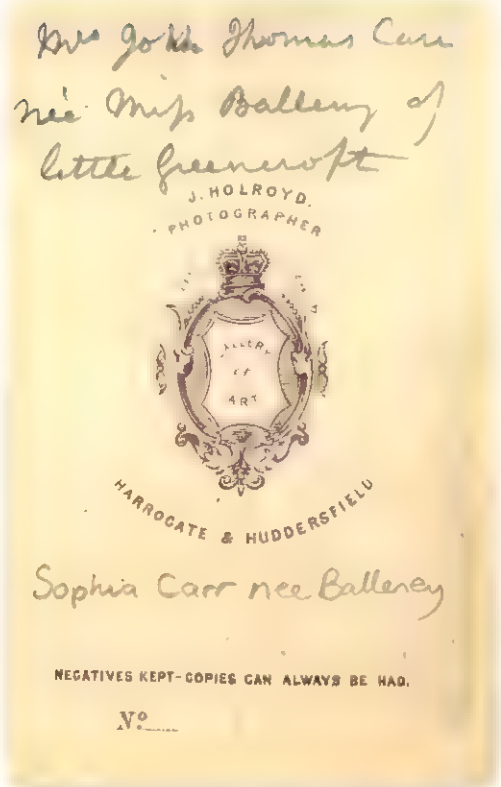
175

Sophia Carr (née Balleny) (9 August 1795 - 13 March 1880)

[text] Mrs John Thomas Carr, née Miss Balleny of Little Greencroft

[photographer] E. Sawyer & Co. Barras Bridge, directly opposite St. Thomas Church. Late 95 & 97 Clayton Street, Newcastle upon Tyne

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Sophia-Carr/6000000018193253657>



Sophia Carr (née Balleny) (9 August 1795 - 13 March 1880)

[text] Mrs John Thomas Carr, née Miss Balleny of Little Greencroft. Sophia Carr née Balleny

[photographer] J. Holroyd, Photographer; Gallery of Art, Harrogate & Huddersfield.

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Sophia-Carr/6000000018193253657>



Richard Storer Carr
 married Annie Richardson



Negatives kept
 Copies can always be obtained

Richard Storer Carr (1834 - 22 January 1882)

[text] Richard Storer Carr, married Annie Richardson

[photographer] T. & J. Holroyd, Artists & Photographers, Esplanade House, Harrogate

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Richard-Carr/6000000018501472155>



Richard Storer Carr
 son of John Thomas
 Carr

J. HOLROYD
 PHOTOGRAPHER



HARROGATE & HUDDERSFIELD

NEGATIVES KEPT - COPIES CAN ALWAYS BE HAD

No.

Richard Storer Carr (1834 - 22 January 1882)

[text] Richard Storer Carr, son of John Thomas Carr

[photographer] J. Holroyd, Gallery of Art, Harrogate & Huddersfield

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Richard-Carr/6000000018501472155>



Mrs R. S. Carr
 Free Home Free



Ann Carr (née Richardson) (1838 - 11 September 1919)

[text] Mrs R. S. [Richard Storer] Carr, née Annie Richardson

[photographer] T. & J. Holroyd, Artists and Photographers, Esplanade House, Harrogate

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Ann-Carr/6000000018565144596>



Mrs. Marianne Carr

Miss Rose Carr married
 Mr. Richardson

daughters of Col Carr
 The Beacon



Negatives kept
 Copies can always be obtained

Marianne Carr (1804 - 23 February 1882) and Rose Richardson (née Carr) (1806 - 22 April 1884)

[text] Miss Marianne Carr; Miss Rose Carr, married Mr Richardson; daughters of Colonel Carr, The Beacon, Hexham

[photographer] T. & J. Holroyd, Artists and Photographers, Esplanade House, Harrogate

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Marianne-Carr/60000000026106311818>

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Rose-Richardson/60000000018558893175>



Miss Ellen Carr
daughter of Col Carr
The Beacon Hexham



Eleanor Carr (1796 - 23 January 1876)

[text] Miss Ellen Carr, daughter of Colonel Carr, The Beacon, Hexham

[photographer] T. & J. Holroyd, Artists & Photographers, Esplanade House, Harrogate

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Eleanor-Carr/6000000018558061939>



Mr & Mrs Mark
William Carr

LOJANEK JÁNOS
fényképész
NAGY VÁRADON
főutca 12 sz alatt
JOH. LOJANEK
— PHOTOGRAPH —
GROSSWARDEIN
Hauptgasse №12

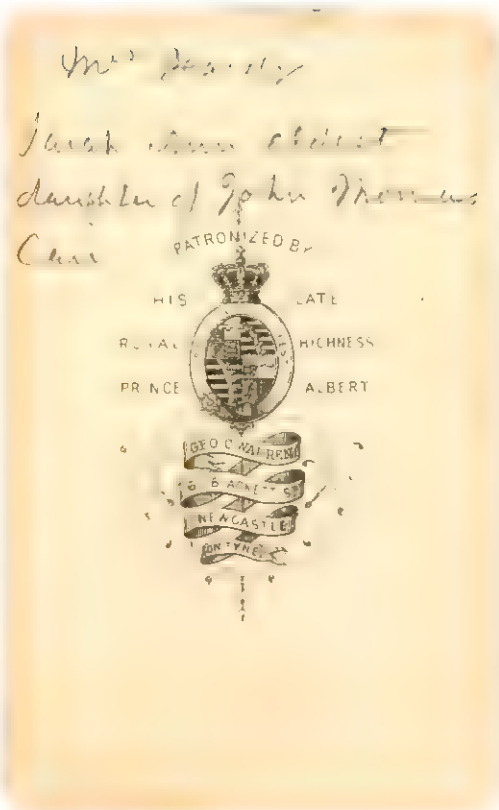
Mark William Carr, (26 October 1822 - 5 February 1888), Mary Carr (née Raine) (8 December 1821 - 1908)

[text] Mr and Mrs Mark William Carr [date: between 1868-1873]

[photographer] LojaneK János, fényképész, Nagy-Váradon, főutca 12. sz. alatt, Grosswardein, Hauptgasse No. 12

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Mark-Carr-MICE-FSA/6000000018036125040>

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Mary-Carr/6000000018036136373>



Sarah Ann Hardy (née Carr) (7 April 1818 - 25 February 1886)

[text] Mrs Hardy, Sarah Ann Hardy, eldest daughter of John Thomas Carr

[photographer] Patronized by His Late Royal Highness Prince Albert. Treu und Fest. Geo. C. Warren, 69 Blackett Street, Newcastle upon Tyne

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Sarah-Hardy/6000000018168207724>



Matilda Green Carr (1821 - 30 May 1913)

[text] Matilda Green Carr, 2nd daughter of J. T. [John Thomas] Carr

[photographer] J. Redshaw, 24 Westmoreland Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne

[link] <https://www.geni.com/people/Matilda-Carr/6000000018167715957>

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 Ann (Richardson), wife of Richard
 Storer, P. IV. D 1.
 Caroline (Wheeler), wife of John Tho-
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 Frederick Mark Bennoch, P. IV. D 1.
 George, P. IV. D 1.
 Gertrude Sophia, P. IV. D 1.
 Harriet (Sutton), wife of John Thomas,
 P. IV. D 1.
 Henrietta (Möller), wife of William,
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 Albert Edward, P. IV. F.
 Ann, P. IV. F.
 Ann, mar. John Bishop, P. IV. F.
 Ann (Taylor), wife of John, P. IV. F.
 Anne Pemberton, P. IV. F.
 Annie, P. IV. F.
 Anthony, P. IV. F.
 Charles Lisle, P. IV. F.
 Edith, mar. Rev. Westley Bothamley,
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 John (I.), P. IV. F.
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 John (III.), P. IV. F.
 John Charles, P. IV. F.
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 John Francis (III.), P. IV. F.

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 Maria (Wheeler), wife of Richard, P. IV. F.
 Mary, mar. J. Lowcock, P. IV. F.
 Mary, mar. James Taylor, P. IV. F.
 Mary (Hopper), wife of Richard, P. IV. F.
 Mary Ann (White), wife of Anthony, P. IV. F.
 Mary Anne, mar. John George Hicks, P. IV. F.
 Mary Annie, P. IV. F.
 Mary Brice, P. IV. F.
 Mary Louisa (Sundridge), wife of Charles John, P. IV. F.
 Michael (I.), P. IV. F.
 Michael (II.), P. IV. F.
 Michael (III.), P. IV. F.
 Norah Islay Kathleen, P. IV. F.
 Richard (I.), P. IV. F. 3.
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 Richard Anthony, P. IV. F.
 Robert (I.), P. IV. F.
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Anne, P. IV. E.
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 Dorothy (Cook), wife of Christopher, P. IV. E.
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 ley, 42; Sir Henry, 25; Lord, 42, 43; Ro-
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 William Carr of Berwick, 1696, 39.
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 William Carr of Hetton, 1738-9, 45.
 Thomas Carr of Eshott, 1760, 47.
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 ton=(2) Elizabeth Bird of Bristol=
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WOODWARD, PEDIGREE OF—*continued.*
 Francis, born 1721=Mary Plaistow of
 Wrrington.
 Francis Blake, ob. 1784.
 Giles, of Malaga.
 Henry, Rector of Fethard, ob. 1863.
 John.
 Louisa.
 Martha, mar. John Fyson.
 Mary=Hon. C. Brodrick, Archbishop
 of Cashel.
 Richard.
 Richard, baptized 1726; Bishop of
 Cloyne 1781=Susanna Blake of
 Bristol.
 Richard, D.D., died at Nice 1828=Eliz-
 abeth Bathoe, ob. 1839.
 Richard, of Clevedon=(1) Lucy, dau.
 of General Gubbins of Kirlush=(2)
 Julia Lean, ob. 1892 at Clevedon.
 Richard (Major).
 Robert.
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 Thomas, Dean of Down.
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 Wright, Sir James, 60.

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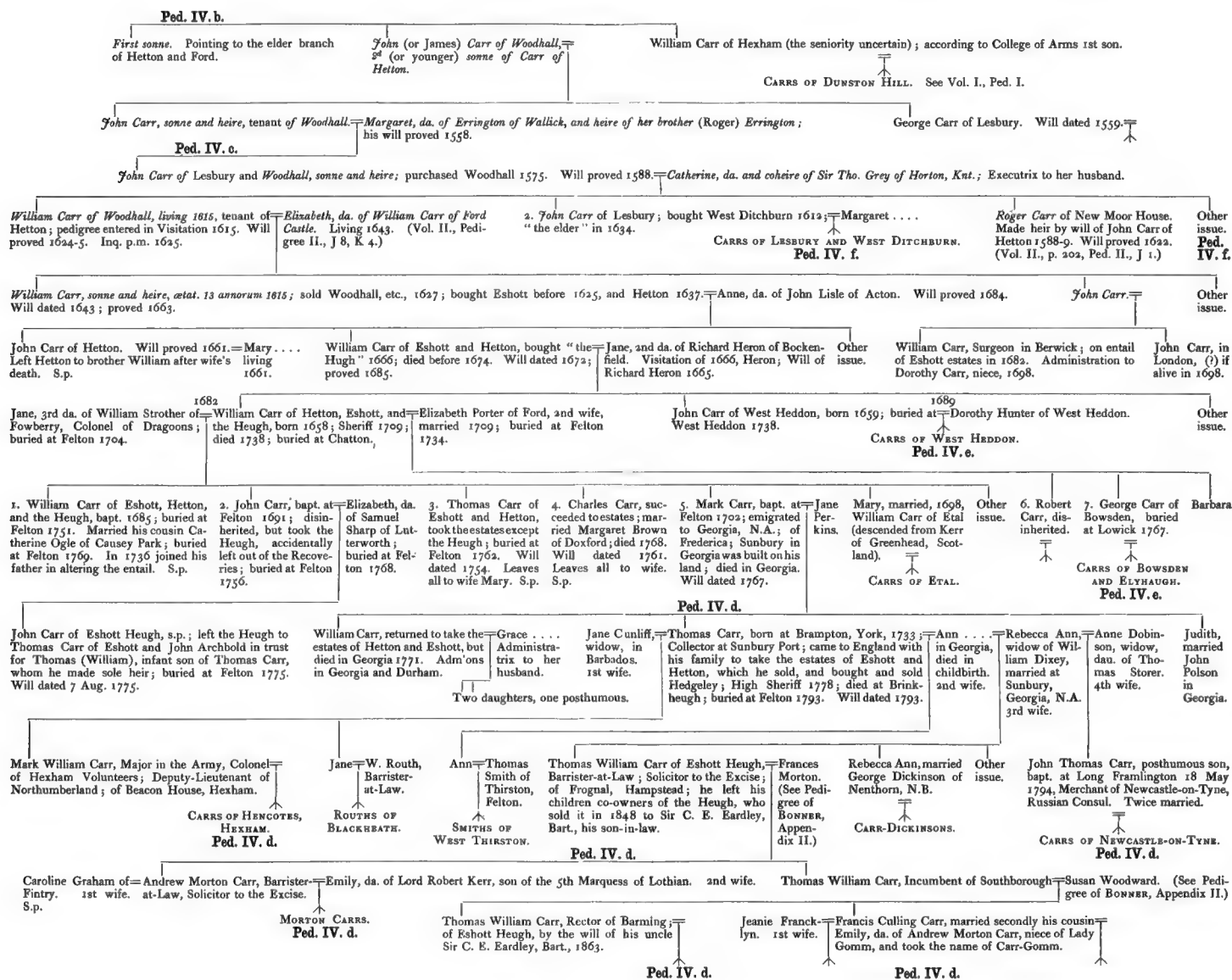
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 Yorkshire, 2, 9.
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 39; Roger, mar. Ann Carr, P. IV. c, 39.
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Index Pedigree for the Carrs of Woodhall, Eshott, Lesbury, West Ditchburn, and others, to shew the Branches.

[The words in italics are in the Visitation of 1615.]



Comparative arrangements of the early Pedigree.

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IV. B.

I.—AS ARRANGED AND REGISTERED IN COLLEGE OF ARMS IN 1891. (*Vide* Vol. I., p. 230.)

John Carr¹ of Hetton and afterwards of Woodhall, co. Northumberland, aged 65 on March 20, 1515, when he was witness in the Consistory Court of Durham in a suit relating to the recovery of certain tithes.

William Carr of Woodhall aforesaid and of Hencosts in Hexham, co. Northumberland, eldest son. He was granted land at Hencosts by William Errington of Hexham 20 October 1504; surrendered Woodshead and Elizabeth . . . Administratrix to the goods of her husband Acomb in the manor of Hexham 20 April 1508; surrendered a burge in Hexham aforesaid 27 January 1522. Administration granted in Consistory Court at Durham 20 April 1527 to Elizabeth his relict. 20 April 1527. Living 1540; died before 1 July 1555. John Carr¹ of Woodhall aforesaid, second son.

John Carr of Woodhall aforesaid, son and heir Margaret, da. of . . . Errington of Wallick, and sister and heir to William Errington.

George Carr of Lesbury, co. Northumberland. Will (in which he directs to be buried in St. Nicholas', Newcastle) dated 10 March 1559; Dorothy . . . living 10 March 1559. proved 29 April 1560 in the Consistory Court at Durham.

John Carr of Woodhall aforesaid, mentioned in the will of George Carr 1559, and as in the pedigree 1615 Catherine, da. and coheir of Sir Thomas Grey of Horton, Knt.

¹ The entry in Philipot (see Vol. I., pp. 230, 234, and Vol. III., p. 6) is incorporated in their pedigree and memorial by the Heralds, with additions to his " . . . Carr of Hetton," and to his "1st sonne."

II.—AS ARRANGED BY THE EDITORS OF VOL. I., PED. No. I., p. 13.

John Carr of Woodhall, yeoman, aged 65 in 1515, born 1450; held Hetton¹ 14 Edward IV. (1474).

WILLIAM CARR² of Woodhall, gentleman, acquired land at Hexham in 1504; died in 1527; Elizabeth . . . married before 1508; died about June 1555.

JAMES CARR of Hexham, yeoman; died 1535.

JOHN CARR² of Hetton. See HETTON Pedigree, No. II.=. . .

From whom CARRS of DUNSTON.

Richard Carr (1) of Hexham, Ex'or to his father James in 1535.

James Carr of Hexham; his brother John, of Woodhall, his Ex'or; died 1550.

William Carr, living 1535.

George Carr of Lesbury; died 1559.

John Carr of Woodhall, living 1550; Margaret Errington of Wallick.

(For four sisters *vide* Vol. I., Ped. I. and Ped. IV.)

Sons and daughters, names not known.

From whom the ESHOTT CARRS. See Ped. IV. c.

¹ Since the discovery of the deed (see Vol. III., p. 9), the Editors of Vols. I. and II. announced that possibly some re-arrangement of the Index Pedigree and the Hetton Pedigree, down to generation E, might be necessary.
² In Vol. I., Index Pedigree, the position of William Carr of Woodhall and John Carr of Hetton are reversed, a stress being laid on their arrangement.

III.—AS ARRANGED BY THE EDITOR OF VOL. III.

Carr of Hetton in Northumberland (Visitation 1615). Derivation proved to be correct by George Carr's will 1559, but the manner of connection and name of ancestor uncertain.

1 son; entered so in the pedigree 1615 to mark ancestor of the elder house of Hetton and Ford, then settled at Ford Castle.

John Carr, called of Woodhall in the pedigree of 1615, which appears incorrect (*vide* Vol. III., p. 7, deposition), and called "and son," which is not to be relied on implicitly, as it may be a younger son; perhaps it should be James, not John. (Vol. I., pp. 14 and 233.)

William Carr of Woodhall. By Visitation of 1615 he could not be eldest son (see Vol. III., pp. 11, 12), but the entry there of "and son" is not to be implicitly relied on, so the seniority is uncertain.

From whom come the CARRS of DUNSTON HILL. (*Vide* Ped. I., Vol. I.)

NOTE.—The other brothers and sisters of John Carr in Vol. I., Ped. I., are very likely right, since George Carr is not entered in 1615, and he is certainly his brother, by his will 1559, and he mentions sisters; but as there is some uncertainty, they are not, when shewing this branch, incorporated in it, in order to keep distinct the different lines of evidence.

John Carr, tenant of Woodhall, so shewn by the deposition, Vol. III., p. 7; called son and heir in 1615, but this cannot be taken as certain; probably the Ex'or in 1550 to his brother James. (Vol. I., p. 14.)

Margaret, da. of . . . Errington of Wallick, and heir to her brother Roger Errington (not William). (*Vide* will of Roger Errington 1558.)

George Carr of Lesbury; Dorothy Will 1559.

John Carr, son and heir (Visitation 1615), tenant and then owner of Woodhall, etc., 1575, and tenant of Lesbury and other farms; Ex'or of Roger Errington his uncle 1558. Will 1587; Catherine, da. and coheir of Sir Thomas Grey of Horton, Knt.

William Carr of Woodhall (Visitation 1615), son and heir, then estat. 13; called "of Hetton," Elizabeth, da. of William Carr of Ford Castle (Visitation 1615), which he rented. See Inq. p. m. 1625, Vol. III., Appendix II.

CARRS of ESHOTT and HETTON.

- 22 William Carr of Eshott and Frederica. Adm'on
1770, 1771.
- 23 John Carr of Eshott Heugh, 1775.
- 24 Thomas Carr of Brinkheugh, 1793.
- 25 Felton Registers.
- 26 Law Papers and Deeds.
- 27 Family tradition.
- 28 Georgia MSS. Rev. T. W. Carr.

Pedigree of the Descendants of Thomas Carr of Eshott—Carrs of Berham and Newcastle, and Carrs of Eshott Beugh.

(TABLE I.)

(TABLE II.)

Continued from Ped. IV. c. A.

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Jane Cunliff, widow, Thomas Carr of Eshott, born 1733; High Sheriff of Northumberland 1778; died 1793. Ann, da. of . . . in Georgia. "Ann Carr, the wife of Thomas Carr, Rebecca Ann, da. of . . . Colt, widow of William Dixey, in Georgia, by whom she had James Dixey; married at Sunbury, Georgia, Ann, da. of Thomas Storer of Rothbury, widow of Thomas Dobinson, by whom she had two daughters; married 10 Sep. 1792 at Felton; died 17 July 1808, aged 43 years; buried at Rothbury. 4th wife.

Jane, born Nov. 1759 at Barbados; married at Hedgeley at Eglingham 30 Sep. 1782. ROUTH OF BLACKHEATH.

Mark William Carr, born Aug. 1762 at Barbados, Major in the Army (Both Regiment); Lieut.-Colonel of the West Northumberland Militia 1813; of Beacon Grange, Hexham; a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County; died 24 July 1833; buried at Hexham. Miniature portrait, in uniform, in possession of his nephew Richard Storer Carr.

Elizabeth, da. of James Collinson of London; married at Hexham 1 Dec. 1788; died 10 Oct. 1850.

Ann, "daughter of Thos & Ann Carr," born in Georgia 22 Jan. 1765; mar. Thos. Smith of West Thirston, Felton, 30 Aug. 1787; buried 29 May 1806.

SMITHS OF THIRSTON.

Rose-anna, "daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Ann Carr, born 21 Sep. 1767" (Family Bible) in Georgia; died at Eshott Beugh; buried at Felton 16 Dec. 1802, et. 36.

Rebecca Ann, born 21 Feb. 1769 in Georgia; married at Felton 5 May 1787; died 16 Feb. 1809; buried at Kelso, et. 40.

Major-General Thomas Dickinson.

George Dickin-son of Heriotfield, Nenthorne, N.B., died 10 Feb. 1805; bur. at Kelso.

Thomas William Carr, born at Savannah, in Georgia, 19 March 1770; came over with his parents to Eshott Hall 1772; Solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, 1801; H.M.'s Solicitor of Excise 1805—29; F.R.S., F.G.S.; died at his house at Fyngal, Hampstead, 27 April 1849; buried at Hampstead. John Carr of Eshott Beugh, by his will, dated 7 Aug. 1775, left his estate to Thomas Carr and John Archbold in trust for Thomas William Carr, described in the will as "Thomas Carr an infant son of the said Thomas Carr, Esq", and all his real and personal estate to the said Thos. Carr the younger, his heirs and assigns absolutely, whom I appoint my sole heir." Lord of the Manor of Hetton, a barren seignory without profit.

Frances Morton, da. of Andrew Morton of Ouzeburne, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Master and Mariner, and of Sarah Bonner his wife, and sister of Mrs. Grace Oud Ibbotson of St. Anthony's, Newcastle-on-Tyne; bapt. at Wallsend 24 April 1765; married at All Saints, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1 Jan. 1794; died at New Street, Spring Gardens, 12 Feb. 1836; buried at Hampstead.

William Ogle Carr, da. of James Harrison, born at Eshott 24 May 1772; bapt. at Felton 16 July 1773; of White-pressed in the War; commanded Revenue cutter; died at Plymouth 30 Dec. 1851, et. 79, s.p.

Sarah, born at Eshott 15 May 1773; bapt. at Spital House, near Tyne-mouth, 1794; married 1815; died 1824. 1st wife.

Matilda, da. of John Thomas Carr, born after his father's death, bapt. at Long Framlington 18 May 1794; of Stella House; went to sea, afterwards Merchant at Newcastle; Merchant Adventurer by patrimony 9 Feb. 1822; Russian Consul at Newcastle; received diamond rings, presents from the Czar, one ring in possession of Richard Storer Carr, and the others in possession of Mark William Carr's family; died 13 Feb. 1855. His portrait belongs to R. Storer Carr.

Sophia, da. of William Balleney, M.D., of Greenocroft, born 9 Aug. 1793; married 13 March 1827; died at Corbridge, aged 84, 1880; buried in Jesmond Cemetery, Newcastle-on-Tyne. and wife.

For issue see TABLE II.

6. William Carr, born 12 Feb. 1833; Major Madras Staff Corps; drowned off the coast of Gos, in s.s. "General Outram," 15 Jan. 1871. Brass tablet in Hexham.

Henry Carr, born 1834; died unmarried (drowned while bathing in Scotland) 1883.

1. Elizabeth, born 1789; died 1832.

2. Jane, born 1791; married at Hexham, 1834, Philip Jefferson, M.D., of Hexham; died 1861, s.p.

3. Anne, born 1793; died 1796.

4. Isabella, born 1794; died 1864.

Memorial window in Hexham to the four sisters. They lived at Hencotes Street in Hexham, and were buried in Hexham Cemetery.

5. Eleanor, born 1796; died 1876.

7. Mary Anne, born 1804; died 1882.

8. Rose, born 1806; married, at Hexham, 1834, Thomas Richardson of Newcastle, Sharebroker; died 1884, s.p. See ②.

Thomas William Carr, born 3 July 1816; married in Trinidad; Librarian of the Public Library, Port of Spain; three years in Russia with Liddesdale, Merchants, 1832—35; living in Trinidad 1892.

Sarah Anne, born 1818; married W. H. Hardy; died 1886.

John Thomas Carr, born 1819; Russian Consul, Newcastle; Merchant on-Tyne; died 1860.

Agnes Carr, born 1821; married 1851.

Matilda Green, born 1821; died young.

Mark William Carr, M. Inst. C.E., born at North Shields 26 Oct. 1822; late Chief Engineer, Great Southern of India Railway, etc.; died at Morelia, Mexico, 5 Feb. 1888. (See memorial notice, Appendix II.)

Mary (Raine), youngest da. of William Raine of Staindrop, co. Durham; born at Bretton, near Wakefield, 8 Dec. 1821; married at Greenwich 12 May 1846.

Rosanna, born 1824; died in Trinidad 1859.

William Balleney Carr, born 1828; died young.

Balleney Carr, born 1839.

William Ogle Carr, born 1830; died 7 Feb. 1835.

Henry Septimus Carr, born 1832; married Mary, da. of Sir Joseph Cowen of Stella Hall, s.p.

Richard Storer Carr, Merchant Adventurer and Hostman, of Farnley Grange, Corbridge, born 1834; died 22 Jan. 1882; buried at Jesmond.

Ann, da. of John Richardson of Newcastle, Sharebroker, niece of Thomas Richardson; married 1863; inherited house in Hencotes and Hetham and other property from her aunt Mrs. Rose Richardson. See ②.

William Carr, born 1836; settled in Australia; died there 1876.

Henrietta Möller of Adelaide, S. Australia; married 1870; died 1876.

Richard Storer Carr, born 1863, Architect, Newcastle; Merchant Adventurer and Hostman. (Montgomery and Carr.)

Lisle Carr, born 1868; settled in Assiniboia.

George Carr.

Frantz Wilhelm Carr.

Stella Maud.

Mark William Carr, born 12 Feb. 1833; Major Madras Staff Corps; drowned off the coast of Gos, in s.s. "General Outram," 15 Jan. 1871. Brass tablet in Hexham.

Henry Carr, born 1834; died unmarried (drowned while bathing in Scotland) 1883.

Albert Bonus Carr, born in Trinidad 7 April 1862.

Reginald Thomas Carr, born 14 July 1866.

John Thomas Carr, born 10 April 1853, Merchant Adventurer.

Caroline Wheeler of St. John's, Newfoundland, 11 July 1875.

David Clement Carr, born 10 Oct. 1854, Marine Engineer.

Thomas William Carr, born 25 March 1856; died same year.

Mark William Carr, born 25 March 1856; d. circa 1886; said to have been drowned in China Seas.

Sophia Wheeler of St. John's; died 1890.

Matilda Sophia, born 23 Nov. 1851.

Agnes Elizabeth, born 24 Aug. 1857.

Thomas William Carr, born 14 Feb. 1860; died 9 June 1897.

Mark William Carr, M. Inst. C.E., born at Seaton, co. Rutland, 27 March 1847; late Engineer-in-Chief Natal Government Railways, now Consulting Engineer to Natal Government in London; married at Fyzabad, India, 2 Jan. 1874, Margaret Frances Cunningham, da. of the late P. O'Meara of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. No issue.

Francis Bennoch Carr, born at Seaton, co. Rutland, 15 Nov. 1848; Merchant, London.

Mary Rose, younger da. of Frederick Pine, Merchant, Alderman of Maidstone; born 13 Oct. 1847; married at Maidstone 8 Aug. 1877.

John Thomas Carr, C.E., born at Blackheath, M.H.R., of Royston, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand; married at Napier, N.Z., 14 Dec. 1881.

Harriet, eldest da. of Frederick Sutton, M.H.R., of Royston, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand; married at Napier, N.Z., 14 Dec. 1881.

Robert Raine Carr, born at Uppingham 14 Nov. 1851; died at Mambhilad, co. Monmouth, Oct. 1853.

Thomas William Carr, F.I.S., born at Maidlee, co. Monmouth, 10 Feb. 1854; Merchant, London; Member of Hampstead Vestry.

Richard Eshott Carr, born at Hereford 18 Jan. 1856; Mining Engineer; H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Cordova, 4 Nov. 1891.

Emma Louisa, eldest da. of the late George William Norton of Eichwald, Teplitz, Bohemia; married at the Cathedral, Gibraltar, 4 Nov. 1891.

Mary Margaret Raine, born at Hereford 10 Aug. 1857; married at St. George's, Bloomsbury, 24 April 1880, Alexander Hill, A.M. Inst. C.E., F.C.S., eldest son of Laurence Hill, C.E., of Glasgow, born 8 July 1855, Mining Engineer, London.

Twin boys, born at Kadambedy near Negapatnam, Madras, 21 May 1861; married at Hampstead Parish Church 3 March 1896, James Harry Edwards of Whitburn, co. Durham, Shipbuilder, born 5 Sep. 1854, eldest son of Harry S. Edwards of Bythorn, Corbridge-on-Tyne.

Elizabeth Matilda, born at Kadambedy near Negapatnam, Madras, 21 May 1861; married at Hampstead Parish Church 3 March 1896, James Harry Edwards of Whitburn, co. Durham, Shipbuilder, born 5 Sep. 1854, eldest son of Harry S. Edwards of Bythorn, Corbridge-on-Tyne.

Percy Edward Ogle Carr, A.R.S.M., M. Amer. Inst. M.E., born at Blackheath 22 Oct. 1863; Mining Engineer at Cordova, Spain.

Isabella Maud, born 18 Dec. 1878.

Elsbeth, born 4 May 1880.

John Thomas Carr, born 13 April 1885.

Gertrude Sophia, born 1882; died 1890.

Frederick Mark Bennoch Carr, born at Bloomsbury 8 July 1878.

Stella Mary Ruth, born at Brockley 13 Aug. 1880.

Rose Marguerite, born 22 Feb. 1883.

Florence Mary, born at Napier 3 April 1883.

Cedric Errol, born at Napier 16 Nov. 1892.

Stella Marguerite, born at Napier 26 June 1894.

Richard Louis Carr, born at Cordova 2 Dec. 1892.

Margaret Dorothy Ethel, born at Cordova 5 May 1895.

James Cuthbert Carr, born at Cordova 5 Nov. 1897.

THOMAS WILLIAM CARR, born 1770; H.M. Solicitor to the Excise; died 1829.—FRANCES MORTON, born 1765; died 1836.
Vide B., Ped. IV. d., Table I.



¹ Chart shewing the Descendants of Thomas William Carr of Eshott Heugh and Frognaal, privately printed December 1887.

IV. E.

Pedigree of Carrs of Woodhall and Eshott,

Carrs of Bowsden and West Heddon,

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM CARR, HIGH SHERIFF OF NORTHUMBERLAND 1709.

FROM PEDIGREE IV. c.

William Carr of Eshott and Hetton, deceased before 1674. Will dated 2 July 1672; proved 1685. (Durham Court of Probate.) Devises his manors of Eshott and Hetton and his tenement in the Right Hon. Lord Widdrington of Widdrington, Edward Widdrington of Felton, Humphrey Mitford of Mitford, Esq., William Carr of Etal, Esq., in trust "... for the raising of such sum or sums of money as they shall think fit for the several filial portions, provisions, and maintenance of my younger children Anne, John, Thomas," etc.

Jane, 3rd da. of Col. W. Strother of Fowberry; married 1682. 1737-8; proved 8 Feb. 1738-9. Leaves lands "which I lately purchased of Tho. Younghusband, Esq.," in Bowsden and in Little Raine, Essex, to George Carr his son, and £1000 to his daughter Barbara.

William Carr of Eshott and Hetton, eldest son; High Sheriff 8th Queen Anne; "buried in his own pew" at Chatton 14 Nov. 1738, et. 80. (Chatton Register) Will, "Wm Carr of Hetton, Esq.," 15 March 1737-8; proved 8 Feb. 1738-9. Leaves lands "which I lately purchased of Tho. Younghusband, Esq.," in Bowsden and in Little Raine, Essex, to George Carr his son, and £1000 to his daughter Barbara.

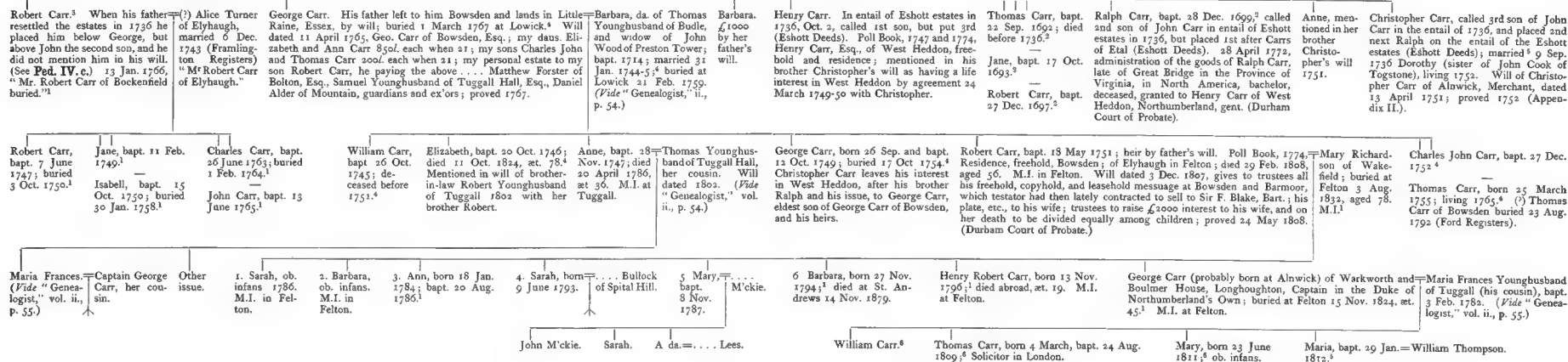
Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, married 28 April 1709 at Ford; marriage bond 20 April 1709 to Elizabeth Porter, widow (Ford Register); buried 4 March 1734-5¹ and wife.

John Carr, and son, born at Eshott; bapt. at Felton 1 Feb. 1659-60²; buried at Heddon 20 Dec. 1738³. Poll Book, Heddon⁴; married 29 March 1687 at Heddon.

Dorothy Hunter of West Heddon⁵; married 29 March 1687 at Heddon.

Other issue. Ped. IV. c.

Fide Ped. IV. c.

¹ Felton Registers.² Heddon Registers.

³ It is not certain that this marriage and these entries belong to Robert Carr, son of William Carr of Hetton. Probably he, George, and Barbara were born at Hetton, parish of Chatton, before the Registers commence there. Felton Registers: M^r Robert Carr of Elyhaugh married 1743; Robert, son of M^r Robert Carr of West Thirston, bapt. 1747; Jane, da. of M^r Robert Carr of West Thirston, bapt. 1749; Isabell, da. of M^r Robert Carr of Felton, bapt. 1750; Isabell, da. of M^r Robert Carr of the Pethfoot, buried 1758; Charles, son of M^r Robert Carr of Eshott, bapt. 1763; Charles, son of M^r Robert Carr of Felton, buried 1764; John, son of M^r Robert Carr of Bockenfield, bapt. 1765; M^r Robert Carr of Bockenfield buried 1766. These entries seem to mark the same man moving about to different houses or farms in Felton Parish.

⁴ Lowick Registers.⁵ Warkworth Registers.⁶ No proofs of these.

M.I. = Monumental Inscription in Felton Churchyard, south of nave.



Parish Registers—(a) Alnwick; (e) Eglingham; (l) Lesbury, Lowick.

V.—Visitation 1615.

Adm.—Administration at Durham.

M. B.—Marriage Bonds, Durham.

F. R. D.—Family Records at Ditchburn.

F. P.—Family Pedigree.

Wills at Durham—John Carr of Lesbury, 1587: (1) Appendix II., p. 135.

John Carr of Hetton, 1588-9: Vol. II., p. 202.

James Carr of Halton, 1609: (2) Vol. III., p. 26.

1, 2, 3 will be found in Appendix II., Vol. II., p. 202. The notes of the remainder will be found in Chapter IV.

Thomas Carr of Alnwick, 1616: (3) Vol. III., p. 26.

Roger Carr of New Moor House, 1620: (4) Vol. III., p. 26.

William Carr of Hetton, 1624: (5) Appendix II., p. 136.

John Carr of Lesbury, jun., 1634: (6) Vol. III., p. 27.

John Carr of Eshott, 1643: (7) Appendix II.

Ralph Carr of Lesbury, 1644: (8) Vol. II., p. 28.

Thomas Carr of Hauxley, 1657: (9) Vol. III., p. 26.

John Carr of Hauxley, 1661: (10) Vol. III., p. 26.

John Carr of Lesbury, 1668: (11) Vol. III., p. 29.

Charles Carr, Ditchburn, 1732: (12) Vol. III., p. 31.

Robert Carr of Alnwick, 1766: (13) Vol. III., p. 31.

John Carr of Lesbury, 1767: (14) Vol. III., p. 31.

Pedigree of a part of the Family of Lisle, to illustrate the Carr Wills.

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(THE ENTRIES ARE FROM THE FELTON REGISTERS.)

William Carr of Eshott. Will dated 1643; proved 1663. He provides for his five children, but does not mention John by name; probably a deed referring to Hetton, which is mentioned, was in his favour: "If it shall please God that either of my two daughters Katheryne or Margaret should dye before they attaine to the years of sixteene or be married (as God forbid) then" (Appendix II., p. 140.)

Ann, da. of John Lisle of Acton and Dorothy, da. of Gregory Ogle of Choppington; buried 18 Oct. 1684. Will dated 1681; proved 1684.

John Lisle of Acton, buried 17 Dec. 1666.

Edw. Lisle of Acton, buried 18 May 1686.

John Carr of Hetton. Will dated 1660; proved 1661. Mentions Katherine Lisle and her children living in his will. (Appendix II., p. 143.)

Mary
1660.

William Carr. Will dated 1672; proved 1685.

Jane, 2nd da. of Talbot Lisle.*
of Bockenfield.

* In Surtees Society, vol. xxxiv., Court of High Commission of Durham, there is mention at pp. 170, 171, of a Talbot Lisle, gent., "for contempt and unlawful baptizing of his children," about which are various proceedings from 1636 to 1639, when he submitted. A note says "of Barmeston, par. Washington, a steady loyalist. He was great-grandson of Percival Lisle of Hart, 2nd son of Sir Humphrey Lisle of Felton, who died 8 Henry VIII." This would suit the age of the above Talbot Lisle, if he married again in middle life a wife much younger than himself; as he was by the Felton Registers living in 1663, it would appear that he was not much regarded by John Carr of Hetton in his will of 1660.

Katherine, mentioned in her father's will 1643, and in her uncle's, John Carr of Hetton, 1660; to have a house in Hetton for life, an annuity of £10 to be paid to her mother for her separate use, and £5 to each of her children.

Robert Carr, Clerk, bond of marriage 5 March 1671-2; Vicar of Edlingham 1681-1726. 2nd husband.

Jane, in her father's will 1643 a special deed mentioned.

Margaret, in her father's will 1643; married 26 Feb. 1660-1; widow in her mother's will 1681; buried 20 March 1726. "Mrs Margaret Lisle of Weldon." 2nd wife.

Robert Lisle of Weldon, died at Lesbury 1668. Will dated 6 March 1668-9. Margaret, wife, Ex'trix; Dorothy, wife of Richard Lisle, and Frances, child of first wife; my brothers-in-law Will. Carr of Eshott, John Carr of Lesbury, with Sir John Horsley of Horsley, supervisors. Entry by John Carr of Lesbury: "My brother Lisle depparted on Weddinsday at night it being 10th March 1668."

. . . ? da. of Ralph Carr. (Will dated 1644, of Lesbury. "My son-in-law Robert Lisle . . . my chests are at Weldon.") 1st wife.

John Lisle, eldest son. Will of John Carr of Hetton 1660-1 leaves him £5, "whose wife Mary is to put him to school at Berwick, & at the age of 18 to bind him unto a Councilor at her own charge."

Charles Lisle.
—
Mary.
—
Barbary, married
Dawson.

Ann, married 16 Jan. 1669-70; named in will 1681. "Mrs Ann Falkieng-nor of Eishitt buried 23 Oct. 1688."

Alexander Falconer, Vicar of Felton. "June 20, 1669. Mem. Alex. Falconer, M^r of Arts and Vicar of Felton, read in. Witnesses, William Carr . . . John Lisle, John Filconer." "M^r Alexander Falconer, supernumerary, late Vicar of Felton, died 25th March and was buried the 27th of that instant 1672." In Hutchinson's "History of Northumberland," vol. i., in 'A State of the Churches, from Randall's MSS,' p. 10, under Felton V., is "Alex. Falconer, A.M., 1669, 14 June, p. depr. Grieve. Joh. Harrison 1673 p. m. Falconer"; p. 6, under Edlingham V., "Ra. Carre, A.M., pres. 26 Aug. 1662 (pr. D. Ch. of Durham); Robert Carr, A.B., pres. 4 March 1681 p. m. Carre; Michael Mitford, Cl., pres. 31 Dec^r 1725 p. m. Carr."

Magdalene, legatee in Ann Carr's will 1681. "Maudland, daughter of M^r Talbot Lisle of Eshot, was baptized 24 June 1663." —
Katherine, legatee of Ann Carr 1681.

Robert Carr, bapt. 13 Sep. 1672, "son of Rob^t Carr, minister." Note taken by Mr. C. E. Carr from Sir David Smith's MSS. at Alnwick Castle—there is a shield bearing *Gules, a stag trippant*, over it is "Carr, Vicar of Edlingham," underneath is "Warburton 198." As Burke, in his "Armory," gives Cor (Scotland), *Gules, a stag trippant argent*, it is very probable that the above Robert Carr was of Scotch descent.

1. Robert Lisle, bapt. 4 Sep. 1662; a minor in father's will 1668 (*vide* Vol. III., p. 29).
—
Ann, bapt. 1664.
—
2. Thomas Lisle, bapt. 1665; in father's will 1668.
—
3. William Lisle, bapt. 1667-8; in father's will 1668.
—
Dorothy, a minor in father's will 1668.

Dorothy, married 1 Dec. 1663 Richard Lisle of Hazon. She and her husband in father's will 1668.
—
Frances, in father's will 1668.

Ann, eldest da., legatee in her great-grandmother Ann Carr's will 1681.

Margaret, "dau. of M^r John Lisle of the Heugh buried 6 Aug^t 1682, an affidavit sent to me from M^r Robert Carr, Vicar of Edlingham."

Elizabeth, "dau. of M^r John Lisle of Bockenfield"; buried 26 Dec. 1684.

Ann, "born 6 Nov. 1670, at eleven at night; bapt. 23 Nov. 1670."

Pedigree shewing some of the connections between Strother, Ogle, and Carr.

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COMMUNICATED THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF MR. ANTHONY STROTHER, FORMERLY LIEUTENANT THIRD KING'S OWN HUSSARS.

Thomas Strother of Kirkheaton. . . .

. . . . da. of Edmund Horsley of Milburn Grange. 1st wife. William Strother of Newton = Beatrix, da. of Sir Roger Gray of Hatton (?), Knt. 2nd wife.

Jane, da. of John Selby of Twysel. 1st wife. William Strother of Newton and Fowberry. Will dated 1609. = Elizabeth . . . 2nd wife. Thomas Strother. Lionel Strother.

John Strother, = . . . da. of Sir John Forster. Lancelott Strother of Newton and Fowberry. Eleanor, da. of John Conyers of Sockburne; she afterwards married . . . (?). Clement Strother of Langton; died 1637. . . . da. of John Carr of Hetton [vide Calverley MS. at British Museum]. Lionel Strother, Town Clerk of Berwick; living 1649. Thomas Strother of Chatton; died 1603. Isabel Hope. Clement Strother, junior.

John Strother of Grindon Ridge, Fowberry, and Newton, born 1596; died 2 Feb. 1631. = Elizabeth = George Heron. William Strother, died in London 1671; had a son Lancelott. Lancelott Strother, died 1635. Elizabeth. Agnes. Jane. Ellinor. Katherine. Mary. William Strother, at Durham. Two daughters. Ralph Strother. Ellinor, under age 1603.

William Strother of Grindon Ridge, Fowberry, and Newton, born 1626; Colonel of Dragoons, Royalist, and had to compound for his estates 1649; died 1701. = Jane, da. of Mark Shafto of Whitworth Park, and sister of Sir Robert Shafto, Recorder of Newcastle; married 1652. Agnes. Margory. Mary.

William Strother of Fowberry, Captain of Dragoons; died at Grindon Ridge 1708. = Margaret . . . Mark Strother, High Sheriff of Northumberland 1714; owned Fowberry after brother's death; died 1726. = Martha . . . Elizabeth = William Ogle of Cawsey Park, Lieut. in Colonel Strother's Dragoons. Mary, born 1657; died 1737. = Thomas Orde of Fecklington. Jane, = William Carr = Elizabeth of Eshott and Porter. 1664. Ped. IV. c. Robert Strother, = Mary born 1670; died 1713; buried at Bath Abbey. 1755.

Mary, = Walter Ker of Littledean. 1702. Henry Ogle = Anna, da. of William Orde of Grindon and Sandybank, M.P. for Berwick 1713. Will dated 1760. = William Carr of Etal; he mar. 2ndly Isabella Bacon. Mary, da. of William Carr of Eshott, and widow of William Carr of Etal. 1st wife. = William Ogle of Cawsey. Will dated 1774; leaves property in trust for William Ogle, Major 34th Foot. = Margaret Rutter. 2nd wife. Mary, bap. 1679; married William Orde of Fecklington. Catherine, = William Carr of Eshott and Hetton, Lieutenant in Carpenter's Dragoons; died 1751, s.p. Elizabeth, born 1683; married Ralph Wallis of Knaredale and Copeland. Jane, born 1680; married Gowen Aynsley of Little Harle.

Ped. IV. c.

John Strother Ker of Fowberry, born 1704; High Sheriff 1741; died 1779. = Hon. Jean, Lady Ramsay, da. of Harry Maule of Kellie; died at Fowberry 1769.

